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Tuesday, August 7, 1984
Sravana16, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, August 7, 1984 / Srayana 16, 1906 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Low Power Generation and Overhauling of Boilers

*229. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the low power generation by Electricity Boards is attributable to untrained staff, lack of proper attention to serious matters, low standard of supplies and paucity of funds ;

(b) whether it is mandatory that boilers should be overhauled every year but this is generally done after 3-4 years ; and

(c) if so, the position in regard to units where the Centre is directly responsible and what remedial measures are contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The generation programme set for hydro power stations is generally being met. However, generation in thermal power stations has been lower than programmed due to several reasons such as deficiencies in plant and equipment, lack of resources with State Electricity Boards to revamp the units, non-availability of requisite quantity and quality of coal, non-availability of spare parts or delays in supply, long duration forced outages, inadequacy of trained operation and maintenance personnel, and the long time taken by newly commissioned units for stabilised operation.

Under the Indian Boilers Act, use of a boiler is normally authorised for a period not exceeding twelve months, after which the certificate has to be got renewed by the user. For renewal of the certificate authorising use of a boiler, an inspection is carried out. Overhaul and maintenance work on boilers in thermal stations is generally carried out during periods of outage or during shut downs for maintenance, inspection, etc. Overhaul of boilers is also undertaken keeping in view the power supply position.

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : सरकार की ओर से प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह एडमिट कर लिया गया है कि प्लांट और इक्विपमेंट में डैफीश्यैंसी आदि के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन कार्यक्रम से कम रहा है । जब प्लांट और ईक्विपमेंट्स खरीदे जाते हैं, उनको इन्सटाल या कमीशन किया जाता है

तो इस बात को ध्यान में क्यों नहीं जाता। दूसरे, हमारे गांवों को आवश्यकता के अनुरूप बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अब जबकि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना बनने जा रही है, यद्यपि हम छठी योजना के टार्गेटस को भी एचीव नहीं कर पाये हैं, कुछ टार्गेटस अभी भी पूरे किए जा रहे हैं, क्या आपने आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवश्कता से अधिक सरप्लस बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा है या नहीं। क्योंकि हमारे पावर प्लांटस बहुत कम कैपेसिटी से चलते है। यदि हां, तो कितने सरप्लस का लक्ष्य रखा है।

दूसरा, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब स्टेट बिजली बोर्डों के पास धन की कमी है, वे मेन्टेनेंस का कार्य नहीं कर सकते, क्या इस काम में सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनको सहायता देगी या नहीं, या स्टेट बोर्डस के ऊपर ही इस कार्य को छोड़ दिया जाएगा भले ही वहां पावर प्लांटस चलें या नहीं चलें।

तीसरा प्रश्न मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मेन्टेनेंस कार्य के लिए जिस ट्रेन्ड स्टाफ की आवश्यकता होती है, उसकी हमारे बोर्डों में कमी है। उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए जिस तरह से आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० आदि आल इण्डिया लेवल की सर्विसेज होती हैं, क्या आल इण्डिया इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज भी बनाने का सरकार विचार रखती है ताकि सभी बिजली बोर्डों को उनकी सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके और हमारे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सब स्टेशन्स का मेन्टेनेंस अच्छा हो सके और किसानों को ठीक तरीके से बिजली मिलती रहे।

श्री आरिफ़ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, छठी योजना के लिए तो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उसको हम पूरा करने जा रहे हैं, जो 14,500 मेगावाट के लगभग है। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि अगर राज्य सरकारों के पास पैसा नहीं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से सहायता देने के लिए जिससे वह अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स को ठीक करा सकें, उसके लिए पहले भी सदन में बताया जा चुका है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 500 करोड़ रुपये की योजना स्वीकृत की है जो प्लान्ट मांडर्नाइजेशन और रिनोवेशन के लिए 3 साल के अन्दर इस्तेमाल होगा। और इसका उद्देश्य ही यह है कि इस वक्त जो मौजूदा प्लान्ट्स काम कर रहे हैं उनकी कैपेसिटी यूनिलाइजेशन को बढ़ाया जा सके, प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर को बढ़ाया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पावर फाइनेंस कोरपोरेशन को स्थापित करने का भी फैसला किया है जिससे हम राज्य सरकारों की मदद कर सकेंगे नये प्रोजेक्ट्स लगाने के लिए और पुराने प्लान्ट्स के रिनोवेशन और मौडर्नाइजेशन करने के लिए।

श्री बालासाहिब बिखे पाटिल : सेन्ट्रल सर्विस आफ इंजीनियरिंग के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अभी तो ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव नोट कर लिया है।

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि नोर्थ के अन्दर ब्लैक आउट हो गया था इसका कारण वायलर में खराबी हुई, मुझे मालूम नहीं उसका मेंटेनेंस कैसे करते हैं। लेकिन जब दिल्ली का सवाल आता है तो वायलर के मेन्टेनेन्स और नोर्थ में ब्लैक आउट दुबारा न हो इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? अभी बदरपुर और बाकी जगहों से, भाखड़ा से बिजली लेते हैं, और बदरपुर की 720 मेगावाट केपेसिटी है, लेकिन

कम पैदावार के कारण तीनों जगह से बिजली ले रहे हैं। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि जो बदरपुर और भाखड़ा है इनकी कैपेसिटी जितनी है उसको पूरा चलाने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे ? क्योंकि दिल्ली की जो आबादी बढ़ रही है और हर साल 13 लाख से ज्यादा कंज्यूमर्स बढ़ते हैं, तो इस कमी को मिटाने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या प्रोग्राम है ? और जो बिजली घर कम बिजली पैदा कर रहे हैं विशेषकर बदरपुर और इन्द्रप्रस्थ, इनमें आप क्या सुधार करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इन्द्रप्रस्थ, बदरपुर या दूसरे स्टेशन्स के लिए में पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि 500 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है जिससे मौजूदा प्लान्ट्स का मौडर्नाइजेशन और रिवोवेशन हो सके। उस रुपये को तीन साल के अन्दर लगाया जा सकेगा।

कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन को किस तरह से बढ़ाया जाये उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं। तो कई एक स्टैप्स उसके लिए गये हैं :

In order to improve capacity utilisation of the existing thermal power plants, a number of measures are being taken, which include, assistance to State Electricity Boards and power Stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes, adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage periods, arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources, arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal with joint sampling of coal at the power stations end, setting up of task forces for achieving early stablisation of the units ; and also arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from Central Electricity Authority to monitor operation practices and render advice and arranging foa training of operational and maintenance staff.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बार-बार सदन में कहा गया है कि 210 मेगावाट क्षमता की जो विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिट बी० एच० ई० एल० द्वारा निर्मित की जा रही हैं इसमें बायलर की डिजाइन डिफक्टिव होने की वजह से, या जो कोयला देश में प्राप्त हो रहा है वह ठीक न होने के कारण यह उतनी उत्पादन क्षमता पर कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और इनकी जैनरेशन कैपेसिटी में शिकायत आती है और उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सप्ताह लोक सभा में बताया था कि एन० टी० पी० सी० के माध्यम से 500 मेगावाट क्षमता की 10 इकाईयां देश में स्थापित की जा रही हैं। तो जो नये जैनेरेटर बी० एच० ई० एल० द्वारा बनाये जा रहे हैं उनके बायलर की डिज़ाइन में संशोधन कर दिए हैं ताकि जो कोयला हमें मिल रहा है उसके अनुसार वह काम कर सके, और क्या उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि नहीं ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : डिज़ाइन के जिन डिफेक्ट्स के कारण विद्युत परिषदों को दिक्कतें आईं और जिन की ओर माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान दिलाया है, सेंट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी ने उनके बारे में बी. एच. ई एल. के साथ बातचीत की है और उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि कोयले की क्वालिटी और उन दिक्कतों को देखते हुए, विद्युत परिषदों को जिनका सामना करना पड़ा है, बी० एच० ई० एल० अपने डिजाइन में वांछित संशोधन करेंगे।

Memorandum by Representatives of Thermal Plants Regarding Poor Quality of Coal

\+

*230. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of thermal plants|National Council of Power Utilities had in a memorandum submitted to the Government in the recent past stated that the quality of coal supplied by Coal India was very poor and that Coal India failed to meet the full requirements of power plants ;

(b) the loss suffered by power plants during the last three years, year-wise, due to receipt of poor quality of coal ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto and measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is not possible to quantity the loss suffered by power stations exclusively due to inferior quality of coal.

(c) The National Council of Power Utilities which is a non Official association of Electricity Boards/Power Utilities have submitted a memorandum on problems of coal supply to Thermal Power Stations. The memorandum mainly stresses the need to meet the qualitative and quantitative requirements of coal supplies to Power Stations.

The power|sector is the major consumer of coal in India. The despatches of coal to the Power Stations have been increasing every year as indicated below :—

Year	Despatches of coal to power stations including middlings (in m. t.)	% increase over previous year	Demand as assessed by Planning Commission (in m. t.)	% age satisfaction.
1980-81	36 70	+ 5.3	41.0	89.5
1981-82	46.35	+ 26.3	45.5	101.9
1982-83	51.61	+ 11.3	52.0	99.2
1983-84	58.11	+ 12.6	58.50	99.3

Out of the despatches of 58.11 million tonnes in 1983-84, despatches from Coal India Ltd. were 51.56 m.t. which come to 100.8% of the demand of Coal India Ltd. (51.15 m.t.). It may be seen that the demand of the power stations had been more than fully met by CIL.

As regards quality, the complaints relate mainly to supplies of oversized coal and extraneous material alongwith coal. The problem regarding oversize coal and presence of shale and other extraneous material arises because mining and loading in the large open cast mines is done through mechanised means. A number of measures have been taken to improve the quality of coal supplies to the consumers particularly to the power houses. These include.

1. An indepenent . quality control organisation has been set up in each coal company.

2. Installation of CHPs with provision for sizing and screening of coal wherever required. At present 100 mini CHPs and 50 major CHPs are functioning and they handle 47% of the coal produced. By 1986-87, the strength of CHPs will go up to 308 (130 major CHPs and 178 mini CHPs) and the percentage of coal handled by CHPs will go upto 88%.

3. Electricity Boards have been requested to sign agreements with coal companies which would provide inter-alia for joint sampling of coal supplied and payment of bonus|penalty with reference to the quality of coal supplied.

4. The Coal Controller as an independent authority has been given the powers to determine the grades of coal seams in the mines as also of the coal supplied to consumers and for these purposes to take samples and arrange for the testing of coal suomoto or if any complaint is made in this regard by any consumer. The Coal Controller's decision in the matter shall be final.

5. Instructions have been issued to coal companies to maintain quality of coal supplies by controlled blasting and handpicking of shale, stones etc. where CHPs do not exist.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के पटल पर जो स्टेटमैंट रखा ...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : वक्तव्य ।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Thank you for giving me a good word.

.....जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उसमें मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैंने पूछा है कि नेशनल कौंसिल आफ़ पावर यूटिलिटीज़ ने जो मेमोरेंडम भेजा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं । मन्त्री महोदय ने कदम उठाने की बात कही है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है कि क्या उन कदमों को उठाने के परिणामस्वरूप कोयले के मामले में जो कमियाँ हैं, क्या वे पूरी हो सकेंगी । इस देश में बिजली की कमी है और उसके कारणों में सबसे बड़ा कारण कोयले की क्वालिटी में गिरावट है । यह सवाल अनेक समितियों द्वारा बार-बार उठाया गया है और कहा गया है कि कोयले की कमी और उसकी क्वालिटी के बारे में सरकार कदम उठाए । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों है । एमिनेंट इन्जीनियर, श्री थाता राव, ने इस मेमोरेंडम में कोयले की सप्लाई के बारे में जो एलिगेशन्ज़ लगाई हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से विचारणीय है । कोयले के साथ सैंकड़ों टन पत्थर, हजारों टन राख, लोहे के कपलिंग्ज और रेलवे का अन्य सामान जाता है, वेमेंट में कमी होती है, जिसके कारण अनेक पावर हाउस डैमेज हो चुके हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, क्या उसने उनका मूल्यांकन किया है कि उनके परिणामस्वरूप पावर हाउसिज़ में कोयले की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है या नहीं, अगर नहीं किया है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय केवल कदम उठाने से ही संतुष्ट हो जायेंगे ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : एक प्राईवेट आर्गनाइजेशन ने अपने मेमोरेंडम में कोयले की क्वालिटी और सप्लाई के मुताल्लिक जो बातें कही हैं, उनका जवाब इस स्टेटमेंट में दे दिया गया है । क्वालिटी को इम्परुव करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गये हैं । कोयले की क्वालिटी को सुधारने के लिए कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट में पत्थर और दूसरे

एक्ट्रेनियम मैटीरियल को कोयले से अलग करने के अरेंजमेंट्स हैं। अभी तक 47 परसेंट कोल का प्रोडक्शन उसके नीचे आ चुका है और 86-87 तक 88 परसेंट कोल के टोटल प्रोडक्शन का हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट के अन्तर्गत ले जाया जायेगा जिसके अन्दर कोल की क्वालिटी ओटोमेटिकली सुधरती चली जायेगी। यह कहना गलत है कि अभी तक कोल की कोई क्वालिटी नहीं सुधरी। कोल की क्वालिटी में सुधार आया है लेकिन कोल की क्वालिटी के मुताल्लिक यह है कि ज ों ज्यों हम पुरानी खानों के अंदर नीचे जाते हैं और कोयला आगे निकलता जाता है उसकी क्वालिटी आटोमेटिकली डेटरिओरेट होती जाती है और नयी खानों के अंदर भी जहां ओपेन कास्ट माइन्स हैं, उनके अन्दर भी इसकी क्वालिटी इतनी अच्छी नहीं होने के कारण ऐसा होता है क्योंकि हमारी बेसिकली कोल की क्वालिटी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। उसके कारण भी वह क्वालिटी खराब होती है। लेकिन कोल हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट के जरिए वह सारा कवर हो जाएगा और जैसा मैंने कहा 86-87 के अंदर 88 परसेंट इसके नीचे आ जाएगा और इसकी क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव होगी।

यह कहना कि सारा का सारा जितना भी जेनरेशन है सिर्फ कोल की क्वालिटी की वजह से उसके प्लांट लोड फैक्टर में कमी आती है, यह बात नहीं है। इसके और बहुत से कारण भी हैं। यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है। लेकिन इससे जुड़े हुए दूसरे कारण भी हैं जिनकी वजह से उसका जैनेरेशन कम होता है। अब देखिए कि एक ही क्वालिटी का कोल, जैसे सिंगरौली का कोल ही कोटा में जाता है, उसके अंदर प्लांट लोड फैक्टर 80 परसेंट है और ओवरा के अंदर जाता है, वहां उसका 30 परसेंट प्लांट लोड फैक्टर है। क्वालिटी आफ कोल के ऊपर हो तो उसका भी प्लांट लोड फैक्टर एक ही होना चाहिए। ये डिफरेंट उदाहरण मैंने इसलिए दिए कि मैंने यह बताने की कोशिश की कि सिर्फ कोल की क्वालिटी और कोल ही एक ऐसा फैक्टर नहीं है जिसके कारण प्लांट लोड फैक्टर इम्प्रूव किना जा सके। और भी कारण हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : माननीय शिव शंकर जी इसको रिकंसाइल करें कि सिंगरौली को कोयला कोटा और ओवरा में इतना फर्क क्यों डालता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री शिव शंकर) : बहुत से फैक्टर्स हैं। वहां का बायलर है, जैनेरेटर का डिजाइन है, मैनेजमेंट की कमी और ट्रेनिंग परसोनेल की कमी ये सब चीजें मिलकर इसका कारण बनती हैं। यह नहीं है कि केवल कोल ही कारण है। यह जरूर है कि कोल एक मेजर फैक्टर है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री जी ने जवाब देने की कोशिश तो की है लेकिन मुझे स्पेसिफिक जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने स्वयं यह कहा है कि बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी के कारणों में और चीजों के अलावा कोयला भी एक बड़ा कारण है और आपने भी तथ्यों से इस बात को स्वीकार किया सिंगरोली का उदाहरण देकर और कोटा और ओवरा का उदाहरण देकर कि पावर हाउसेस में इनएफिश्येंसी है, उसकी बकिंग ठीक नहीं है इसलिए एक जगह उसी कोयले से प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर ज्यादा है, दूसरी जगह कम है अब यह तो आप देखें कि कैसे एफिश्येंसी को ठीक करेंगे।

मैं आप का ध्यान जो मेमोरेंडम का रेलीवेंट पोर्शन है उसकी तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता

हूं। आप कहते हैं कि कोयले की क्वालिटी खराब है। मैंने जो एलीगेशंस लगाए थे कि उसमें पत्थर आते है, दूसरी एक्सट्रेनियस चीजें आती हैं, उसको रोकने के बारे में आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है। मेमोरेंडम में यह है :

> I am quoting from the Memorandum. "It is known that substantial quantities of Shale and stones had been piled at collieries prior to nationalisation. Since then at least 1,000 million tonnes of coal has been produced."

I want a confirmation whether it is correct or not. This is very important. I would like to read further.

> "Even allowing a conservative proportion of about 10 per cent stones and shales, another 100 million tonnes would have been added to the piles. It is also known that at present such piles have all out disappeared. Obviously bulk of this must have been despatched to power stations at an estimated direct cost to them of Rs. 3000 crores."

This is a serious situation.

जिसकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिलाया कि यह पत्थर, बोल्डर और दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी चीजें जो जाती हैं उससे मशीनरी डेस्ट्राय हुई है और पावर-हाउसेज की वर्किंग भी बन्द हुई है। आपने बताया कि एलाबोरेट मेजर्स लिए हैं लेकिन उससे कहीं फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जाने वाले पत्थरों को सभी देखते हैं। इसमें कहीं न कहीं पर कोई बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। तो कहीं इसके पीछे वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट तो नहीं हैं— यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : कोई वेस्टेट इन्ट्रेस्ट होगा— ऐसा शक ख्वामख्वाह आप क्यों कर रहे हैं ? एलेक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट, पावर डिपार्टमेंट, पूरी कोशिश में है कि किसी तरह से इम्प्रूमेंट आए। उन्होंने जो कोशिश की है उससे प्लांट लोडिंग फैक्टर बढ़ा है। जहां तक कोयले का सवाल है, उसमें पत्थरों का सवाल है, हमने क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए, क्वालिटी को सुधारने के लिए काफी एटेम्प्स लिए हैं। जैसा मैंने आपसे जिक्र किया कोल हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट्स में ज्वाइन्ट सैम्पलिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है कि दोनों डिपार्टमेंट मिलकर देख लिया करें। अभी एक मीटिंग हुई, उसमें फैसला किया गया कि लोडिंग के प्वाइन्ट पर और आगे के प्वाइन्ट पर दोनों जगह ज्वाइन्ट सैम्पलिंग के जरिए से क्वालिटी को देख लें और अगर कोई दूसरा मैटीरिएल उसमें हो तो उसकी चांज कर लें। जांच करने के भी डिफ़रेंट तरीके हैं। कोल तरीके हैं। कोल हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट्स के जरिए क्वालिटी तो इम्प्रूव करने और एक्सट्रानिक्स मैटीरियल को निकालने की यह सारी बातें होती हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मेमोरेंडम के बारे में आपका क्या कमेंट है ? यह गलत है, सही है या एग्जाजरेटेड है— आपका क्या कहना है ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : मेमोरेंडम इतने एलाबोरेट होते हैं कि बहुत सारी चीजों को कवर कर लेते हैं और वह सिर्फ एक डिपार्टमेन्ट से ही ताल्लुक नहीं रखती हैं। बहुत से डिपार्टमेन्ट्स से उनका ताल्लुक रहता है। अगर मेमोरेंडम की बेसिस पर चलें तो पता नहीं कितने डिपार्टमेंट एक साथ आ जायेंगे। इसलिए जो भी बात रेलेवेन्ट है, जितना भी प्रोशन रेलेवेन्ट है उसको नोट करके एक तरीके से काम होता है। अगर सारे मेमोरेंडम पर मैं जाऊं तो यह एक बहुत बड़े डिस्कशन का मजबून बन जायेगा और

उसके एक आइटम में ही यह क्वेश्चन आवर खत्म हो जायेगा। इसलिए उसकी सारी चीजों को कवर करना मुमकिन नहीं होगा। रेलिवेन्ट बातों को ही नोट करके उन पर डिपार्टमेंट ऐक्शन लेता है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि वे कदम उठा रहे हैं। यह बात जरूर है कि वे कदम उठा रहे हैं और आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि कदम बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ मशीनरी को भी तेज करें। मन्त्री जी बताने की मेहरबानी करें यह जो 57 परसेंट अभी बाकी है यह कब तक हो जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्लान्ट्स को चलाने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर भी है ? अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है और यह उनके कंट्रोल में हैं तो इस बारे में मन्त्री जी क्या सोच रहे हैं और क्या करने वाले हैं ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कब तक करेंगे। 47 परसेंट तो उन्होंने मान ही लिया है और जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया है कि 1986-87 तक 88 परसेन्ट टोटल कोल प्रोडक्शन कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट्स के अंतर्गत आ जायेगा।

जहां तक जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है, आप जानते ही हैं कि स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बने हुए हैं जोकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के नीचे हैं, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जरा टच करो, जैसे साउथ की स्टेट्स हैं या वेस्ट बंगाल की स्टेट है उनको जरा सा भी टच कर दिया जाता है तो कहते हैं नहीं नहीं, ऐसा मत करना। पावर जनरेशन का सवाल आता है। इसके अन्दर भी कंसलटेटिव कमेटी है, जिसने यूरेनिमस राय दी थी कि किसी तरह से इसको सेन्ट्रल तरीके से इम्प्रूव किया जाए। उसके खिलाफ स्टेट्स के अंदर रियैक्शन इतना है कि कोई भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। बहराल, इन्ट्रैक्शन्स बराबर दी जाती हैं। प्लांट लोड फैक्टर और स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की वर्किंग को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स दी जाती हैं। बाई-एंड-लार्ज वे उन इन्स्ट्रक्शनस को मानते हैं।

SHRI A.K. Roy : What would the coal handling plant do if you are yourself a party *in sending stones and shales to the power* plants ? All that glitters is not gold and all that is black is not coal. But according to the theory of CIL anything that looks black is coal whether it is a stone, shale or even a human being. That is why the Energy Minister never visits coalfields. He is afraid that the coal-loaders may dump him one day and when the doors will be opened far flung, you will be surprised to see that the Minister is coming out of it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Thank you for the compliments.

SHRI A.K ROY : I would like to know two things. How many officers were brought to book for sending shales and stones to the power plants ? Is it a fact, as pointedly mentioned in the memorandum, that Rs. 3000 crores worth of stones were supplied in the name of coal ? It is a national crime. Have any officers been brought to book or not ? Is it a fact that previously shale pickers used to be there to separate coal and shales? You have eliminated those shale pickers and for that reason there is none to separate shales from coal and you are sending shales and stones to the power plants.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Regarding action to be taken against any officer for any violation, wherever there is any violation on the part of any officer, action is always taken. If he has something specific in his mind regarding supply of shales stones, etc. against any officer, he can give me so that I

can take action against that officer. (*Interruption*)

SHRI A.K. ROY : I am explaining. Whenever shales and stones are sent, deductions are made by the power plants, because they can catch immediately. How many deductions are made ? Some time back Badarpur power Station deducted 90 per cent of the price of coal. Who was made responsible for that ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : There is no point in getting agitated on this. (*Interruption*) The question is so simple, If there is any violation on the part of any officer, we can take action against him. Regarding quality, there is another question about the quality of coal. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any specific allegation or truth that about Rs. 3000 crores worth of stones were supplied ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : That is not correct.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are discussing a very important subject and the two Ministers have pointed out that poor quality of coal, bad maintenance and all these things have contributed to the poor plant load factor. You must have noticed that both the Ministers have pointed out about the defective design of the boilers supplied by BHEL. I would like to know how is it that the same company, BHEL, supplying the same thing to Libya and Malaysia and the performance has been more or less hundred per cent ?

If the same design exported to Libya and Malaysia can function efficiently, I would like to know why the boiler, with same design and same technology, when supplied to India, cannot function. ? Is it because it is defective ? If it is defective, it is defective for Libya and Malaysia also. So, if this is not the reason, then what are the reasons for its not functioning efficiently ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, on the direct question that has been posed by my hon. friend, I may submit that it is true that some of the boilers and the generators that have been supplied by the BHEL to the foreign countries, have been doing exceedingly well. In our country so far as coal is concerned, it varies from mine to mine. Its quality has been a bit different from mine to mine and as a results of this when the coal is supplied to a particular power plant and if that power plant is equipped with the boiler and the generator for a particular type or grade of coal, coal, then the difficulty will arise. As a result of this, the plant load factor has been affected.

When my colleague says that the plant load factor has been affected because of the quality of coal, the fact is that it is not only because of coal, other factors are also there. But I concede that the quality of coal deserves to be improved. Hon. Members have expressed time and again about the shells and stones, including me. I have no objection to that. Still my quality has also to improve. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Black is always beautiful. I am proud of my black hair.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Chakraborty, I must also take into consideration the observations of some other friends. So, the point is that constant efforts have to be made to improve the coal. Measures are being taken. but I do concede that they have not conformed to the level of expectation. If some of the officers have been responsible and if it has come to our notice, we have taken action ; it is not that we have not taken action. In recent times because of the mechanised open-cast mining the qality of coal has gone down. When the production was less, there used to be coal pickers but now it is not possible. In fact, recently I hvae introduced a system of joint sampling. Contracts are being entered into with all the Electricity Boards and they will pay the money according to the quality of the coal. If there are shells, etc.' they will not take it. In fact, various measures are already being taken and I assure the House that we will try to do our best to reach perfection as early as possible. But as on today, the state of affairs is known to the

House and I have also been trying to explain. Our endeavour has been to see that the quality of the coal improves. Constant measures have to be taken for this.

Investment in Hindustan Fertilizers, Haldia

*231. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount of investment made in Hindustan Fertilizers at Haldia with year-wise break-up and foreign exchange spent ;

(b) when the plant was commissioned and if not, when it is likely to be commissioned ; and

(c) what will be the total production of ammonia vis-a-vis the installed capacity of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total amount of investment made in Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. as on 30.6.1984 is Rs. 332.72 crores as per details given below :—

(Rs. crores)

Amount of Investment

Year	Indian currency	Foreign currency	Total
1970-71	Nil	0.09	0.09
1971-72	0.57	2.08	2.65
1972-73	6.28	3.95	10.23
1973-74	9.18	4.61	13.79
1974-75	19.41	7.12	26.53
1975-76	38.04	9.41	47.45
1976-77	34.46	6.46	40.92
1977-78	35.72	2.60	38.32
1978-79	17.56	1.62	19.18
1979-80	21 66	0.82	22.48
1980-81	23.50	0.56	24.06
1981-82	20.62	0.48	21.10
1982-83	32.87	0.73	33 60
1983-84	26.95	0.47	27.42
1984-85 (Apr-June, 1984)	4.90	Nil	4.90
Total	291.72	41.00	332.72

(b) It has not been possible to commission the plant so far due to equipment failures. Commissioning activities of the ammonia plant are held up atpresent due to non-availability of the Oxygen compressors since end-1983 when two of the 3 Oxygen compressors were damaged by fire and the third compressor developed a crack. Urgent measures are being taken by HFC to repair the compressors and put then in line. As soon as this is done commissioning activities will be resumed.

(c) The installed capacity of the ammonia plant is 198,000 TPA. The quantity of ammonia which will be produced by the plant can be ascertained only after production has stabilised.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister gives a grim picture. During the last fifteen years, more than Rs. 332 crores have been spent on Haldia fertilizer project and out of this amount, Rs. 41 crores have been spent in terms of foreign exchange, but even within these fifteen years, the plant could not be

commissioned- In part (b) of the statement it is stated that it has not been possible to commission the plant so far due to equipment failures. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when India is technologically known as number there in the world, how is it that our experts could not find out the defects in the equipments ? Is it because so many countries are involved in installing the machinery in that plant or are there any other defects in that plant or it is because of the standard throughout the country that all the plants take this much of time or it is only in West Bengal where we find that this extra-ordinary delay has been caused ? Anoher reason is that since 1983 three oxygen compressors were damaged due tofire. Was it due to any union activity in the plant or any other reason? What is the finding of the expert committee on the fire which took place ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : The mechanical completion of the project took place in November 1979. Six months before the mechanical completion of the plant, in the month of April 79 the West Bengal State Electricity Boards expressed its inability to provide power. At that time, in September, this plant wanted 50 MW power. When in April it was made known to HFC management that the West Bengal Government could not provide power, in September 1979 a proposal was mooted by the management for a 20 MW gas turbine and that proposal was okayed in 1980. It was commissioned in 1982. This delay was also there. During this period, when the plant was mechanically complete and could not be commissioned, corrosion and other things took place. Another question raised by the hon Member is about the fire in the compressor. The Expert Committee which looked into the matter gave the finding that there is no sabotage.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : When will this plant be commissioned, according to the Ministry ? Have they tride to find out the defects in the equipment or machinery ? Which are the countries from which the machinery were brought ? If the machinery is found to be defective, what action has been taken, oris proposed to be taken, against the suppliers ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : This plant was based on oil-based technology. At that point of time 13 credit facilities were available We had taken advantage of them. The amount of foreign exchange involved was Rs. 41 crores. Since the plant could not be operated within the scheduled time, the suppliers cannot be held responsible because of certain stipulated conditions. However, all efforts are being made to rectify the defects, as and when they are noticed, and we hopefully believe that the process would be completed in the near future and we will be able to go ahead with the scheduled target of production.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In answer to Unstarred Question No. 1395 dated 1st December 1981, the hon. Minister stated, as he states now, that the plant was mechanically ready and that it was about to go into production. Now the damage to the compressor must have been discovered sometime between December 1981 and April 1982. In his reply he says that from the end of 1983 the compressor was not available in the market. Betbeen April 1982 and the end of 1983, did the Government come into the market for the combressors, if the compressors were not available from the end of 1983 (though the natural assumption should be that it was avilable prior to end of 1983) ? Even if it was not available til the end of 1983, why the compressors were not purchased prior to the end of 1983 and why the plant was not commissioned ?

SHRI R C. RATH : Sir, if the plant would have been commissioned in time, we would have known where are the defects and we could have tried to rectify them. The delay in commissioning of the Plant for three and a half years was because of the lack of power supply. And at a later stage when we saw that some snag had developed in the first compressor and in the second compressoer there was a fire, we taied to rectify it. Then there was the fire in the third compressor also. Efforts are being made to get a compressor. Overnight a compressor cannot be brought, because you have to

place orders and then procedural completion also takes time. Funds also have to be made available.

So, the fact is that had the West Bengal State Electricity Board given power in time, all these problems would not have arisen. So, I would request the Hon. Member that he should impress upon his State Government that when they think of a project, they must have an assurance of power.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You say you wanted to commission it in December 1981. That means you must have got the assurance. Otherwise how could you say it ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : When we gave that assurance of commissioning at that time we had got our own power by that gas turbine. So, we were not dependent on the power supply after 1981-82.

Now, you cannot know in advance whether a particular compressor will develop a defect, will explode or something will go wrong with it. Now, when we tried to commission these two compressors in 1983, they were damaged. Then we had to repair it. You cannot do anything about it. And if you have to repair it, you have to call the party which has supplied the compressors. They came and under their supervision the repair work was done. Now, we will see in September whether these compressors will work or not. I cannot promise you in advance whether they will or will not work.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : That precisely is my point. You say in your reply that they are not available since the end of 1983. Even if tae damage was done in 1982, what did you do in the meanwhile ?

SHRI VASANT STATE : What is to be done ? They were already there. The compressors were there for commissioning in 1979. The whole plant was ready. From 1979 to 1982 the West Bengal Government did not give power. Therefore, we could commission it. Then we got the gas turbine. With the help of the gas trubine in 1982, we decided to commission. When we started commissioning, the damage took place. What can you do on that ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, the Minister is misleading the House. This project is within my constituency. I have visited the project several times, perhaps for more number of times then Shri Rath has visited. Sir, the electricity was there. The Haldia Fertiliser Plant was not dependent upon the elecitricity of the State electricity Board. The project was not set up initial dependent upon the electricity supply from the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Sir, I would like to know why the two oxygen compressors practically faced indentical failure ? Is it due to electricity ? My pointed question is that up to what time does the Government expect the replacement or repair of these two compressors will be done ? We have already crossed one year. The first compressor is already there and in that only minor repair may be necessary. So, I would like to know about the first oxygen compressor also.

SHRI R. C. RATH : Sir, the Hon. Member is probably misinformed. The project was to start after the mechanical complection in November 1979 with the assured power supply of fifty megawatts from the State Government. This project was envisaged with an assured power supply of fifty megawatts. When it did not come the project was held up for two and a half years.

About the compressors I would like to inform the Hon. Member that there have been some corrosion and some other technical problems beyond anybody's knowledge and only the expert committee could say when the compressor No. 1 and No. 2 developed fire and there was a crack in the third. We have taken steps to repair these two compressors and we have to start trial on it. So, till then we have to wait.

Development of Telecommunication Facilities in Noida Industrial Area

*233. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'NOIDA' industrial area on the border of Delhi is supervised by SDO Telephones, Hapur as a result of which telecommunication facilities do not receive the desired attention and this in turn hampers industrial production ;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to make 'NOIDA' a District of Delhi Telephones in the interest of quicker development of telecommunication facilities there ;

(c) whether the associations of industrialists in 'NOIDA' have represented to the Government in this behalf ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on such representations ?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is a fact that 'NOIDA' exchange is being supervised by SDOT Hapur but it is not a fact that, by this arrangement, telecommunication facilities do not receive the desired attention.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not necessary to bring NOIDA under the jurisdiction of Delhi Telephone for this purpose. However, action is being taken to provide stable and reliable direct dialling service between NOIDA and Delhi by installation of UHF/Microwave transmission systems and expansion of switching system in near future.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister for Communications is fully aware of the telephone system in Delhi, and he is very much aware that the telephone system in Delhi is not working properly. It is already in a mess. When you established a new industrial area and the New Okhla Industrial Development Area, you wanted to decongest Delhi from industrial growth and promised to start all infrastructural facilities. Sir, it is many years that NOIDA has been established, but the people there, the units there, are suffering enormous loss. They have to send special messengers sometimes when the telephone system does not work. They send people in cars to Delhi and the Delhi business people have got to go there in cars simply because the telephone system is not working. May I Know what specific grievances the Association of Industrialists have put before you in their various memoranda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, the Association's major demands were these : (i) providing a microwave telephone exchange of 10,000 lines, (ii) inclusion of names of NOIDA subscribers in the Delhi Directory, (iii) NOIDA telephones to be included in the Delhi circle for better supervisoin, as the present Hapur Circle is far away and has failed to exercise any control or supervision or appreciate the difficulities of the entrepreneur. (iv) The SDO Telephones should have an office in NOIDA itself for attending to the problems on the spot. Thess were some of the major demands.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What has the Government done about it ? To my knowledge hundreds of telephones are yet to be given. What is the waiting list as of June 1984 ? Secondly, the Hapur exchange has not been able to monitor this important NOIDA estate area. So, for supplying micro-wave transmission system which they are contemplating, much more needs to be done. The daily complaints are being attended to in NOIDA. On the demands of the industrialists, on each of their demands, what is the initial reaction of the Government and what steps are you going to take ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, it will take a long time to answer, but I will try to

be brief. The first demand is 10,000 line micro-wave telephone exchange. As far as this demand is concerned, I am told there is no such thing as micro-wave telphone exchange. And apart from that, 10,000 lines are not justified. The waiting list is only about 3,000 and therefore, 10,000 linnes cannot be sanctioned. As for as question (ii) is concerned namely, whether the names of NOIDA subscribers can be included in the Delhi Directory. we are considering this because if they are only 6.000, perhaps in the next issue they can be included. But at this stage I would only say that this suggestion is under consideration as to whether their names should be included in the Delhi Telephone Directory. Point No (iii) is that it should be included in the Delhi Circle. That is not possible because similar demand will come from various adjoining areas to other metropolitan cities, and to increase the Circle administratively it becomes counter-productive. And, therefore, it is better that a separate district be created for such areas and as far as that demand for district is concerned, I think by the next three years it will be possible because the requirement, as you know, is that a place must have at least 10,000 lines to acquire the status of a telephone district.

As far as the second part of your question is concerned, these are the steps whieh we are taking The present exchange is of 600 lines. This year we propose to increase it by 1200 lines. Next year. 1984-85, it will be further augmentedby 2,400 lines

For 1986-87, we have also sanctioned for this area a 4,000 lines what is technically known as E. 10B technology exchange.

The other aspect of the action taken is —the existing circuit underground cables are being augmented by 60 channel U.G.F. which will be completed by December. When it is completed. better facilities will be available.

We also sanctioned micro-wave system 480 channels which will cost Rs. I crore. This will be a part of the equipment that will be purchased under the World Bank loan. This can be commissioned only after its import.

Research to convert Coal into Gas

*234 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research is being conducted for converting coal into gas and any definite results have been obtained in the matter ;

(b) if so, whether any plans are being drawn up for the conversion of coal into gas on a large scale ; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above is in affirmative, details of those plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House,

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Research in converting coal into gas is being carried out by several institutions in India :

(i) Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad after examining the gasification characteristics of non-coking coal has established the amenability of Indian coals to pressure gassification. CFRI have also tested the possibilities of adopting entrained flow gasification techniques for producing synthesis gas from Indian coals.

(ii) Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has commissioned a 24 tonne per day fixed bed pressure gasification plant and is studying a process for high pressure gasification.

(lii) BHEL is putting up a 150 tonne per day fixd-bed pressure gasification plant of their own design for application in power generation.

(b) and (c) The Government had set up an Expert Group on Conversion of Coal to Gaseous and Liquid Fuels whose report has been submitted in May, 1984. The Expert Group has inter alia recommended that in view of the varied nature of Indian coals and various required-end uses, no single process technology can serve India's need and it may be necessary to go in for different technologies.

BHEL has a plan to set up 150-200 tonne per day fluidised bed gasification pilot plant to provide operating data for design and setting up of large scale plants.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : While replying, they have said :

> "The Expert Group has inter alia recommended that in view of the varied nature of Indian coals and various required end uses. no single process technology can serve India's need and it may be necessary to go in for different to technologies."

while replying to (a) it has been said :-

> "Regional Research Laboraiory, Hyderabad has commissioned a 24 tonne per day fixed bed pressure gasification plant.....and BHEL is putting up a 150 tonnes per day fixed-bed pressure gasification plant."

Do you think that these two technologies will serve our needs ? If not, what do you contemplate to do in future ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : As is apparent this will not serve the needs of the country. The experiments are in the initial stage. These are the pilot projects which have been initiated. Let us have a good beginning and let us hope in future we will be able to go a long way.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I am happy that the reply is optimistic. It is said that in Russia they have developed a technology which is found very useful. May I know from the hon. Minister, if they have tried to get this technology and find out if it is suitable for our purpose also.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : We will adopt any technology developed in any country found suitable for Indian conditions.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : In view or the fact that the Expert Group on conversion of Coal to Gaseous and Liquid Fuels have submitted report in may, 1984, May I know from the hon. Minister as it involves different types of technologies, and no single process technology can serve India's needs, is it a fact that some expert scientists and others are being sent abroad in the near future to have knowledge about all these technologies by which conversion is made ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in view.

Prof Rud Chand Pal : It has come in the press.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Some of the delegates have been sent.

देश में बेरोजगारी

*235. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं और उनमें से शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर फैली बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए उपाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 से आज तक कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) The number of persons usually unemployed in March, 1980 is estimated to be 12.02 millions, of which 7.22 millions were in the rural areas and 4 80 millions in the urban areas. The data regardig number of such persons as in 1983 is under tabulation.

(b) Apart from generation of increasing employment opportunities in Agriculture and other sectors, Government has started the following major programmes for giving direct employment :—

(i) Extension of Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(ii) Extension of the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(iii) Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment ; and

(iv) The Rural Laneless Employments Guarantee Programme.

(c) The available information for some of the above Schemes is as follows :—

(Figures in million)

Year	IRDP No. of families covered.	National Rural Employment Programme Manday; of employment generated.	TRYSEM No. of persons who settled down in self employment.
1980-81	2.73	414	0.046
1981-82	2.71	355	0.098
1982-83	3.46	350	0.131
1983-84	3.69	302*	0.080*
1984-85	N.A.	43*	N.A.

*Provisional

**As per reports received so far.

NA : Not available.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, my Question was, what is the number of unemployed people, at present. The hon. Minister chose to give the reply with regard to 1980. As on date, 22 million people are registered as unemployed in the employment exchanges. Therefore, his reply has hardly any relevance to the exact position with regard to the magnitude of the problem. More-over, this figure is totally out of date. I do not know why he could not give me figures which have earlier been given to this House and which are already kept in the book, Annual Review of the Ministery itself.

(2) I want to know as to how many people of these unemployed people in the urban areas are technically trained people—doctors, technicians, engineers, skilled and seme-skilled people.

In part (b), the hon. Minister says, they have increased employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors. In what manner, they have increased employment in agriculture, I would like to know. And in what manner the allied sectors, i.e. blacksmithm carpentory, soap-making, small industry, village industry and cottage industry are being demarcated ? Have they been demarcated in any manner legally or otherwise and has large scale industry been stopped from producing those elements so that these things can become more employment-oriented and make an impact in the rural areas ? I therefore want to know exactly from the Minister, what has been the investment made by the Government and the stretegy an the policy being followed by this Government to achieve this result.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know about the details of unemployed persons registered in the urban areas. I do not know about which year the hon. Member wanted to know. That he did not mention.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : At persent.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : At present for this year 1984, 22.6 million people are registered in the employment exchanges.

Regarding other programmes which are going on in the rural areas, I understend that the hon Member knows very well about the programmes that are going on the village areas. Under these programmes, the problem of unemployment is being tackled. I do not want to go into details because, I. have already mentioned the number of progrommes in may answer like NREP, IRDP, RLEGP and TRYSEM. There are many programmes which are going on in the rural areas though which we are trying to solve the present acute problem of unemployment in the country.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हिन्दी में पूछूंगा ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : हिन्दी में गलत जवाब आयेगा ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अंग्रेजी में जब सवाल का जवाब गलत आ गया, तो शायद हिन्दी में ही सही आ जाये ।

मैंने सवाल पूछा कि इसमें ऐसे लोग कितने हैं जो डक्टर हैं, इंजीनियर हैं लेकिन मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया । फिर पुराने सवाल के हिस्से का जवाब भी मांगा है कि सैमी-स्किल्ड और स्किल्ड जो लोग ट्रेन्ड हैं, वह कितने हैं ?

मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि.....

श्री धर्मवीर : अध्यक्ष महोदय समय समाप्त हो रहा है, मैं चाहता हूं बहुगुणा जी जल्दी पूछ लें ताकि मैं जवाब दे सकूं ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : दुर्भाग्य है इस सवाल का कि अनएम्पलायमेंट अभी बाकी रहेगी इसलिए मैं लाचार हूं, मैं यही जानना चाहता हूं कि अन-एम्पलायमेंट किस योजना तक भारत में समाप्त हो जायेगी, मंत्री महोदय बता दें ?

श्री धर्मवीर : मेरी भाषा शायद बहुगुणा जी के समझ में नहीं आई । कई बार उन्होंने प्लान का कार्य किया भी है । प्लान में एस्टीमेट लगाये जाते हैं और उसके आधार पर कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि एक तरफ हम नई योजनाओं के आधार पर बेकारी दूर करते हैं तब तक हमारी जन्म की दर फिर बढ़ जाती है । इसलिए यह कहना मेरे लिए ही नहीं, बहुगुणा जी के लिए भी मुमकिन नहीं है कि किस योजना तक इस समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*228. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और कुछ अन्य राज्यों ने अपनी पन बिजली परियोजनाओ के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों से विदेशी सह यता के लिए समय-समय पर प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो रहे हैं ।

स्वदेशी मशीनरी की उपलब्धता, व्यय के रुपये के मांग को पूरा करने के लिए साधनों की उपलब्धता और विदेशी प्रस्तावो की तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता तथा क्या प्रस्ताव में किसी उपयोगी प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण शामिल है आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय लिया जाता है ।

पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति विवरण-1 और 2 में दी गई है । विवरण-1 में अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव भी गए हैं जिन्हें विदेशी सहायता के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है । पिछले दो वर्षों में अन्य राज्यों से लगभग 96 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं । इनमें से अधिकांश प्रस्तावों में अनुमोदित मानदण्ड पूरे नहीं होते हैं और इसलिए उन पर विदेशी सहायता हेतु विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

विवरण-I

पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी सहायता हेतु अमुमोदित विद्युत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगा०)	वित्त व्यवस्था	विदेशी सहायता की मात्रा
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	बोधघाट	4 × 125	विश्व बैंक	157.4 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर 134.4 मिलियन एस०डी०आर०
2.	उड़ीसा	अपर इन्द्रावती	4 × 150	विश्व बैंक	156.4 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर 156 मिलियन एस०डी०आर०
3.	तमिलनाडु (1)	लोअर भवानी	4 × 2	जापान)	
	(2)	वैगई	2 × 3	जापान)	2 बिलियन येन
	(3)	पैकारा	1 × 2	कनाडा)	
4.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चमेरा (केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र)	3 × 180	कनाडा	648.42 मिलियन केनेडियन डालर

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	कर्नाटक	मनी पावर हाऊस	2 × 4.5	हंगरी	2.15 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर
6.	बिहार	पूर्वी गंडक नहर	3 × 5	जापान	1.63 बिलियन येन
अन्वेषण के लिए अनुमोदित सहायता					
1.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कोल डैम	600 मेगा०	कनाडा	250,000 केनेडियन डालर
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	धोली गंगा (केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र)	300 मेगा०	स्वीडन	6.15 मिलियन सेक

विवरण-II

जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए विदेशी सहायता हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	वित्त व्यवस्था का स्रोत
1.	पार्वती	1900 मेगावाट	परामर्शदाताओं की यू०के० की एक फर्म मैसर्स पैल प्रिशमैन एण्ड पार्टनर्स के जरिए ।
2.	करचम-वांगटू	600 मेगावाट	—वही—
3.	लागी	120 मेगावाट	—वही—

टिप्पणी : इन प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित न करने का मुख्य कारण अन्वेषण के क्षेत्र में देश में पर्याप्त सुविज्ञता सुलभ होना है ।

Setting up of Petrochemical Project at Barauni

*232 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there has been a persistant demand for the establishment of Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni in Bihar for production of Caprolactum ; and

(b) if so, the causes of delay in accepting and implementing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such a plant is not contemplated in the Central Public sector. Requests for its establishment in the private sector, state sector or joint sector, received, will be considered sympathetically.

Appointment of Judges to Allahabad High Court

*236. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI RAJAESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sixteen Judges have been appointed to the Allahabad High Court recently ; and

(b) the minimum qualifications and guidelines laid down followed in such appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, 9 Judges and 7 Additional Judges have been appointed to the Allahabad High Court in May, 1984.

(b) Appointments of Judges and Additional Judges of High Courts are made in terms of Articale 217 (1) and Article 224 (1) respectively of the Constitution.

Article 217 (2) of the Constitution provides that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India, and

(i) has for at least 10 years held a Judicial office in the territory of India ; or

(ii) has for at least 10 years been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession.

No other criteria have been prescribed in this regard ; all relevant aspects are taken into consideration at the time of making appointments.

Norwegian Oil Experts' Visit to ONGC

*237. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the MINISTER OF ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Norwegian delegation of oil experts visited Dehra Dun, headquarters of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to explore possibilities of collaboration with the ONGC in the field of construction of oilfield installations, equipment and consultancy ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the experts' visit ;

(c) whether any agreement between the two countries has been reached ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) : A three Member Norwegian delegation visited India in June, 1984 and held discussions with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the possibilities of mutual cooperation between

the two countries in the field of offshore petroleum exploration and production.

No specific agreement for such cooperation has yet been signed between the two coutries.

Delhi Telephone Directory

*238 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reason for delay in the bringing out of the telephone directory in Delhi is the supply procurement of sub-standard paper for printing ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been probed and guilty punished ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and details of steps taken to ensure the non-recurrence of such delay in future and rearons for procuring the paper from sources other than the Kendriya Bhandar from whom all items of stationery are required to be purchased ; and

(d) when the directory is expected to be brought out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SARI V.N. GADGIL : (a) Yes, Sir. The paper has been found unsuitable for printing on high speed web off-set machine.

(b) and (c) : The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals has been addressed to get this paper replaced by the suppliers. Further action will be taken in consulation with that office. The paper for printing of telephone diretories is of high value and is there fore, procused through the DG S&D and not from the Keudriya Bhandar as a matter of Government policy.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain paper of the desired quality urgently and the Directory is expected to be brought out by November/December, 1984.

Problems of Rural And Agriclultural Workers

*239. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agriculrural workers are facing a lot of problems mostly due to lack of organisation amongst the rural workers ;

(b) if so, the details of the problems being faced by the rural and agricultural workers ; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve these problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their chronic problems are mostly unemployment, lesser avenues of wage employment, irregular and intermittent nature of employment, low wages landlessness and assetlessness.

(c) Apart from the steps taken by various concerned Ministries of the Government of India to remove landlessness and assetlessness, to provide avonues of gainful employment on a durable basis together with payment of minimum zates of wages, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for educating the rural workers about the value of the organisation and also helping them to organise themselves has been introduced.

Second Phase of Kolaghat Power Project in West Bengal

*240. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not yet accorded necessary permission to the second phase of Kolaghat Power Project in West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Industrial Development Bank of India is financing the project as Central Govt. have not yet given their approval ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The Central Electricity Authority had cleared the second phase of the Kolaghat power project in West Bengal in May, 1980 Government of India had approved the project in February, 1981, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 287 crores. The total capacity of the project is 630 MW. The project is in the State sector and it is for the State Government of West Bengal to provide funds for its projects. Government of West Bengal had approached the Industrial Development Bank of India to finance the project. However, power projects of State Electricity Boards are Schemes within the State Plans, and IDBI has explained to the West Bengal Government that assistance for the State Electricity Board's project cannot be considered by them.

Central Repair Workshops for Power Sector

*241. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a chain of Central repair workshops for the power sector ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The repair workshops are being set up to establish facilities for undertaking capital repairs and major overhaul of power equipment instolled in various Regions. These repair shops will also under-take manufacture of critical high technology oriented spare parts required for the above work.

Seminar on Electricity For Rural Development

*242. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seminar on electricity for rural development was organised by Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. at Bhubaneswar, Orissa during the month of May 1984 ;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and strategy evolved and recommendations made in the Seminar ;

(c) whether an action plan for rural and tribal areas of Orissa has been prepared and approved ;

(d) whether the reasons for tardy implementation of approved R.E. Schemes in Tribal areas have been identified at the Seminar ; and

(e) if so, the measures and steps suggested to State Electricity Board for speedy execution of the village electrification schames ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (e) A seminar was organised at Bhubaneswar on 20-21st May, 1984 jointly by the REC and the Orissa State Electricity Board to discuss, inter-alia, a plan of action for village electrification in Orissa and optimum utilisation of groundwater potential through energisation of pumpsets.

The Seminar considered the following major lines of attack on the problems of rural electrification :—

(i) The State Electricity Board would phase the electrification programme in such a manner that areas with adequate potential for pumpsets and having sufficient electrical

infrastructure would receive attention for load development. Other areas with development prospects would be taken up for electrification on a priority basis, in a phased manner, so as to complete electrification in the State by the year 1990. This would also call for action to provide supportive infrastructure.

(ii) State level and District level Committees would be set up for providing policy guidelines for effective imlementation of RE schemes on a continuous basis, as also to coordinate the programme as an integral part of the overall rural development programme ; an area approach should be adopted for electrification of tribal areas so as to cover a large number of villages in these areas by providing for arterial and spur lines of distribution.

(iii) Districts would be taken up in order of their priority rating, based on the existing capabilities and prospects for energisation of pumpsets.

(iv) Community pumpsets would be installed in areas where land holdings are small, procedures would be streamlined for procurement of finances for digging wells/ pumpsets as also for power connections and more funds allocated for the R.E. programme in the State.

(v) Alternative sources of energy would be exploited, particularly to meet the power needs of farblung tribal areas.

The Seminar recommended effective coordination of the RE programmes with other Rural Development agencies in the State. Indequate transmission and subtransmission support ; prohibitive cost owing to far flung locations and low paying capacity of tribals for service connection charges as well as consumption charges, were recognized as factors contributing to the relatively slower implementation of RE Schemes in tribal areas. An Action Plan for the rural areas of Orissa as a whole, including tribal areas, was prepared and discussed and the following measures broadly suggested for speedy execution of village electrification schemes :

(i) Priority phasing of pumpset energisation and preference to areas where infrastructure is available.

(ii) Development of adequate Sub-Transmission System and allocation of 20% of the power generated for rural areas.

(iii) Conservation of energy including exploitation of micro hydel resources, and integration of rural electrification with other developmental programmes.

(iv) Strengthening of consumer services and creation of Load Development Cell.

Condition of Telephone Exchanges in Midnapore District, West Bengal

*243. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the condition of the Telephone Exchanges at Tamluk, Kolaghat Mahisadal, Nandakumar, Moyna, Paramanandapur and Panskura (Midnapore District, West Bengal) is very bad and the consumers find it very difficult to get a telephone line ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the betterment modernisation|replacement of these Telephone Exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) No Sir, the functioning of the telephone exchanges at Tamluk, Kolaghat Mahisadal, Nandakumar, Moyna, Paramanandapur and Panskura is generally satisfactory except during June, 84 when functioning of these exchanges effected due to excessive cyclonic storm, unprecedented rain and frequent power supply failure.

(c) The following steps are being taken for improving communication services at these places :—

(i) Automatisation of Manual Telephone Exchanges at Tamluk and Kolaghat with STD facility by the end of 1985-86.

(ii) Land procurement action at Takluk for Telephone exchange and UHF tower has already been initiated.

(iii) Departmental land at Kolaghat is already available.

Action by Coal India Limited Against Participants in Strike in June, 1984.

*244. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Coal India Limited have started taking action against the leaders and the participants of the country-wide strike launched by the coal mines workers on June 4 and 5, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government is going to take steps to withdraw the punitive measures taken by the management of CIL ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Notices for penal deduction of wages under the Payment of Wages Act were served on some of the workers who had struck work. However, in the light of injunctions granted by High Courts, Coal India have issued instructions to the subsidiaries to make payments of wages without enforcing the deductions.

Oil Exploration During Current Year

*245. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the on-shore areas where oil exploratory drilling is already on ;

(b) the new areas where oil exploration would be launched during the current year ; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on these activities during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Exploratory drilling in the onshore areas is being carried out at different locations in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) During the current year detailed surveys are proposed to be conducted in Cambay Basin, Kutch & Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Assam-Arakan Fold belt including Tripura, Bengal, Krishna-Godavari, Himalayan Foothills & Ganga Valley, Cauvery and Vindhyan & Satpura areas. Apart from this, new locations are proposed to be taken up for drilling during 1984-85 in Gujarat, Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himalayan Foothills and Orissa.

(c) During the current financial year the amount likely to be spent on the exploratory drilling and surveys in the onshore areas would be about Rs. 300 crores.

Improvement in Telephone System in the Country

*246. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that P&T Department has taken a series of active measures to improve the performance of the Telephone system in the country ; and

(b) if so. the details regarding the programme chalked out in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details regarding the programme chalked out are laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of Programme Chalked out to Improve the Performance of the Telephone System in the Country

1. Induction of an improved version of telephone in the network.
2. Replacement of Aluminium wire fittings by copper wires.
3. Replacement of bare iron wires by insulated drop wires.
4. Rehabilitation of cable distribution points.
5. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network.
6. Pressurisation of main underground cables by dry air.
7. Laying of cables in ducts.
8. Modernisation of Telephone switching equipment by Electronic Exchanges.
9. Replacement of life expired switching equipment.
10. Augmentation of junctions by Pulse Code Modulation, coaxial and microwave media.

Telephone Operators working on Daily Wages

*247 SHRI CHITA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone operators working on daily wages in the country ;

(b) Whether Government have any Proposal to regularise them in service; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI V N.GADGIL : (a) There are no daily wage Telephone operators as such in the Department. However Telephone operators are recruited to be kept on Reserve Trained Pool and work as short duty staff and paid on hourly basis. Their number is about 4800.

(b) and (c) : Reserve Trained Pool Telephone operators are absorbed against the future vacancies of Telephone Operators and it is a continuous process.

Complaints Against The Supervisor, Arabic Unit.

2242. SHRI SAMINUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be Pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been received against the Supervisor, Arabic Unit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Supervisor, who had been selected as Staff Artist and was holding a lien against the Permanent post in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been called back to rejoin his permanent post; and

(c) if so, the reasons why he has not yet been repatriated and what action has been taken on the complaints received against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :

(a) Some representations were received from some employees of All India Radio in

regard to the Supervisor, Arabic Unit of External Services Division. These were examined and were found to be not factually borne out.

(b) and (c) The selection of the Supervisor was made as per the prescribed procedure and rules. The person selected was holding a quasi-permanent post in the Ministry of External Affairs. Therefore, as per procedure, the External Affairs Ministry has enquired whether he wants permanent absorption in All India Radio or would get back to his cadre after a period. Now that he has been selected after following the prescribed procedure, the rules provide for his absorption in All India Radio if he indicates his option therefor. This has been asked for from him.

Working of Telephones in Delhi During Monsoons

2243. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the monsoons most of the telephones go out of order in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these telephones are not put to working order at least for a week ; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to keep these telephones in order and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is not a fact that during monsoons most of the telephones go out of order in Delhi. Only some telephones which are involved in cable break-downs go out of order.

(b) No, Sir. Most of the interruptions due to cable break-downs are cleared progressivcly within a week.

(c) Following important measures short and long term, for averting cable breakdowns, are being taken :—

(i) pressurisation of main cables.

(ii) laying of new cables duly pressurised.

(iii) providing protection to the underground cables by way of half ducts wherever the depth of cable warrants this.

(iv) laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.

(v) flooding of cable trenches before they are closed. This is to detect faults in the cables well in advance of monsoon.

(vi) use of jelly filled cables in distribution cable network.

Manufacture of Insecticides

2244. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of registered insecticides which are manufactured in India presently, also specifying the names of formulations, brands or trade names of marks under which each such insecticide is sold in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : A statement showing the names of insecticides, pesticides, weedicides, etc registered under the Insecticides Act, which are manufactured in India at present, is attached.

Broadly, formulations made in India are of two types-dry/solid formulations and liquid formulations. Dry/solid formulations are in the form of dusting powders. water dispersa-

ble powders, granules, pellets, etc. Liquid formulations are emulsifiable concentrates. The information regarding brands or trade names or marks under which each such insecticide is sold in India is not readily available.

Statement

1.	B.H.C.	24.	Maneb
2.	D.D.T.	25.	Zineb
3.	Malathion.	26.	Nickle Chloride
4.	Dimethoate	27.	Organomercurials
5.	Methyl Parathion	28.	Carbandazin
6.	Metasystox	29.	2,4-D
7.	Fenitrothion	30.	Isoproturon
8.	Carbaryl	31.	Paraquat
9.	Endosulfan	32.	Basalin
10.	Phosphamidon	33.	Dalapon
11.	D.D.V.P.	34.	Diuron
12	Monocrotophos	35.	Cycocel
13.	Fenthion	36.	Alpha Napthalene Acetic Acid
14.	Ouinalphos	37.	Ratafin
15.	Ethion	38.	Zinc Phosphide
16.	Lindane	39.	Aluminium Phosphide
17.	Phorate	40.	Methyl Bromide
18.	Fenvalerate	41.	Ethylene Dibromide
19.	Phosalone	42.	Diazinon
20.	Dicofol	43.	Nicotine Sulphate
21.	Copper Oxy chloride	44.	Aerofungin
22.	Thiram/ Ziram| Vapam| Ferben	45.	Streptocycline
23.	Zinc Dimethyl Dithio Carbamate	46	Calaxin
		47.	Copper Sulfate
		48.	Abate

Exploitation of Asiad Construction Workers

2245. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court had in 1982 ordered inquiries into allegations made by People's Union for Democratic Rights in regards to exploitation of labourers engaged in Asiad 1982 project;

(b) whether three ombudsmen were appointed for this purpose; and

(c) the nature and details of their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per Supreme Court's interim Order dated 11.5.1982, the three Ombudsmen had submitted weekly inspection reports directly to the Supreme Court. Supreme Court of India had sent only five inspections reports to this Ministry. No part of the report related to the Central sphere.

The Report of the Ombudsmen was submitted to the Supreme Court of India and, therefore, the details of their findings can be furnished only by the Registrar Judicial, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

Committee to Advise Government on Fixation of Minimum Wages For Employment in Loading and Unloading in Railways, Goods Sheds, Docks and Ports and Ash Pit Cleaning on Railways

2246. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to hold enquiries and advise Government on fixation of minimum rates of wages for employments in loading and unloading in Railways, goods, docks and ports and ash pit cleaning on Railways; and

(b) if so, the details the regarding the composition and functions of this Cammittee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The Committee will hold enquiries and advise the Central Government in respect of fixation of minimum wages in these employments.

The compositon of this Committee is as follows:-

(1)	Shri C. T. Dighe.	Chairman
(2)	Shri Rakhal Das Gupta.	Employees' Representative
(3)	Shri Ch. Seshibhushana Rao.	Employees' Representative
(4)	Shri R. C. Sharma	Employers' Representative
(5)	Shri J.S. Azad.	Employers' Representative.

Setting up of a Plant for Converting Coal into Kerosene and Gasolene

2247. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Expert Group was appointed by Government to recommend the setting up of a one million tonne per year plant to convert coal into kerosene and gasolene ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Group and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) An Expert Group on conversion of Coal into Gaseous and Liquid Fuels was constituted by the Government on 23-2-1983 with following terms of reference :-

(i) Examine the state of art of the Coal Conversion technology in India and in other countries and recommend steps for advance of this technology through further research work in India.

(ii) Report on the technical and economic feasibility of setting up a pilot plant or process demonstration unit for evaluating the most appropriate process technology for conversion of coal to oil.

(iii) Report on and coordinate the work of conversion of coal to gaseous and liquid fuels and feedstock with a view to achieve the most economical and efficient use of coal.

The Expert Group has since submitted its report to the Government in May, 1984. The Group has inter alia suggested that one million tone per year coal to oil plant will not be justified under the present circumstances.

Provision for Communication Facilities in Rural Areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan

2248. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and the Planning Commission have emphasized the need for having at least one Post Office in each Gram Panchayat Village of the country and at least one telephone within a radius of 5 kms. in the rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the exact policy for the development of telecommucication facilities and

particularly the postal communications in general in the rural areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b)

Postal Sector Plan

It is not proposed to provide each Gram Panchayat village with a post office. Such Gram Panchayat villages which fulfil the existing norms laid down by the department are eligible for opening of post office. Proposals for opening of post offices in rural areas under the existing departmental norms have been drawn up and recommended to Planning Commission for formulation of 7th Five Year Plan.

Telecom. Sector Plan

The objective for the 7th Five Year Plan is to provide at least one telephone within a distance of 5kms. in most of the rural habitations in the country. The Plan proposals have been framed accordingly and submitted to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

The Seventh Plan is still under fotmulation with the Planning Commission and financial allocations and physical targets for the Plan have yet to be finalised, keeping in view the need for adequate communication facilities subject to the over all limits of availability of resources and competing demands of other sectors of development.

Working Conditions of Indians in IRAQ

2249. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals at present working with Indian companies and foreign companies in Iraq and Iraqi State Organisations ;

(b) whether any understanding has been reached between India and Iraq recently to facilitate the improvement of working conditions of Indian expatriates in Iraq ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) Approximately 40,000 Indians workers are at present working with Indian companies and foreign companies in Iraq and Iraqi State Organisations.

(b) and (c) Improvement of working conditions of Indian expatriates in Iraq has been a subject matter of discussion between the Governments of India and Iraq recently.

Performance of Central Board of Workers Education

2250. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of Central Board of Workers Education in different States ;

(b) if so, the number of workers of the Central Board of Workers Education, working in different States for creating a general awareness among the rural masses ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of rural workers ; and

(d) if so, what emphasis has been laid during the Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31st March, 1984,250 Rural Worker Educators trained and appointed by the Central Board for Workers Education are working in different States/Union Territories as per breakup given below :—

1.	Assam	10
2.	West Bengal	43
3.	Orissa	6
4.	Andhra Pradesh	16
5.	Karnataka	24
6.	Kerala	24
7.	Tamilnadu	32
8.	Gujarat	7
9.	Madhya pradesh	14
10.	Punjab	15
11.	Haryana	3
12.	Maharashtra	15
13.	Uttar Pradesh	13
14.	Rajasthan	1
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	17
UNION TERRITORIES		
16.	Delhi	1
17.	Goa	9
		250

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to lay major thrust on Rural Workers Education and appoint about 500 Rural Worker Educatons by 1990.

Production of Law Books in Regional Languages

2251. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the measures taken or being taken and the funds made available for the translation and production of law books in reginal languages like Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu;

(b) whether Government have given special assignments to authors for writing original law books and case law books in the regional languages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) The endeavour of the Ministry has been to bring out the Constitution of India in regional languages. Until now, the Constitution has been published in nine languages-Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu and Urdu-apart from Hindi. Government is also publishing authorised translations of Central Acts in regional languages. Government, however, hopes that such efforts would be undertaken by learned authors, Universities, State Government Agencies, etc. which are keen to promote the growth and enrichment of concerned regional language.

Setting up of Petro-Chemicals Complexes

2252. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding setting up of petro-chemical complexes in the country and particularly in Gujarat ;

(b) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be take in this regard ;

(c) whether the expert Committee appointed by Government for the purpose has submitted its report ; and

(d) if so, the suggestions made and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b)

Decisions about setting up petrochemical complexes in the country are taken on techno-economic considerations and depending upon Plan priorities and availability of resources. Decisions about some units have been taken and certain other proposals are under consideration. So far as Gujarat State is concerned a big complex, viz. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has already been set up in the Central Sector at Baroda. Proposal for another complex in the State Sector is under the State Government's consideration.

(c) and (d) It is not clear which Expert Committee is referred to. No Committee for planning petrochemical complexes in the country has been set up. Some work on the subject will be done by the Working Group on Petrochemicals for the Seventh Plan.

Regular supply of Coal to Ferozabad Bangle Units

2253. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as many as 60 per cent of glass bangle unist in Ferozabad are facing closure due to coal shortage thus jeopardising economic life in the bangle town of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making available the needed quantity of coal to the Ferozabad Units ; and

(c) the speedy solution which is being found to prevent the forced closure of the remaining 40 per cent units and to ensure regular supply of coal the Bangle units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Itis not correct to say that 60 per cent of bangle units in Ferozabad are facing closure due to coal shortage as coal supplies to Ferozabad glass units have been generally satisfactory. The recommendations issued by the Director of Industries, U.P. in favour of Ferozabad glass units, on an average, total upto 10 rakes per month (equivalent to 20,000 tonnes). The number of rakes programmed month-wise by these units and the number of rakes allotted by the Railways and loaded since January 1984 were as under :—

Month	No. of rakes programmed by the consumers	No. of rakes allotted and loaded
January, 1984	11	9
Fabruary, 1984	8.5	9
March, 1984	10.5	12
April, 1984	6	8
May, 1984	8.5	9
June, 1984	12.5	5
July, 1984	8	6
Total :	65	58

In addition, coal is also supplied by road from specified collieries.

It may be seen from the above table that the consumers did not even submit programmes for the entire sponsored quantity in February, 1984,, April, 1984 and May, 1984. Coal India Ltd. have reported that in Jauuary, 1984, some bangle units even cancelled their programme after submission of the same.

Setting up of Synthetic Rubber Plants, Polyester Plants Etc.

2254. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have approved the setting up of two synthetic rubber plants, five polyester

plants, thirteen nylon plants, and one acrylic fibre plant in joint and private sectors ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this behalf as well as the names of the States where those plants are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such proposals are decided on the basis of merits as well as techno-economic consideration. The state-wise location of the various plants will be as follows :

Name of the Plant	No. of Plants	Location
Synthetic Rubber Plants	2	Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
Polyester Fibre Plants	5	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Nylon Plants	13	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
Acrylic Fiber Plant	1	Uttar Pradesh

Regular Inspection of Mica Mines by the Directorate General, Mines Safety

2255. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a system of regular inspection of mica mines by the Director General, Mines Safety ; if so, details of such inspections in the last three months giving the dates and the names of the minies visited ;

(b) whether it is a fact that mica mining is done most unscientifically leading to destruction of mines ; if so, the steps taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether any prosecution has been made against any mine owner by the Directorate General, Mines Safety in the last one year, if so, facts in detail giving the particulars of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes. Sir. Information regarding details of inspections of mica mines made during the months of May-July 1984 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collecated and will be laid on the Table of the Huese,

(c) Two cases have been instituted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety against the management of mica mines in courts of law during the last one year. Details of these cases are as under :

Name of Mine	Name of accused	Contraventions
1. Tara No. 2 Mica Mine, Kodarma, District Hazaribagh. (Bihar).	1. Shri Pratap Chand Sukhani, Owner. 2. Smt. R. Devi Sukhwal, Owner. 3. Shri V. Mehra, Contractor.	Regulations 131 (1), 140 (1), 140 (2) and 9 of Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961.

1	2	3
	4. Shri N. Sarkar, Manager.	
	5. Shri Chatu Mahate, Mate.	
2. Gopi Pit Mica Mine, District Bhilwara, (Rajasthan)	1. Shri L.S. Chundawal, Proprietor.	Regulations 168, 160, 116, 34 and 39 of Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961.
	2. Shri B. Singh, Manager.	

Both the cases are pending in the courts.

Demand and Supply of Low-Density Polyethylene and Polypropylene

2256. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the domestic supply of low-density polyethylene falls short of the demand by about 50,000 tonnes a year and that of polypropylene by 40,000 tonnes a year ;

(b) whether the customs duty at 229 per cent on low-density polyethylene and 156 per cent on polypropylene has restricted the flow of these raw materials through imports, thus widening the gap between supply and demand ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the growing demand of these two products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The estimated shortfall in domestic availability of low-density polyethylene and polypropylene this year is about 20,000 tonnes and 10,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों का टेलीफ़ोन व्यय

2257. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1980 से अब तक विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन व्यय का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : जानकारी संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Construction Work by Paradip Phosphates Ltd. Orissa

2258. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work in Paradip Phosphates Limited, a major Central Sector project under imple-

mentation in Orissa has come to a standstill following incidents of violence and terrorism during the months of July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir, the construction work in Paradip Phosphates Limited has not come to a stand-still not with standing incidents of violence during the month of July, 1984. The law and order authorities have been requested to take necessary action.

Performance Power Transmission and Distribution System

2259. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has expressed serious concern over the "totally dismal and disappointing" performance in power transmission and distribution system adding that progress in setting up 400 KV and 220KV lines was so poor that the lag in transmitting power and new capacity was likely to affect the economy of the country seriously ; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had reviewed the progress of transmission works, including construction of 400 KV and 220 KV lines, and have stressed the need for close manitoring of the transmission programme so that evacuation of power, from the new capacity being created, is not hampered. The achievement in transmission construction works during 1983-84 was 826 Ckt. Kms. of 400 KV lines and 1849 Ckt. Kms. of 220KV lines.

Several factors, such as inadequate funding, right-of-way problems and shortages of special steel sections, conductors and erection equipment, have impeded the implementation of transmission projects. For ensuring the availability of transmission facilities in time, it becomes necessary that transmission projects are conceived, formulated and approved sufficiently in advance and, accordingly, the State Electricity Boards and other power supply authorities have been advised to include the associated transmission system in their generation schemes.

Working of Telecommunication Services

2260. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telecommunication services particularly telephone services are not working satisfactorily ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for improving these services in the country and particularly in metropolitan cities and capitals of the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The telephone services in the country is generally satisfactory. However, faultes on lines and in the equipment do occur and they are attended to by the day-to-day maintenance staff. A close watch is kept on the performance of the telecommunication network at various levels.

(b) Following steps are being taken to improve the telephone services further in the country in general and particularly in the large cities ;—

1. Pressurisation of main cables.

2. Laying of new cables duly pressurised.

3. Providing protection to the underground cables by way of half

ducts wherever the depth of cable warrants this.

4. Laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.

5. Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed. This is to detect faults in the cables well in advance of monsoon.

6. Use of jelly filled cables in distribution cable network.

7. Use of insulated drop wire for the subscribers line.

8. Replacement of aluminium wiring by copper conductors at subscribers' premises.

9. Use of improved telephone coded '677' type.

10. Regular inspection of telephones and lines.

11. Electronic Switching equipments are being inducted in the network.

12. Replacement of life expired equipments.

13. Introduction of computers in the management of information system, material management, personnel management, records and auto manual services are under way.

Mining operations in Talcher Coal-fields and Exploration of new coal areas

2261. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the mining and handling operations at Talcher Coalfields in Orissa ;

(b) whether some new coal-bearing areas in Orissa have been explored ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to exploit the coal reserves in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Following steps are being taken to improve the mining and handling operations in the Talcher Coalfields in Orissa :—

(i) The methods of mining in the underground mines are being reviewed with a view to improving the production as well as the recovery of coal.

(ii) All the projects will have properly designed and adequate coal handling facilities. The existing mines already have suitable facilities for despatch of coal.

(iii) More opencast mines are being opened to increase coal production, matching with the demand on this coalfield.

(iv) A modern underground is proposed to be developed at Ananta, for which feasibility studies are under way.

(v) A washery is proposed to be set up at Bharatpur for washing coal to be supplied to the Captive power plant of NALCO.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Drilling has been completed in the Kalinga block and it is in progress in the Ananta block. At both these places new opencast mines are planned to be developed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Frequent Break Down of Telephone System in Calcutta

2262. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many telephones were out of order in Calcutta as on July 7, 1984 ;

(b) the factors responsible for frequent break down of telephone system in Calcutta ; and

(c) what remedial measures ; if any have been or are being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Total No. of phones out of order as on 7th July, 1984 were about 44,000.

(b) Factors responsible for frequent break-downs of telephones system are :—

(i) Frequent digging causing extensive damages to underground telephone cables by public utility services such as water, electricity sewerage, gas, CMDA etc.

(ii) Large scale excavation works by metro railway.

(iii) Numerous thefts of telephone cables.

(iv) Wear and tear of old switching equipment in several exchanges.

(c) Remedial measures being taken are :—

(i) Improving coordination with other utility agencies so that damages to underground cable network caused by them in the process of digging are minimised.

2. Gas pressurisation of junction, secondary and primary cables.

(3) Laying of ducts and taking cables through ducts.

(4) Diversifying the inter-exchange junctions media by providing more junctions on microwave and PCM systems.

(5) Augmenting the cable network

(6) Diversion of underground telphone cables ftom metro railway route.

(7) Installing more cabinets and pillars in the cable network to provide flexibility and quick testing facilities in case of faults on telepone lines.

(8) Replacement of old telephone instruments by new ones.

(9) Replacement of aluminium conductor cables in house wiring by copper cable.

Taking Over ENG Section (V. C. R.) by Sound Recordists in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra

2263. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Ministor of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued for the taking over of ENG Section (VCR) by sound recordists of Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, when the ENG (VCR) Section is proposed to be taken over by the sound recordists fully in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT) : (a) In Doordarshan the ENG equipment is operated both by trained Sound Recordists as well as Engineering Assistants. No orders have been issued regarding taking over of ENG Section (VCR) by Sound Recordists.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में पन बिजली परियोजनाओं की प्रगति

2264. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पन बिजली उत्पादन के लिए तैयार की गयी योजनाओं की नवीनतम प्रगति के बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है और उनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय पाँच बृहत/मध्यम जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन है। अब तक हुई प्रगति के आधार पर इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और इनको चालू करने की संभावित तारीखें निम्नानुसार हैं :—

क्र. सं.	स्कीम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	चालू करने की संभावित तारीख (प्रथम यूनिट/अंतिम यूनिट
1.	पेंच	2×80	1985-86 ——— 1986-87
2.	बोधघाट	4×125	1989-90 ——— 1990-91
3.	बाणसागर (टोन्स)	3×105+3×15+2×15	1987-88 ——— 1988-89
4.	हसदेव	3×40	1989-90
5.	बारगी	2×45	1987-88

*मध्य प्रदेश व महाराष्ट्र की साझा परियोजना।

Illegal coal mining in central and Eastern Coalfield areas

2265. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mines that are being operated illegally since nationalisation of the Industry in the Central and Eastern Coalfield areas ;

(b) the quantity expropriated annually;

(c) whether steps taken so far against illegal mining were adequate ;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(e) whether Government are aware of the recent death of thirty mining workers while cutting coal in an illegal mine in the Neturia Police Station area in Purulia District ; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTERY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act was amended in 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act to carry on coal mining in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in production of iron and steel. Illegal coal mining was also made a cognizable offence and is punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to three years and a fine extending to Rs. 20,000/-.

The Supreme Court in their judgements dated 11.4.1980 and 7.5.1980 upheld the vires of these provisions.

After these judgements, illegal mining of coal has been curbed to a great extent. However, the coal belt is vast and certain persons at times violate the provision of law and indulge in illegal coal extraction. As the illegal coal mining is done sporadically and stealthily, no estimate of such activities can precisely be made.

The State Governments and the Coal Companies have been asked to take concerted action against the offenders. The State Governments have already issued instructions to the District authorities to take punitive and preventive action under the Act read with the Indian Penal Code. The coal companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal extraction of coal is detected. Some of the steps taken by coal companies in collaboration with the State authorities to stop illegal coal mining are as under :—

(1) Regular surprise raids are conducted by the companies with the State police to apprehend the offernders.

(2) Regular co-ordination meetings with the State Police and the Civil authorities are being taken to fix up measures to be taken to prevant illegal coal mining

(3) Sealing of illegal mining spots and rat-holes is done wherever possible by the coal companies

(4) Reporting to the local Police whenever illegal mining operations are detected by the colliery management.

(5) Strengthening the security force of the Central Industrial Security Force.

(e) and (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sales Turn-Over and Profits of various Drug Companies

2266. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the sales, turn-over, profits before and after tax for the last three years of the following companies-Cadilla, Lyka, Unique, PCI, Cipla, Wockhardt ; and

(b) the details of bulk drugs being produced from the bosic stage by these companies individually ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Information to the extent available in respect of M|s Cadila Laboratories, Lyka Laboratories, Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories and CIPLA is given in the attached Statement I. Information in regard to M|s PCI and Wockhardt Pharmaceuticals is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) M|s PCI do not produce any bulk drug. A statement showing the name of bulk drugs produced by other companies and their stage of manufacture is given in the attached Statement-II

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the Company.	Year	Sales turn-over (Rs. crores)	Profit before tax. (Rs. lakhs)	Profit after tax. (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M|s. Cadila	1981	18.11	144.95	49.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Laboratories	1982	22.70	175.13	70.13
	Pvt. Limited.	1983	27.80	142.94	97.94
2.	M/s. CIPLA	Year ending 31st Oct., 80.	10.43	74.78	29.18
		Year ending 31st Oct.' 81.	13.35	84.72	42.72
3.	M/s. Unique Pharmaceut-	1980-81 (Year ending June).	2.36	20.85	10.85
	icals	1981-82	3.26	30 29	17.76
	Labs. Pvt.	(Year ending June).			
	Ltd.	1982-83 (Year ending June).	4.15	26.75	21.43
4.	M/s. Lyka Labs.	1980-81 (Year ending June).	11.04	53 20	17.20
		1981-82 (Year ending June).	13.07	67·42	20.82
		1982-83 (Year ending June).	16.12	69.36	68.96

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the company	Name of the bulk drug.	Stage of manufacture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Cadila Labs.	Ethambutol	Intermediate
		Mebendazole	Intermediate
		Timidazole	Intermediate
2.	M/s. CIPLA	Sulphamethoxazole	Basic
		Vitamin-K	Basic
		Ibuprofen	Basic

1	2	3	4
		Duloxamine Furoate	Basic
		Salbutamol	Basic
		Terbutaline Sulphate	Basic
		Propranolol	Basic
		Xantinol Micotinate	Basic
		Mebendazole	Intermediate
		Lorazepam	Basis
		Trimethorpim	Intermediate
		Calcium Sannocide	Basic
		Progestrerone	Basic
		Testrosterene	Basic
3.	M/s. Unqique Pharmaceuticals.	Oxyphenylbutazone	Intermediate
4.	M/s. Wockhardt.	Dextroproxyphene Hcl.	Penultimate
5.	M/s. Lyka Laboratories.	Ethambutol Hydrochloride.	N. A.

20000 MW Capacity Hydel Power Genertaion Programme

2267. SHRI SUSAIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goverement propose a Rs. 10 crore separate hydel power generation programme of 20000MW capacity to be financed independently of the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, whether it will be under the Central Government or the State Governments, and

(c) how the commissioning of the envisaged MW capacity in the hydel sector will be distributed in different areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The size of the power programme in the Seventh Plan remains to be finalized and would depend on factors such as the availability of resources.

Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers

2268. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether in view of the demand for a Central Legislation for agricuitural woekers from all organi sations of agricultural workers including the Indian National Rural Labour pederation, Government propose to review their decision

not to have a Central Legislation on the subject as announced in the last session of the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The question of having a Central Law for agricultural workers has been considered at various levels and in the absence of any unanimity it has been finally decided to leave it to the State Governments to enact a suitable Legislation at the State level to regulate the service conditions and to provide for the welfare of the agricultural workers on the lines of Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, 1974 and the draft Central Bill which was circulated to the States earlier. The States have been advised to enact the law primarily to safeguard the interests of rural workers in tune with the local conditions and requirements.

Appointment of a Member of Censor Board of Film Certification from Scheduled Castes Community

2269. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6275 on 3 April 1984 regarding enquiry regarding complaints against some dialogues in Hindi film "Souten" and state :

(a) whether Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd) Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi in their representation against the film "Souten" incorporated one of the demands that one Member in the Censor Board of Film Certification should be from Scheduled Castes community ;

(b) if so, whether Government have appointed any persons of Scheduled Castes community as a member of Censor Board of Film Certification which has recently been reconstituted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prof. V.B Vanamali who belongs to Scheduled Caste community has been appointed as a Member of the Central Board of Film Certification when the Board was recently re-constituted. He is a suitable person to be appointed on the Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Low Power Transmitter for Mathura

2270. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High-Power TV Centre sanctioned for Agra for the benefit of the local as also the surrounding areas like Mathura, Firozabad, Hathras, Aligarh, Vrindaban, Bharatpur etc. is presently under construction ;

(b) if so, the range thereof, the date when it will start functioning and the reasons for redundant expenditure on putting up Low Power Transmitter at Agra now ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative or if-delay in putting up the High-Power Transmitter is unavoidable, the reasons why a Low-Power Transmitter is not provided at Mathura also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Power Transmitter will have a service range of about 120 KM. radius and is expected to be commissioned by the end of the current year. There is no redundant expenditure as the Low Power Transmitter installed at Agra, to provide an interim service earlier, is scheduled to be deployed elsewhere on commissioning of

High Power Transmitter, under the approved Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Forest Conservation Policy Hindering Electrification to Adivasi Colonies

2271. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that the Minister for Electricity, Government of Kerala has complained at the recent meeting of the Electricity Ministers held in Delhi that the Forest conservation policy of the Agriculture Ministry of Government is a hindrance in the way of electrifying the Adivasi Colonies ; and

(b) if so, the details of his complaint and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Minister of Electricity, Kerala had, in the recent Conference of power Ministers of the States, referred to their not being in a position to electrify tribal villages on account of difficulties in securing clearnce from the Forest Department. The Rural Electrification Corporation has, however, not received any specific reference from the Kerala authorities in this regard.

Upgradation of Sub Post Office of Kondiahat

2272. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch post offices in Orissa which have been upgraded to sub-post offices in the last three years ;

(b) whether there has been a growing demand to upgrade Kondiahat Branch Post Office in Cuttack District, Orissa to a sub-post office ;

(c) if so, when the above branch post office is going to be upgraded to a sub-post office ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 71, branch Post Offices were upgraded into Sub-Post Offices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The proposal was examined and found not justified in view of the norms fixed by the Department.

Telephone Connections on Regular Basis in New Delhi

2273. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections on a regular basis sanctioned to specialists and super-specialists, in G. B. Pant, Safdarjang, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences from 1 January, 1984 and how many telephones have been actually installed ;

(b) whether there are any specialists who were sanctioned telephones but the telephones have not been installed and if so, reasons thereof ;

(c) how many telephone connections were sanctioned during the period 1 January, 1984 to 1 July, 1984 to liquor shops, entertainment centres, hotels and businessmen and how many out of sanctioned telephones were installed : and

(d) the policies and priorities for sanctioning telephones and whether there is any Review Committee to supervise the implementation of the guidelines laid down by Government and for dealing with irregularities in sanctioning of telephone connections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Twelve telephone connections have been sanctioned and all have been installed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This information in not available, as separate waiting list is not maintained for applicants in these categories.

(d) At the time of release of telephone connections in an exchange area, they are sanctioned in the order of their position in the waiting list of the relevant category, namely 'OYT', 'Non-OYT-General' and 'Non-OYT-Special' categories in the proportion of 40%, 40% and 20% respectively. There is no Review Committee separately to supervise implementation of the guidelines. However, at the time of bulk release, waiting list particulars are publicised at the Notice Board of small exchanges and through newspapers in large exchanges for the information of the public. Checks are carried out by inspecting officers at various levels during their prescribed periodical inspections. Any representation on this subject is examined at the level of Gazetted officer.

Diploma and Degree Holders in Civil Engineering Registered in Employment Exchanges in Delhi

2274. SHRI UMA KANT MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of diploma and degree holders in Civil Engineering at present on the live registers at Delhi Employment exchanges seeking employment ;

(b) the names of departments in Delhi State where they were sent for appointment through employment exchanges in Delhi ;

(c) what is the ratio of sending candidates for appointment against vacancies ; and

(d) the number of diploma holders in Civil Engineering and degree holders in Civil engineering respectively who got employment till July, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The number of diploma and degree holders (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) in Civil Engineering who were on the *Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi* as on 30th June, 1984 is furnished below :—

Description	Number
Diploma Holders	1995
Degree Holders	653

(b) Information is contained in the statement enclosed.

(c) The ratio of sponsoring the registered candidates for appointment against notified vacancies is as indicated below :—

(i) Unreserved (General) :

10 : 1, i.e., Ten candidates against one vacancy

(ii) Reserved : Viz, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : 15 : 1, i.e., fifteen candidates against one vacancy.

(d) The number of diploma holders and degree holders (Civil Engineering) who got employment through the Employment Exchanges during the last three years till June, 1984 was as under :—

Period	Diploma Holders	Degree Holders
1.7.1981 to 31.12.1981	9	2
1982	13	—
1983	114	26
1.1.1984 to 30.6.1984	15	39

Statement

List of Departments in Delhi to whom the names of candidates with qualifications of Diploma|Degree in Civil Engineering were sent by the Employment Exchanges in Delhi during the period from 1.7.1981 to 30.6.1984.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department
1.	Administrative Officer. D.W.S. & S.D. Undertaking, M.C.D., Link House, New Delhi.
2.	Administrative Officer, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.
3.	Administrative Officer, Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi.
4.	Assistant Director (Archives), Delhi Administration, Delhi, Department of Archeology, Mazznine Floor (South), Delhi-6.
5.	Administrative Officer, (Personnel), D.E.S.U., Shakti Sadan, Shakti Marg, New Delhi.
6.	Assistant Housing Commissioner (Loans), A-Block, Vikas Bhavan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
7.	Administrative Officer, Office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control Wing, 4th Floor, I.S.B.T., Delhi Administration, Delhi.
8.	Deputy Secretary (E), N.D.M.C., Town Hall, New Delhi.
9.	Deputy Commissioner (E), M.C.D., Town Hall, New Delhi.
10.	Administrative Officer (Horticulture), M.C.D. Horticulture Department, Roshanara Garden, Delhi-7.
11.	Secretary, N.D.M.C., Parliament Street, New Delhi.
12.	Deputy Personnel Officer, I.P. Estate, D.T.C., New Delhi.
13.	Joint Director (Slum & J.J.) D.D.A., Jhandewalan, Extension, New Delhi.
14.	Deputy Director (Social Welfare), Directorate of Social Welfare, 7, Lancer Road, Timarpur, Delhi.
15.	Executive Officer, Cantt Board Office, Delhi Cantt., Delhi-10.
16.	Assistant Director (Personnel-I), D.D.A., Vikas Minar, New Delhi.
17.	Sh. C.S. Kherowal, Director (Rural Development)-cum- Project Director (D R.D.A.), Delhi Administration, Delhi.
18.	Office of the Superintending Engineer (C), C.P.W.D., All India Radio, Barrack No. 4, Mandi House, New Delhi.
19.	Assistant Manager, Indian Air Lines Headquarters, 113-Gurdwara Raqub Ganj Road. New Delhi.
20.	Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Prabhat Kiran Building, 17-Rajendra Place, New Delhi.
21.	Manager, N. B. C. C., Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
22.	Sh. M. C. Mehta, Agricultural Produce Market, D-4, Panchwati, Azad Pur, Delhi.

23. General Manager,
Industrial Development
Bank of India, Red Cross Society
Building,
1-Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

24. Director,
Directorate of Training and
Technical
Education, Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi.

25. Administrative Officer,
Office of the Chief Engineer
(Irrigation & Flood),
Delhi Administration, Delhi.

26. Administrative Officer,
M. C. D. (Engineering Department),
Town Hall, Delhi.

27. Director (P),
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Minar, New Delhi.

28. Central Water Commission,
R.K. Puram,
New Delhi.

Accommodation Hired by Telegraphs Department in the Wagle Industrial Area, Thane

2275. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post and Telegraphs Department has hired accommodation belonging to M/s. Asian Electronics Ltd. since July 1983 in the Wagle Industrial Area, Thane ;

(b) if so, the details of the area hired ;

(c) whether the rent paid was initially @ Rs. 1,63,000/- per month and later revised four or five times in a short span of 18 months and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the owner has rented the premises to P&T with the consent of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, who are the leaser of the area ;

(e) whether Government are convinced that the rent is reasonable in all respects and agreed upon after carefully following the departmental rules ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the building was hired on 17.7.82 and on subsequent dates indicated at (b) & (c) :

(b) and (c) An area of 36,802 sq. ft. was hired on 17.7.82 at a monthly rent of Rs. 1,63,400/- From 1.8.82 an additional area of 2569 sq. ft. was provided and the rent was enhanced to Rs. 1,87,012.25. From 17.1.83 further additional accommodation of 8361 sq. ft. was provided and total rent was enhanced to Rs. 2,26,727. Again additional accommodation of 17196 sq. ft. was provided on 1.9.83 and total rent was enhanced to Rs. 2,90,000 per month.

(d) Asian Electronics had approached MIDC to permit utilisation of premises for Postal Store Depot and MIDC decided to consider this request.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As prescribed, the Fair Rent Assessment Committee had made the recommendations regarding the rent and the competent authority decided it keeping in view this recommendation and other relevant factors.

Selection of Distributors of L.P.G. for Varanasi

2276. SHRI R N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that anomalous decision had been taken by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in the selection of distributors of LPG for Varanasi on 19th April, 1984 at Hotel Diamond, Varanasi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the basic principle of selecting the candidates who really deserves from among the needy persons and who fulfil the requirements as per company rules has been ignored and other highly rich persons retained on the panel ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that attention of Chairman, Oil Selection Board had been drawn to the above irregularities ;

(d) if so, the action taken for the cancellation of the panel ; and

(e) if no action has been taken, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Selection for the distributorship at Varanasi has been made by an independent Oil Selection Board based on applications, documents and interviews, according to the procedure laid down. No Company rules appear to have been ignored.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A complaint relating to this selection is being looked into by the Oil Selection Board.

(e) Do not arise, in view of (c) and (d) above.

Production of Films on Freedom Movement

2277. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films which have been made on freedom movement as a special project ;

(b) how much money has been spent ;

(c) whether services of some of the former producers of the Film Division are being utilised for the production of such films ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No film in this series has yet been made. It is, however, expected that the first film in the series will be completed and released during August, 1984.

(b) Rs. 1.7 lakhs approximately up to 31.3. 1984.

(c) and (d) Some films on India's Struggle for Independence will be made as in house productions with the services of the staff of Films Division under the overall supervision of Shri N. S. Thapa, former Chief Producer of Films Division who has offered his services in an honorary capacity for this work.

Setting up of Aromatic Plants Complex in Mathura

2278. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has considered the establishment of an aromatic plants complex, based on naphtha produced in the Mathura Refinery in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the reasons for ignoring Mathura District which is most industrially backward and would have cut down transportation costs also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir ; A proposal to set up an aromatic

project at Saleempur in Aligarh District is under Government's consideration. It will be based on naphtha from Mathura refinery. The details of the project are being worked out. An investment decision to set up the project has not been taken as yet.

(c) A site in Mathura District could not be considered for this project for environmental considerations.

Losses Suffered by Coal Companies in 1983-84

2279. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is deterioration in the performance of Coal Companies and they suffered a staggering loss of Rs. 269 crores in 1983-84 from a marginal Loss of Rs. 6 crores, in 1982-83 ; and

(b) the steps taken to improve their working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The overall coal production from Coal India Limited mines has registered a steady increase over the years. From the production level of 78.99 million tonnes in 1974-75, the production has touched a level of 121.43 million tonnes in 1983-84.

The Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries suffered a loss of Rs. 267.78 crores (Provisional) mainly due to impact of National Coal Wage Agreement-III effective from 1.1.1983 whereas the price revision took place with effect from 8.1. 1984.

(b) Measures being adopted to increase efficiency, production and improve productivity in Coal India Limited' include massive investment in new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, faster introduction of advanced technology, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipments, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their re-employment after suitable training, better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber, etc. reduction of pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in the Bengal, Bihar coalfields.

Accommodation for Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. in Delhi

2280. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. is housed in a rented accommodation in Nehru Place, New Delhi and the owner wants his premises to be vacated since the lease agreement between them has expired ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not vacating the premises and the steps Government propose to honour the lease agreement ; and

(c) how many more such instances are there of the offices hired in private buildings and where litigation is on ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. is housed in several rented accommodations. There are 25 landlords but only one landlord wants his flat to be vacated.

(b) T.C.I.L. is still in need of the said premises for running its office and is, therefore, at present, not in a position to vacate the said premises. The hiring of the flat is now in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act.

(c) There are no other such instances in so far as T.C.I. is concerned.

बिहार में पंचायत स्तर पर डाकघर खोलना

2281. **श्री नगीना राम** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभाग ने पंचायत स्तर पर और जनसंख्या के आधार पर डाक घर खोलने के लिये एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में सारन जिले जलालपुर प्रखण्ड में नगर पुलिस स्टेशन के अन्तर्गत (3000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले) बानी गांव में अब तक कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला गया है ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त तथ्यों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार बानी गांव में शीघ्र ही एक डाकघर खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय मे उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटील) : (क) डाकघर खोलने के लिये मानदंड संलग्न विवरण में दिये गए हैं।

(ख) जी हां। पोस्टमास्टर जनरल पटना द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के आधार पर बानी ग्राम की आबादी केवल 1819 है न कि 3000 से अधिक।

(ग) वर्तमान विभागीय मानदण्डों के अनुसार बानी ग्राम में डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया क्योंकि यह ग्राम आबादी और दूरी की शर्तें पूरी नहीं करता।

विवरण

डाकघर खोलने के मानदंड

(1) देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए मानदण्ड

देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाक घरों को अब दो मुख्य वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :—

1. सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर और

2. आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर खोलना :

1. निम्नलिखित शर्तों के आधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों मे डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर की दूरी में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की आय होने की संभावना हो।

2. निम्नलिखित शर्तों के आधीन "गैर ग्राम पंचायत" वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए।

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर में 3 किलोमीटर की दूरी में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(2) आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलना :

(1) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के आधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर की दूरी में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो ।

(2) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के आधीन "गैर-पंचायती ग्रामों" में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि :–

(क) ग्राम (अथवा 1.5 कि.मी. की दूरी के अंतर ग्रामों का संग्रह) की जन संख्या 1,000 अथवा अधिक हो ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 कि.मी. की दूरी में कोई अन्य डाकघर न हो; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक आय होने की संभावना हो ।

नोट : ग्रामीण डाकघर इस श्रेणी में आते है :–

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, (दो) पिछड़े और जनजाति क्षेत्र जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है डाक सुविधाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से पिछड़े इलाकों का निर्धारण करते समय यह देखा जाता है कि क्या उन इलाकों के विकास की अवस्था जनसंख्या या प्रति डाकघर सेवाधीन क्षेत्र से संबंधित अखिल भारतीय औसत के हिसाब से सौ फीसदी गिरी हुई हालत में है या नही

(2) दूसरे, जब जनसंख्या/सेवित क्षेत्र के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय औसत और सर्किल औसत की तुलना में जब किसी क्षेत्र की स्थिति गिरी हुई होती है, इसके अलावा डाकघर प्रदान किए जाने वाले गावों के प्रतिशत के संबंध में समूचे सर्किल के साथ तुलना करके जब स्थिति प्रतिकूल होती है, तब उस क्षेत्र को पिछड़े क्षेत्र का दर्जा दिया जाता है ।

(3) प्रति डाकघर अखिल भारतीय औसत 23.10 कि.मी. और जनसंख्या 4,805 है । पिछड़े और जनजाति क्षेत्रों में डाक सुविधाओं का तेज़ी से विस्तार करने के लिए अधिक आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

(4) "पहाड़ी क्षेत्र" की अवधारणा को छोड़ दिया गया है क्योंकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, जो जनजाति क्षेत्र भी हैं, स्वयं ही "जन जाति क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी में आ जाते हैं ।

(ख) शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए मानदंड :

शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाकघर निम्नलिखित शर्तों के आधार पर खोले जा सकते हैं :-

(1) डाकघर को वित्तीय दृष्टि से आत्म निर्भर होना चाहिए । और

(2) 20 लाख और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में दो डाकघरों के बीच की दूरी कम से कम 1 किलोमीटर होनी चाहिए । अन्य शहरों में, दो डाकघरों के बीच कम

से कम दूरी 1.5 कि.मी. होनी चाहिए।

सर्किलों के अध्यक्ष प्रतिवर्ष 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में दूरी की शर्तों में छूट दे सकते हैं।

Recruitment of T.V. Announcers

2282. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of T.V. announcers and other artistes, recruited during the last two years, has deteriorated ;

(b) whether any qualifications have been laid down for recruitment of T.V. announcers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the standard has improved. Efforts are being made for further improvement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Qualifications for the Post of T.V. Announcer

Essential :—

(i) Degree from a recognised University.

(ii) Should have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects of the medium of instructions.

(iii) Personality and voice suited to the medium with correct pronunciation, accent and modulation.

(iv) Acquintance with music, drama, literature and culture of the area concerned.

(v) Acquintance with current Indian and International Affairs.

Desirable :—

(i) Knowledge of an additional Indian language of the standard mentioned under (ii) of essential qualifications.

(ii) Participation in stage plays, contests involving elocution, recitation or debating or public speaking.

Setting up of Industrial Hygiene Laboratories with the Help of U.N.D.P.

2283. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of 14 industrial hygiene laboratories proposed to be set up in Phase-I with the help of U.N. Development Programme for minimising the incidents of air pollution in the country's industrial areas ;

(b) whether 1200 large establishments have not complied with the statutory obligations of appointing whole time safety officers ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Government has recently concluded an UNDP Project according to which industrial hygiene laboratories in the Factory Inspectorates of the following 13 States/Union Territories, would be set up, equipped with a set of sampling and measuring equipment for purposes of demonstration and training in monitoring health and safety standards in factories : Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Sixteen State Governments and Union Territories have framed necessary Rules under Section 40B of the Factories Act concerning arpointment of qualified safety officers by factory managements. As per information available with the Government there exists 1021 Establishments in these States and Union Territories who are required to appoint safety officers. The latest information indicates that approximately 80% of the establishments are yet to appoint full time qualified safety officers. The aspect of compliance of Section 40B of the Act is constantly under review and State Governments and Union Territories and others are advised to speed up the process.

चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा को एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ना।

2284. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या **संचार** मन्त्री चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा को एस.टी.डी. से जोड़ने के बारे में 22 नवम्बर 1983 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 108 के उत्तर के संबंध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर भंडारा और गडचिरौली जिला मुख्यालयों को नागपुर आटोमेटिक ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के साथ जोड़ने की योजना किस तारीख को बनाई गई थी :

(ख) एस. टी. डी. सेवा कब तक आरम्भ कर दी जायेगी; और

(ग) इस संबंध में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल : (क) चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा को नागपुर के ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज के साथ जोड़ने की 1980 में तथा गडचिरौली को नागपुर टीएएक्स के साथ जोड़ने की योजना 1983 में बनाई गई थी ।

(ख) इन स्थानों के लिए एस.टी.डी. सेवा 7 वीं योजना अविध अवधि के दौरान प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) किसी स्थान से एस.टी.डी. सुबिधा चालू करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यों को पूरा करना पड़ता है :-

(1) उस स्थान पर यदि पहले से उचित किस्म का स्वचल एक्सचेज न हो, तो वहां उसको संस्थापित करना ।

(2) उस स्थान को ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज जिसके साथ उसे जोड़ा जाना है के साथ जोडने वाली विश्वसनीय संचारण माध्यम की व्यवस्था करना

(3) उस ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज में स्विचन उपस्कर स्थापित करना जिसके साथ वह स्टेशन जोड़ा जाना है ।

(4) उस केन्द्र के स्थानीय एक्सचेंज में एसटीडी जोड़ने वाला उव उपस्कर स्थापित करना ।

उपस्करों की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण एसटीडी का कार्यक्रम को उत्तरोत्तर कियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

Assistance for Production of Film on Mohammad Ali Jinnah

2285. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government have recently approached the Central Government for seeking help to produce a film on Mohammad Ali Jinnah ; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) There matter was mentioned at the meeting of the Information Ministers at Islamabad held recently and is under consideration.

स्थापित क्षमता की तुलना में वर्ष 1980-84 के दौरान बिजली का उत्पादन

2286. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित किये गये ताप, पनबिजली तथा परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्रों में 1980-84 के दौरान बिजली के उत्पादन को प्रतिशतता में स्थापित क्षमता को तुलना में गिरावट आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऊर्जा को केन्द्रीय सूची में सम्मिलित करके तथा राज्यों के योग्य अधिकारियों को भेजने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो औद्योगिक तथा घरेलू उद्देश्यों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई करने हेतु क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान राज्यवार ताप विद्युत न्यूक्लीय और जल विद्युत क्षमता, उनके विद्युत उत्पादन और संयंत्र भार अनुपात का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गऐ विवरण में दिया गया है । ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । (देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 8549/84) जल विद्युत संयंत्रों का क्षमता समुपयोजन डिजाइन को क्षमता और जल विद्युत जलाशयों में जल की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है । इसलिए जल विद्युत केन्द्रों का संयंत्र भार अनुपात उनके कार्यनिष्पादन को आंकने का स्वीकार्य पैरामीटर नहीं है । ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का संयंत्र और अनुपात 1980–81 में 44.6% से बढ़कर 1983-84 में 47.9% हो गया है ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) विद्युत का उत्पादन और विद्युत की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से कई उपाय किए जा रहे है इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं । (1) नई विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता शीघ्र चालू करना तथा (2) मौजूदा ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के क्षमता समुपयोजन में सुधार लाना । संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम तैयार करने और प्रारंभ करने तथा बंदी की अवधियों को कम करने के लिए निवारक अनुरक्षण तकनीकें अपनाने के

लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/विद्युत केन्द्रों को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा सहायता प्रदान करना । अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की व्यवस्था करके प्रचालन कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें देकर तथा फुटकर पुर्जों और उपस्कर की डिलीवरी कराकर भी सहायता की जाती है । केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने यूनिटों को शीघ्र सुस्थिर करने के लिए कृत्रिम बलों का गठन किया है तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों की मानिटरिंग करने के लिए प्रचालन विशेषज्ञों के भ्रमणशील दल नियमित रूप से दौरा करते हैं । जब कभी संभव होता है फालतू विद्युत वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों की सहायता की जाती है ।

Representation to Socially and Educationally Backward class in High Courts

2287. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation of socially and educationally backward class of people is not adequate in higher judiciary like High Courts and Supreme Court Judges posts ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide adequate representation to that class ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) Appointments of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution. There is no provision for reservation in favour of any class or section of people.

According to the information received from the Registries of the High Courts, as on 31.1.84, there were 6 Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes and 30 Judges belonging to other backward classes in various High Courts of the country. In the Supreme Court, as on 31.1.84, there was 1 Judge belonging to Scheduled Caste.

Government have again addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts that it should be possible to give the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes better representation on the High Courts than what exists at present.

Telecast of Discussion on White Paper

2288. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a discussion on white paper on Punjab was televised from the Delhi Doordarshan on 11 July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, who were the participants in this discussion ;

(c) whether it is a fact that those who were invited for this discussion did not include any known and identified strong critic of the white paper ;

(d) if so, whether this did not result in lack of balance and objectivity in the discussion ; and

(e) whether such a discrimination will be avoided in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The participants were :—

1. Shri Rashid Talib.
2. Shri Prakash Tandon.
3. Prof. Harbans Singh.
4. Shri Inderjit.
5. Shri V.D. Chopra.

(c) and (d) Generally well known experts on the theme of the discussion who represent a cross-section of public opinion are invited for discussions telecast over Doordarshan. Therefore, there is no question of Doordarshan adopting discriminatory attitude in inviting experts on the Subject of the White Paper.

(e) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Installation of Additional Plants by Drug Manufacturers

2289. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain big Drug Companies were recently indicated for unauthorised installation of additional plants and machinery to produce certain drugs in excess of their licensed capacity, if so, action taken against such companies ;

(b) the number of such companies indicated and their additional installed capacity regularised later on during the last three years, giving year-wise break-up ;

(c) whether the machinery and basic materials for medicines were imported by the companies and if so, how ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to avoid recurrence of this irregular practice ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) M/s Burroughs Wellcome has been issued a *prima facie* show cause notice for contravening the provisions of Section 13 (1) (d) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The company has submitted a representation in reply to the show cause notice and has also been given a hearing in the Ministry on 19th July, 1984. The company has been asked to submit further information in support of the arguments put forth by the company's representatives in the hearing.

(d) Suitable action is taken whenever such instances come to the notice of the Government.

National Power Grid

2290. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Deccan Chronicle' dated 11 July, 1984, wherein it has been stated that there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to set up National Grid by 1990 ;

(b) whether draft approach paper has since been prepared and finalised ;

(c) if so, broad outlines of the proposal ; and

(d) the financial implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As a step towards the formation of a National Grid, Regional Electricity Boards have been set up in the five

Electricity Regions of the country, to accelerate the process of integrated operations of the Regional Systems. Three Regional Load Despatch Centres with modern computer and telemetry equipment are being set up at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. In the Southern Region, a fully epuipped Load Despatch Centre in already functioning at Bangalore. The Regional Grids will pave the way for the establishment of a National Power Grid.

The National Grid is an evolutionary process to be achieved over a period of time. Several EHV transmission lines and sub-stations have to be, and are being, constructed in the Central and State Sectors, the financial implecations of which could be spelt out only when individual projects are assessed.

Bonded Labour in the Country

2291. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are over 3.21 million bonded labourers in the country according to the estimates of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and State Governments, as has been revealed in the final report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission ;

(b) whether serious lapses have come to light in the rehabilitation programme of the bonded labourers ; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated in view of the report of Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) In the final report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission on the evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers, released recently, it has been stated that the number of bonded labourers as estimated by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and National Sample Survey Organisation and as identified by the State Governments was 26.17 lakhs, 3.45 lakhs and 1,20,561 (as in 1981) respectively. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned who conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded laboures. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31.5.84 was 1,66,266, out of which 1,26,395 have been rehabilitated.

(b) The report mentions about the constraints, bottlenecks and shortcomings in the programme of rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

(c) Copies of the report of the Planning Commission have been forwarded to the State Governments (who are the appropriate Governments for implementing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976) for taking necessary follow-up action on the observations and recommendations contained therein.

Film on Gandhi

2292. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union, although interested to buy Gandhi Film, is not able to buy it as the National Film Development Corporation of India has failed to settle the price ;

(b) which other countries of the world have indicated their interest to buy the said film which awaits clearance from National Film Development Corporation of India, with details ; and

(c) total foreign exchange earned by Government by exhibition of Gandhi Film in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Soviet Union did show interest in buying the film "Gandhi" and the price is not yet settled. However, this is not on account of the failure on the part of the National Film Development Corporation of India to settle the price. It is the Soviet Union which has to make an acceptable offer in view of the considerations *inter alia* that the film is British, its price has to be acceptable not only the National Film Development Corporation, who are co-producers, but also other co-producers and the price must be fixed in relation to the price paid by USSR for other foreign films.

(b) Of the countries in which National Film Development Corporation can distribute and exploit the film "Gandhi" contracts are being negotiated with Afghanistan, Albania. Bhutan German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Romania, Pakistan and Poland besides USSR.

(c) An amount of Rs. 8 crores in foreign exchange has so far been received by the National Film Development Corporation as its share on exploitation of the film in foreign countries.

Coal Bearing Area and production of coal in Orissa During Sixth Plan

2293. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total coal bearing area in the State of Orissa ;

(b) the annual approximate total production of coal from the coalfields in Orissa, in Sixth Plan, year-wise ; and

(c) the efforts made by Government for development of those coalfields during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Orissa has two coal bearing areas namely Talcher and Ib valley.

(b) Coal production in the Talcher coalfield of Central Coalfields Limited and Ib valley field of Western Coalfields Ltd. in the state of Orissa during Sixth Plan is given below :

(Fig in lakhs tonne)

Year	Talcher field (GCL)	Ib valley field (WCL)	Total coal production in Orissa
1980-81	20.46	11.92	32.38
1981-82	20.66	12.58	33.24
1982-83	20.71	13.88	34.59
1983-84	27.25	14.46	41.71
1984-85	8.45	3.47	11.92

(first quarter April-June 84)

(c) The following-expansions new projects have been approved for further increasing production from Talcher and Ib valley coalfields in Orissa, during the Sixth Plan period :—

	Talcher coalfield	Capacity (Mty)	Capital cost (Rs. crores)
1.	Bharatpur opencast	3.50	61.84
2.	Jagannath Expansion	2.00	29.89

Ib Valley

1.	Belpahar opencast	2.00	57.38
2.	Lajkura opencast	1.00	25.00

In addition action has also been taken to approve revised project report for South Balanda and Advance Action for Anantha Project. Besides Nandira Under Ground and Talcher Under Ground reorganisation under formulation state.

देश में हाई स्कूल से अधिक शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले शिक्षित बेरोजगार

2294. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है तथा इनमें उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी शैक्षिक योग्यता हाई स्कूल से अधिक है ; और

(ख) बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना रोजगार चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या से संबंधित है (अनिवार्यत: उनमें से सभी बेरोजगार नहीं हैं) जो 31.12.1983 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर थे, जिनको शैक्षिक स्तर पर की गई वर्गीकृत संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

शैक्षिक स्तर	संख्या लाखों में
1. मैट्रिक से कम (जिनमें अशिक्षित व्यक्ति शामिल हैं)	107.97
2. मैट्रिकुलेट्स	63.74
3. ऐसे व्यक्ति जिन्होंने हायर सैकेण्डरी उतीर्ण की (जिनमें इन्टरमीडिएट/पूर्व-स्नातक शामिल हैं)	28.14
4. स्नातक	17.67
5. स्नातकोत्तर	2.01
जोड़	219.53

(ख) रोजगार की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए छठी योजना में अनेक कदम तथा उपाय सुझाए गए हैं। मुख्य रोजगार/लाभानुभोगी अभिमुख की गई स्कीमें ये हैं—राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एन० आर० ई० पी०) ग्रामीण भूमि-हीन रोजगार गारण्टी कार्यक्रम (आर० एल० ई० जी० पी०) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई० आर० डी० पी०) स्वरोजगार (ट्राइसेम) के लिए ग्रामीण युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित करने सम्बन्धी योजना तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए योजना।

Reporting and Coverage of News and Statements Made by Opposition

2295. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reporting and coverage of news and statements made by the Opposition Party leaders has been distorted and reported out of context by Television and All India Radio by only giving the parts of the statements favourable to Government ;

(b) whether Government consider this as a loss of its 'credibility' ;

(c) whether due to this incomplete and inadequate news broadcasts, listerners have been switching over to BBC and other international stations for authentic news ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to meet this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The news broadcasts by AIR and Doordarshan have neither been incomplete nor inadequate. They have invariably been objective fair and as per the guidelines of the News Policy for Broadcasting Media.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to Bring Power Under Central List

2296. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to bring the electricity/power sector in the Central List ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Honourable Members of the Consultative Committee of the Parliament for this Ministry had, in the last meeting of the Committee held on 4-7-1984, expressed a unanimous view that the 'Electricity' should be transferred to the Union List. This was in connection with the consideration of the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power. In this context, the subject was raised at the recent Conference of Power Ministers of States held on 18-7-1984, when practically all the States were against the proposal.

Setting up of Post Office at Gole Bazar, Kharagpur, District Midnapur

2297. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had agreed to set up a Post Office at Gole Bazar in the Railway settlement at Kharagpur, District Midnapur, West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have secured suitable land for the purpose from the Railways ; if so, when ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said post office has not yet been constructed ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ; and the time by which construction work will start ; and

(e) the target date of actually starting the post office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Land has been secured from the Railways on 23-2-1983.

(c) Yes, Sir. The post office building has not yet been constructed.

(d) Preliminary action for construction of the P.O. building such as preparation of preliminary drawings and preliminary estimates had to be completed. The construction work is expected to start during 1984-85.

(e) Post Office will start functioning as soon as departmental building is complete, as rented accommodation not available.

Power Ministers Conference

2298. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Power Ministers of the States was held on July 18 last ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main theme of the Conference of Power Ministers of the States, held on the 18th July, 1984, was to draw attention to the need to identify factors responsible for the non-achievement of targets and to exchange views on the measures to improve the performance of the Power Sector, particularly in the context of Seventh Five Year Plan. In this context, the discussions during the Conference centered around the problems faced by the various States in achieving their targets of generation and transmission, sharing of benefits from the Central Thermal Stations and implementation of a substantial hydro programme. Generic problems faced in regard to equipment supplied by the BHEL were discussed. Views were also exchanged on the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power in respect of the ownership and control of EHV. Transmission Lines related to the optimization of Regional Grid Operations, the establishment of statutory Regional Electricity Authorities and strengthening of the State Electricity Boards.

2. The State Power Ministers, during the Conference, were apprised of the developments related to the measures agreed to with Coal India to overcome problems on the quality aspects of coal supplied to the power stations. They were informed about the proposed 'Power Finance and Development Corporation and finalisation of the scheme for Renovation & Modernization of Thermal Stations'. The legislative measure undertaken to enhance the limit of Rs. 1 crore, laid down in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 to Rs. 5 crore for proposed exemption from the detailed scrutiny (from techno-economic angle) by the CEA, was also mentioned ; this would enable States to implement comparetively small schemes without avoidable administrative delays.

3. Some of the Power Ministers referred to the power supply position and possibilities in their respective States, indicating an analysis of the performance of their Stations. It was mentioned that the clearance of new projects was being delayed, in some cases, from the environmental angle. The problems of forest clearance were also highlighted and the need to simplify procedures emphasised

4. The emphasis at the Conference was, thus, to focus attention on the problems faced by the Power Sector and the measures required for bringing all-round improvement, with a view to enabling the power industry to meet the power requirements in various parts of the country in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Memorandum by All India Federation of Electricity Workers

2299. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Federation of Electricity workers representating electricity workers all over the country had submitted a Memorandum to the Union Government on April 16, 1984 listing some of their immediate demands ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to each of these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) A Memorandum of the All India Federation of Electricity Employees drawing attention to some problems concerning the power supply industry, was submitted on 17th April 1984. The Memorandum raised inter-alia, issues connected with accelerated power development in the country, indigenous capacity for power engineering equipment, organisational and financial restructuring of State Electricity Boards, efficiency of operation and maintenance of power stations and industrial relations in the Power Sector.

High priority is attached by Government as part of the planning process, to power development. New generating capacity of the order of 14,500 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Sixth Plan period and concerted attention is being given to proper interaction between the suppliers and users of power equipment Many private undertakings working in the Power Sector have been taken over by the State Electricity Boards.

The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, has been amended by inserting Section 12A and 66A, which enable the State Governments to provide for suitable capital base to the Boards and also to convert loans to the Electricity Boards into equity capital. Efforts continue to be made for all-round improvement in the functioning of the power supply industry and the performance of State Electricity Boards|Electricity Undertakings is being reviewed, from time to time, to identify deficiencies and initiate remedial steps.

कोयले से ईंधन तेल का उत्पादन

2300. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर कोयले से ईंधन तेल निकालने का कार्य चल रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है और क्या भारत ने इन देशों से परामर्श करना उचित समझा है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या तेल के उत्पादन और सप्लाई में सन्तुलन बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से, भारत यह समझता है कि कोयले से ईंधन तेल निकालने का कार्य बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कोयले से संश्लिष्ट तेल का व्यापारिक स्तर पर उत्पादन केवल दक्षिण अफ्रीका में किया जा रहा है यद्यपि इसके लिए जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, जापान और आस्ट्रेलिया में भी पायलट संयंत्र या तो स्थापित किए गए हैं या किए जा रहे हैं।

कोयले को गैसीय और तरल ईंधनों में बदलने की जांच के लिए जो विशेषज्ञ ग्रुप स्थापित किया गया था उसने कोयले से संश्लिष्ट ईंधन उत्पादन करने के कार्यक्रम के तत्काल कार्यान्वयन के खिलाफ सिफारिश की है क्योंकि इस कार्यक्रम में अत्यधिक पूंजी लागत लगती है।

Setting up of Microwave Tower at Banda, U.P.

2301. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Microwave Tower for Banda, Uttar Pradesh had been sanctioned by Government several years ago ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the installation thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :(a) No, Sir. The Banda-Hamirpur UHF scheme with Tower at Banda was sanctioned in June, 1982.

(b) Considerable time involved in acquisition of land at Banda has been a cause for delayed progress.

Transfer of Shares

2302. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of share-holders of public and private limited companies have represented to Government over the serious delays in transferring of their shares by the various Share Brokers and the Reserve Bank during the past one year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the situation and taken any steps under the Companies Act to help the share-holders ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Share Brokers do not themselves transfer the shares and the Reserve Bank has also no role to play in the transfer of shares. Therefore, the question of representations from shareholders over the serious delays in transferring of their shares by the various Share Brokers and the Reserve Bank, does not arise.

(c) However, certain proposals have been received from Stock Exchanges, Bharat Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, in regard to difficulties recently experienced by share-holders, including non-resident Indians, on the refusal by certain companies to register transfer of shares, and suggesting suitable amendment to companies Act 1956, to make it more stringent for companies to refuse registration of transfer of shares. These proposals are under active consideration of Government together with the recommendations made in this regard by the High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee).

Coal Supplies to Power Stations

2303. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Power Utility has in report pointed out that supply of coal to power stations has been decreasing by 50 lakh tonnes every year and if so, the date on which the Council submitted its report and action taken thereon ;

(b) the nature of changes suggested by the Council in the present system of despatching coal wagons and the impact this change is likely to have on the system ; and

(c) whether the report of the Council will be laid on the Table of House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The National Council of Power utilities have submitted a memorandum on 7.7.84 on problems of coal supply to thermal power stations. It has not been stated in the memorandum that coal supplies to Power Stations have been decreasing by 50 lakh tonnes every year.

The coal supplies to power stations have been increasing every year as may be seen from the figures given below :

Year	Coal supplied to Power Stations including middlings (in m. tonnes)	% increase over the previous year
1980-81	36.70	+ 5.3
1981-82	46.35	+ 26.3
1982-83	51.61	+ 11.3
1983-84	58.11	+ 12.6

(b) The memorandum has mainly dealt with the need for supplies of sized coal, free from shale, stones etc. This matter has already been receiving the attention of the Government. For supply of proper quality of coal the following steps have been|are being taken :—

1. Setting up of an independent quality control organisation in each coal company.

2. Installation of CHPs with provision for sizing and screening of coal wherever required. At present 100 mini CHPs and 50 major CHPs are functioning and they handle 47% of the coal produced. By 1986-87, the strength of CHPs will go up to 308 (130 major CHPs and 178 mini CHPs) and the percentage of coal handled by CHPs will go upto 88%

3. Electricity Boards have been requested to sign agreements with coal companies which would provide inter-alia for joint sampling of coal supplied and payment of bonus/penalty with reference to the quality of coal supplied.

4. The Coal Controller as an independent authority has been given the powers to determine the grade of coal seams in the mines as also of the coal supplied to consumers and for these purposes to take samples and arrange for the testing of coal su-moto or if any complaint is made in this regard by any consumer. The Coal Controller's decision in the matter shall be final and binding.

5. Instructions have been issued to coal companies to maintain quality of coal supplies by controlled blasting and manual hand picking of shales stones etc. where CHPs do not exist.

(c) The memorandum submitted by NCPU is not a Report of any official committee appointed or even recognised by the Government. The question of placing this memorandum on the Table of the House does not arise.

Displaced Persons Settled in West Bengal

2304. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of Labour & Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced persons so far settled in West Bengal and names of the places where they are residing ;

(b) the funds allocated for displaced persons to the West Bengal States by Central Government in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(c) the funds actually given to the West Bengal State by Central Government for these years and funds demanded by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Eligible displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan have been settled under various schemes all over the State during the past 37 years.

(b) (in lakhs of Rs.)

(i) 1980-81	26.00
(ii) 1981-82	37.00
(iii) 1982-83	50.00
(iv) 1983-84	75.00
(v) 1984-85	85 00

(c) Details of funds released and expenditure incurred by the State Government on the on going schemes are as under :—

Year	Funds released	Expenditure incurred
(i) 1980-81	21.78	31.01
(ii) 1981-82	32.41	24.65
(iii) 1982-83	46.08	34.50
(iv) 1983-84	75.00	71.25
(v) 1984-85	--	13.47

Thermal Power Station in IB Valley

2305. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for setting up a thermal power station in Ib Valley in Orissa ;

(b) if so, what would be the power generation capacity of the above thermal power station ;

(c) the estimated cost of the project ; and

(d) the progress made so far to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Government of Orissa have sent a proposal for setting up a thermal power station of 4×210 MW capacity which is proposed to be run on Ib valley power grade coal. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 424 crores. The project is in the State Sector.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the agencies concerned to tie-up necessary inputs such as coal linkage, clearance from environmental angle, availability of infrastructural facilities, etc. so that the proposal can be technoeconomically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. The land required for the project includes forest area also and Government of Orissa have to obtain clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Issue of Licences to Indian Drug Companies

2306. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued to wholly Indian Drug Companies since the commencement of the drug policy in 1978 ; and

(b) how many of those licences have been implemented ; whether any licences not implemented have been cancelled and, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) After announcement of drug policy in 1978, Ninety one Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Bulk Drugs/ Intermediates have been granted to Companies with no direct foreign equity. Out of these 42 licences have been implemented, 4 have been cancelled and remaining 45 licences are under implementation.

Refining Capacity of Gujarat Refinery

2307. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Refinery has achieved 100 per cent utilisation of its installed capacity of 72 lakh tonnes a year ;

(b) whether it is proposed to modernise refining units in place of the one built on Russian design ; and

(c) if so, when these modern refining units are likely to go on stream and what will be their refining capacity then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to further debottleneck the existing three Russian designed distillation units.

(c) The work on one of the three Distillation Units is already under implementation and is expected to be completed by the end of 1986 which will increase the refining capacity of this unit from 1.4 to 2.00 MMTPA. For the other two, technical studies are in progress.

Opening of Telegraph Offices in Jamnagar Gujarat

2308. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the development and expansion of Jamnagar city in Gujarat State, there is a great demand for opening of two more telegraph offices in Jamnagar for the benefit of the people of Jamnagar ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted, what are the findings and by when these telegraph offices are likely to be opened ; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider the said proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. No Public demand has been received in this regard by General Manager Telecom. Gujarat.

(b) and (c) As per the existing Departmental standards, a Departmental Telegraph Office at Ranjit Nagar in Jamnagar City has been sanctioned for more expeditous delivery of telegrams. This new Departmental Telegraph Office will start functioning as soon as a suitable accommodation to house this office is acquired or rented.

Connecting of Kalwa and New Bombay (Vashi) Telephone Lines with the Bombay Telephone Exchanges of Thane and Mankhurd

2309. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great demand from Kalwa and New Bombay (Vashi) telephone subscribers for connecting their lines with the Bombay Telephone Exchanges of Thane and Mankhurd so that their calls to Bombay are treated as local calls, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement this project.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kalwa and Vashi are outside the local area of Bombay Telephone system and there is no proposal for connecting lines in these areas in New Bombay to Thane and Mankhurd exchange of Bombay Telephones.

राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में "सेसमिक सर्वे" तथा "ड्रिलिंग"

2310. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गैस की खोज तथा तेल भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में "सेसमिक सर्वे" तथा "ड्रिलिंग" कार्य किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981 से अब तक की अवधि के दौरान इस जिले में किन-किन स्थानों पर ड्रिलिंग कार्य किया गया है तथा उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के पास केवल एक ही ड्रिलिंग मशीन है, जिसके कारण ड्रिलिंग कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या सर्वेक्षण तथा ड्रिलिंग कार्य की गति तेज करने के लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग वहां पर एक बड़ी ड्रिलिंग मशीन भेजेगा और यदि हां, तो कब तक और किस प्रकार ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गर्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) इस समय भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण घोटारू क्षेत्र के आसपास किया जा रहा है । सादेवाला में कुएं का खुदाई कार्य हाल ही में पूरा है और उत्पादन की दृष्टि से कुएं की जाँच की जा रही है ।

(ख) 1981 से आज तक घोटारू और सादेवाला में खुदाई की जा रही है और घोटारू में गैस मिली है ।

(ग) और (घ) फिलहाल केवल एक ही ड्रिलिंग रिग काम में लाया गया है और खुदाई कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रही है । यह रिग कुएं की खुदाई योजना के अनुरूप अपेक्षित गहराईयों तक कर सकता है । यदि भू-तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण से उचित समझा गया तो और अधिक रिग खुदाई कार्य में लगाये जायेंगे ।

Perspective Plan for ONGC

2311. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any perspective plan is being drawn up for Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the next decade ; and

(b) if so, details of the same and the investment proposed to be made during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) ONGC is engaged in preparing a long term perspective plan upto 2005 A.D. Details of the same would be available after the plan is prepared.

Agitation by Employees of All India Radio, Calcutta

2312. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees of AIR, Calcutta started "Mass Satyagrah" on 22nd June, 1984 in protest against the misbehaviour and attacks on employees by a Staff Artist (music composer Senior) and some outsiders on 20th June, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the offender as also to protect the employees from such attacks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A section of the

employees of All India Radio, Calcutta had felt agitated over an incident in which a member of the staff of All India Radio had allegedly misbehaved with them. The staff concerned had also indulged in slogan shouting, gate meetings, stoppage of work, affixing of posters in office premises, etc.

There are clearly laid down rules and regulations to enable competent authorities in Government Departments to deal with any misbehaviour in office by a Government servant and therefore, it is not necessary for other employees to resort to agitational tactics.

The above has been pointed out to the said employees.

Meanwhile, the explanation of the official who is alleged to have indulged in a misbehaviour has been called for, for taking further appropriate action.

मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर में दूरदर्शन सुविधायें

2313. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिला एक पिछड़ा हुआ आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, और सरकारी नीति के अनुसार दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के मामले में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार बस्तर के जगदलपुर शहर में जिसकी आबादी लगभग 80,000 है, दूरदर्शन सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कराने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और संगत प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए दूरदर्शन सेवा देश के सभी भागों में उत्तरोत्तर उपलब्ध की जा रही है। बस्तर जिले में जगदलपुर में दूरदर्शन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए सातवीं योजना में किया जाएगा।

Charging of High Prices for Ethambutol

2314. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ethambutol formulatores charged exhorbitant prices for different packs of their formulations during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, what were the prices fixed and the prices charged by the major manufacturers ;

(c) the action taken against the manufacturers ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturers of Ethambutol Tablets are not supplying the same to Hospitals and Institutions upto the percentage committed by them with his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) My Ministry has not received any complaint about Ethambutol formulators having sold their formulations at prices higher than the leader prices fixed by the Government from time to time.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No such instance has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Steps to Reduce the Price of Ethambutol

2315. SHRI ANWAR AHMED : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the profits, investment, sale of six units of Ethambutol Manufacturers which were visited by the technical team of his Ministry during the last two years,

(b) the steps taken to bring down the price of Ethambutol particularly when it is available in the market at Rs. 600/-per kg. ; and

(c) whether it is not the policy of Government to provide Anti-TB drugs at cheap prices ; if so, the detailed reasons for not reducing the prices so far ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Available information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) The price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride has already been reduced from Rs. 750/-per kg. to Rs. 681 per kg. w.e.f. 19th July, 1984. Market price is only of the indicators and may not fully reflect the true cost of production. This price reduction would benefit poor T.B. patients.

Statement

Sl.	Name of the Company	Sales-Turnover		Investment in fixed assets		Profit before tax	
		1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s. Dexo Labs (Co.'s year ending October 1983)	N.A.	591.20	N.A.	55.88	N.A.	11.75
2.	M/s. Themis Chemicals Limited (Year ending June)	640.80	824.78	122.27	134.67	15.94	9.94
3.	M/s. Lupin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (Year ending June)	949.64	1410.11	312.60	460.42	76.22	171.94

Inquiry into the Procurement of Useless Paper by Delhi Telephones Through D.G.S.&D.

2316. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of paper produced by the Delhi Telephones through the DGS&D is lying unused being useless ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the quantity (with value) of the paper lying unused ; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the procurement of useless

paper for the purpose of fixing responsibility, if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 422 Metric tons of white creamwove paper costing nearly Rs. 34.5 lakhs, which was procured through the D. G. S. & D, has been found unsuitable for printing the Delhi Telephone Directory on high speed web offset printing machine.

(c) The matter is under examination. The D.G. S&D have been addressed to get this paper replaced by the supplier.

U.K. Co-Operation in Strengthening Off-Shore Oil Industry

2317. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought the co-operation of United Kingdom in strengthening off-shore oil industry in the country,

(b) if so, the response of United Kingdom in launching joint programme in off-shore oil industry ; and

(c) the details of the programme of Indo-U.K. joint co-operation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The British Government has suggested setting up of a Joint Indo-British Group on oil and gas for further co-operation between the two countries. We have responded positively to this suggestion. Details about areas of cooperation are being worked out.

Exploitation of Oil in Mahanadi Basin

2318. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the investment made by Government for the exploitation of oil in the Mahanadi basin, Orissa.

(b) whether some more areas adjoining Mahanadi basin have been surveyed ;

(c) if so, the details of the oil deposits discovered according to the last assessment ;

(d) the amount earmarked in Sixth Plan for the oil exploration programme in Mahanadi basin, Orissa ; and

(e) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of oil in that basin of Orissa and the adjoining areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Approx. Rs. 90 crores.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, but no commercial discoveries have been made so far.

(d) Rs. 123.32 crores.

(e) Out of the six wells planned to be drilled in the Mahanadi basin three wells have been drilled and the fourth is under drilling. Exploratory drilling in the adjoining North-East Coast area is also expected to be taken up on the basis of the seismic survey already completed. The seismic data acquired in the onshore Mahanadi Basin has been processed, interpreted and four drilling locations have been identified for exploratory drilling out of which two are proposed to be drilled in 1984-85.

Modernisation of Machinery of FACT

2319. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that FACT, Udyogamandal and Cochin Division are making profits for this year with the old machinery and equipment ; and

(b) whether Government plan to modernise the machinery of FACT, Udyogamandal and utilise the trained and experienced personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. M|s. The Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) have made profit during the year 1983-84 which includes the working results of all divisions of FACT including Udyogamandal and Cochin Division.

(b) A phased scheme of renovation/ modernisation is being planned for the Udyogamandal Division to utilise the trained personnel.

Filling up of Vacant Posts of Staff Artists in External Services Division of All India Radio

2320. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Assistants, civil as well as Staff Artists, in the Foreign Language Units of External Services Division of All India Radio filled up and vacant with dates from which vacant ; and

(b) the action taken to fill up the vacant posts and how much time would be taken to fill up the vacant posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The details as on 31.7.1984 are as under :

Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant from
1	2	3
9	5	1—1974.
		1—1976.
		1—1982.
		1—1984.

(b) It has not been found possible to get suitable candidates with requisite proficiency in the concerned foreign languages despite several attempts. Therefore no definite time limit can be laid down. Efforts are however continuing.

कालोन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के खिलाफ उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतें

2321. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1984 के गुजराती समाचार पत्र "गुजरात समाचार" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि काकोल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के खिलाफ उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा की गई शिकायतों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या दिन प्रतिदिन की छोटी-मोटी शिकायतों को भी दूर नहीं किया जाता है; यदि हां, तो उक्त स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) कालोल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता कितनी है, उस एक्सचेंज से कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं तथा प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने लोग हैं और उन्हें कब तक कनेक्शन दे दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) कालोल एक्सचेंज के नये भवन के निर्माण के बाद कितने कनेक्शन दिये गये थे और प्रतीक्षा सूची में रहने वाले लोगों को नये भवन के निर्माण के कई वर्षों बाद भी कनेक्शन न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ । भूमिगत केबिलों में खराबी आ जाने के कारण 2 क्षेत्रों अर्थात जी० आई० डी० सी० और इफको के टेलीफ़ोन कनेक्शनों पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा था । सभी टेलीफोनों को यथाशीघ्र पुनः चालू कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) सभी दिन-प्रतिदिन की शिकायतों पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता है तथा जूनियर इंजीनियर और उप मंडल अधिकारी द्वारा इनकी निगरानी की जाती है ।

(ग) कालोल एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 1000 लाइनों की है जिसमें 972 चालू कनेक्शन हैं तथा प्रतीक्षा सूची में 259 आवेदकों के नाम दर्ज हैं। इनमें से 180 आवेदकों को मौजूदा एक्सचेंज में 200 लाइनों का विस्तार करने के बाद मार्च, 1985 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान किये जाने की संभावना है ।

(घ) कालोल में नई इमारत का निर्माण 1979 में किया गया था । उस समय एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 700 लाइनों की थी । बाद में इस एक्सचेंज का 700 से 1000 लाइनों में विस्तार किया गया था और नई इमारत में एक्सचेंज स्थापित हो जाने के बाद 300 कनेक्शन दे दिए गए थे । इस समय प्रतीक्षा सूची में 259 आवेदकों के नाम दर्ज हैं जिनमें से 180 आवेदकों को एक्सचेंज में 200 लाइनों का विस्तार करने के बाद मार्च, 1985 तक कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Misuse of Old Evacuee Property Ordinance and Causing

2322. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation regarding the harassment being faced by many citizens, specially members of the minority community, on account of the misuse of the old Evacuee Property Ordinance and use of old forms to launch proceedings under the replaced Administration of Evacuee Property Act ;

(b) what are the salient features of the representation and which of these are acceptable to the Government ; and

(c) what measures Governnment propose to adopt to alleviate the hardships and sufferings being caused unnecessarily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The Old Evacuee Property Ordinance (No. XXVII of 1949) was replaced by the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950. Some actions towards vesting of evacuee property which were taken under the Old Ordinance were covered by the Administration of Evacuee Property Act. Government have received representations from some quarters that in the matters of the enforcement of Administration of Evacuee Property Act, harassment is being caused to the minority community and suggestions have been made for repeal of that Act. After careful consideration, it is found that there is a need for continuance of the Act on the

Statue Book for conducting regulatory functions by statutory authorities, but Government have not yet formulated their views on whether any hardship is being caused and if so, what legal measures are necessary for mitigating the hardship.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा संचालित आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरियां

2323. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक की कितनी डिस्पेंसरियों का संचालन किया जा रहा है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरियों के संचालन की व्यवस्था की जायेगी क्योंकि ये डिस्पेंसरियां एलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरियों की तुलना में सस्ती पड़ती हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस समय 69 आयुर्वेदिक और 3 होम्योपैथिक औषधालय हैं जिनके ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

I. आयुर्वेदिक

क्र. सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	औषधालयों की संख्या
1.	दिल्ली	3
2.	गुजरात	58
3.	कर्नाटक	2
4.	केरल	4
5.	नागपुर क्षेत्र (महाराष्ट्र)	1
6.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1
	जोड़ :	69

II. होम्योपैथिक

क्र. सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	औषधालयों की संख्या
1.	बिहार	1
2.	राजस्थान	1
3.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1
	जोड़ :	3

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है कि वे आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों को ऐसी जगह स्थापित करें जब कभी काफी मात्रा में लाभानुभोगी ऐसे औषधालयों को स्थापित करने की मांग करें और जहां राज्य सरकार ने ऐसी पद्धति में अर्हताओं को मान्यता दी हो। इसलिए अन्य राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन भी उक्त शर्त के अध्यधीन आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलने के लिए विचार कर सकते हैं।

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Chickmagalur

2324. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide a T.V. Transmitter at Chickmagalur (Karnataka State) shortly ; and

(b) if so, by when a final decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of New Postage Stamps in Memory of Late Eminent Parliamentarians

2325. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new postage stamps in memory of our late eminent Parliamentarian, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce new postage stamps, in series, in memory of our late eminent Parliamentarian. However some propo sals received for the issue of special/ commemorative stamps on distinguished personalities, including some parliamentarians (as well), a e scheduled to be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee, at its next meeting, for consideration.

It has, however, been decided to issue a commemorative stamps on Late Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, a distinguished Parliamentarian, and freedom fighter, during 1985.

Leader Prices and Production of Bulk Drugs and Formulations

2326. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Category I, II and III of bulk drugs and formulations and leader prices fixed by Government for different bulk drugs/formulations during the last three years ; and

(b) the details of production of bulk drugs and formulations by each company during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Bulk drugs required for Category I, Category II and Category III formulations are specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 a copy of which is available in the Lok Sabha Library. Statement-I showing the prices fixed for bulk drugs and leader prices of formulations after January, 1984 is attached.

(b) Statement-II showing the total production of some major Category I, Category II and Category III bulk drugs during the last three years is attached Production of individual formulations is not monitored.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Revised price as fixed by the Government (Rs./Kg.)
1	2	3	4
BULK DRUGS			
1.	Aspirin	Kg.	47.00
2.	Chloramphenicol Powder (ex-Benzaldehyde)	Kg.	756.00
3.	Chloramphenicol Powder (ex-L-Base)	Kg.	756.00
4.	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	Kg.	733.00
5.	Chloroquin Phosphate	Kg.	510.00
6.	Caffeine Anhydrous	Kg.	241.00
7.	Clonidine Hcl.	Kg.	60000.00
8.	Doxycycline	Kg.	5890.00
9.	Ethambutol Hcl.	Kg.	681.00
10.	Ephedrine Hcl.	Kg.	847.00
11.	Menthol	Kg.	302.22
12.	Methyl Dopa	Kg.	1584.00
13.	Pyrolldine Methyl Tetracycline	Kg.	2627.50
14.	Sulphamoxole	Kg.	235.23
15.	Salbutamol	Gm.	19.63
16.	Sodium Ascorbate	Kg.	186.69 (Sarabhai M. Chemicals)
			232.37 (Jayant Vitamins Limited)

FORMULATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the formulations and composition	Pack size	Leader price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
CATEGORY-I			
1.	Aspirin Tablets 300mg./tablet	1000 bottle	31.76
2.	Chloroquine Sulphate Tablets 200mg/tab.	4's Strip	1.17
3.	INH Tablets 100mg./tablet	100's bottle	35.48
4.	— do —	5000's bottle	167.06
5.	— do — 300mg/tab.	30's bottle	4.21
CATEGORY-II FORMULATIONS			
1.	Chloramphenicol Capsules 100mg./Cap.	12's bottle	3.29
2.	— do — 250mg/cap.	12's bottle	5.55
3.	— do — —do —	12's bottle	4.51
4.	Chloramphenicol Capsules 250mg./capsule	1000's bottle	398.82
5.	Chloramphenicol Capsules 500mg./capsules	6's bottle	4.90
6.	Chloramphenicol in combination with Steptomycin Caps. 125mg+125mg/Capsules	12's Strip	6.18
7.	— do —	10's strip	5.02
8.	— do —	1000's	450.40
9.	— do —	100's	46.52
CATEGORY III FORMULATIONS			
1.	Ampicillin Trihydrate Dry Syrup 250mg/ml.	40 ml. bottle	11.74

1	2	3	4
2.	Ampicillin Trihydrate Syrup 125mg/5ml.	40 ml. bottle	7.40
3.	Atropine Sulphate Injection 0.6mg./ml.	100×1 ml.	76.38
4.	Atropine Eye Ointment 1%	3.5 gm. tube	1.96
5.	Allopurinol Tablets 100mg.	10×10's	51.76
6.	Boric Acid+Zinc Cream 1%+3%	21 gm, Tube	3.66
7.	Helothane B.P. 10% w.v.	50 ml. bottle	52.72
8.	— do — — do —	250 ml. bottle	255.66
9.	Hydrozene Peroxide 6% w|v	140 ml. bottle	4.50
10.	— do — — do —	400 ml. bottle	9.48
11.	Hydroxycolobamine Injection 100 mcg.	5 ml. vial	4.02
12.	— do — 1000mcg.	5 ml. vial	5.34
13.	Isodil Tablets 10mg|tablet	100's bottle	9.38
14.	— do — 5mg/tablet	100's bottle	4.96
15.	Morthazinamide Tablet 500mg/tab	10's strip	8.66
16.	Methyl Ergotamine Meleate Tabs. 0.125mg/tab.	500's bottle	244.72
17.	Neproxin Tablets 250mg.|tab.	10's strip	14.50
18.	Pentozacine Injection 30mg/ml.	6×1 ml. Amp.	14.80
19.	Primodine Tablets 250mg.|tab.	10×10's strip	40.88
20.	Primodine Tablets 250mg/tab.	1000's Tin	355.30
21.	Rifampicin Capsule 150mg|cap.	100's bottle	83.88
22.	— do —	4's bottle/strip	4.32
23.	— do —	12's bottle	10.86
24.	— do — 300mg.	4's bottle|strip	7.02
25.	— do —	100's bottle	151.50

1	2	3	4
26.	Rifampicin Capsule 450mg.	3's strip	7.73
27.	Sulphademidine B. Vet. C 33.3%w|v	100 ml. bottle	21 22
28.	— do —	450 ml. bottle	79.82
29.	Tetramesole Hcl. Powder 30% Hcl. Soluble w|v.	10 gm. Sachet	7.28
30.	— do — 100gm	100 gm.	63.40
31.	Trimethoprim + Sulphamethaxole 40mg + 200mg|5ml.	50 ml. bottle	6.02
32.	— do —	100 ml. bottle	11.46
33.	— do — Tablet 80+400mg	10×10's	51.08
34.	— do — Paed. Tablets 20+100mg.	10×10's	17.44
35.	Theopentone Sod. Injection 0.5mg/vial	1 vial	5.08
36.	— do —	1 vial	8.52
37.	Trimethoprim + Sulphamoxole 80mg +400mg.	10×10's	51.08
38.	— do — 40mg+100mg. Paed Tablets.	10×10's	12.14
39.	Trimethoprim + Sulphamoxole Suspn. 40+200mg|5ml.	50 ml. bottle	6.02
40.	— do — 80mg+400mg.	10×10's	58.62
41.	— do — Paed. Suspension 20mg+10mg.	10×10's	19.50
42.	— do — Paed. Suspension 40mg+10mg.	50 ml. bottle	6.62
43.	— do — — do —	50 ml. bottle	11.18
44.	— do — Double Strength Tabs. 160mg+800mg.	10's strip	10.82
45.	Theophylline Liquid 80mg|15ml. Alcohol content 20%	200 ml. bottle	8.12
46.	Vitamin 'C' Tablets 100mg/tab.	1000's bottle	67.83
47.	Vitamin 'C' Drops 100mg|ml.	15 ml. bottle+ Droper	4.24

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drugs	Unit	Production during		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
CATEGORY-I					
1.	Aspirin	Tonnes	886.40	924.01	1326.35
2.	INH	Tonnes	179.76	147.70	194.57
3.	PAS & its salts	Tonnes	405.46	261.97	288.40
4.	Streptomycin	Tonnes	227.33	255.45	239.60
5.	Penicillin	MMU	336.82	360.61	358.37
CATEGORY-II					
1.	Analgin	Tonnes	389.79	483.47	239.20
2.	Chloroquine	Tonnes	34.72	59.98	82.30
3.	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate	Tonnes	27.92	32.87	43.47
4.	Oxytetracycline	Tonnes	129.83	114.28	119.57
5.	Prednisolone	Kgs.	1423.00	1273.00	824.00
CATEGORY-III					
1.	Dexamethasone	Kgs.	127.05	96.52	167.67
2.	Ethambutol	Tonnes	24.87	66.92	97.23
3.	Glybenclamide	Kgs.	670.00	673.00	600.00
4.	Metronidazole	Tonnes	119.43	128.43	158.77
5.	Sulphacitamide/ Sodium	Tonnes	34.57	61.08	67.65

Abolition of the Office of Drug Commissioner

2327. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of Development Commissioner for Drugs was created as autonomous body under the New Drug Policy, 1978 ;

(b) if so, whether the Development Commissioner, is working independently ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to abolish the office of Development Commissioner ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

News-Item Captioned "Modernisation Proved a Bane for Rural Labour"

2328. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Modernisation proved a bane for rural labour" published in the "Hindustan Times" New Delhi of 15 January, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government to the observations made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The news item referred to in part (a) is based on the release by International Labour Organisation of its First World Labour Report which contains facts, figures and analysis of the contemporary labour scenes in the world as a whole. Steps have been taken and are being taken both at the Central and State levels to extend the gains of socioeconomic development in the country to the rural labour. These efforts are further being supplemented by vigorously implementing the New 20-Point Economic Programme of the Government. All these efforts are showing results which are not reflected by the ILO's World Labour Report.

Financial Constraint Main Factor for Power Shortage in West Bengal

2329. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority has pointed out that the financial constraint is the main factor for the power shortage in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, details of the Central assistance provided and plants for the improvement of power shortage in West Bengal ; and

(c) the details of West Bengal Government's demands for more funds for power sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Requirement of Kerosene Oil of States and Quantity Supplied

2330. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of kerosene oil of each State ;

(b) the quantity supplied to each State during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 against the requirement ;

(c) whether Government have received certain complaints that the quantity supplied is much less than the requirement ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to supply adequate quantity of kerosene oil to each state during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Requirement of kerosene of each State/Union Territory is assessed by allowing 5% growth over the sales/allocation made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis.

(b) A statement giving allocation and sales of kerosene made to each State/Union Territory during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Allocation during the year 1984-85 are being made in accordance with the principle mentioned at (a) above.

Statement

Allocation and Sale of Kerosene Oil Made to States and Union Territories During 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Figures in tonnes)

	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	1982-83		1983-84	
		Allocation	Sale	Allocation	Sale
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381,500	376,110	396,070	395,507
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,900	5,031	6,150	5,175
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	2,300	1,222	2,100	1,456
4.	Assam	149,750	142,734	165,600	156,766
5.	Bihar	273,300	268,422	280,010	275,733
6.	Chandigarh	12,800	12,680	13,610	13,501
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,300	2,633*	1,900	@
8.	Delhi	154,400	147,045	161,187	156,502
9.	Gujarat	493,700	493,418	514,300	517,319
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	18,200	15,555**	20,300	17,048
11.	Haryana	93,934	96,040	103,534	101,993
12.	Himachal Pradesh	20,800	20,911	22,890	21,185

* Including sales made in Daman & Diu

** Excluding sales made in Daman & Diu

@ Sales included in Gujarat Sales

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	40,200	39,208	43,080	45,090
14.	Karnataka	288,200	279,156	295,300	287,777
15.	Kerala	152,000	146,877	162,400	157,161
16.	Madhya Pradesh	220,200	220,337	239,720	237,899
17.	Maharashtra	945,200	927,919	990,386	977,056
18.	Manipur	13,000	12,096	14,250	12,744
19.	Meghalaya	10,000	9,592	10,090	9,965
20.	Mizoram	4,400	2,883	3,920	3,414
21.	Nagaland	6,000	5,599	6,220	6,316
22.	Orissa	97,646	87,755	93,770	92,497
23.	Punjab	189,300	196,547	211,940	200,299
24.	Pondicherry	9,000	8,605	9,530	9,284
25.	Rajasthan	153,400	152,164	162,170	160,569
26.	Sikkim	5,600	2,916	4,700	3,757
27.	Tamil Nadu	425,300	414,037	439,645	434,522
28.	Tripura	13,300	11,273	13,950	11,997
29.	Uttar Pradesh	579,300	574,266	593,760	598,255
30.	West Bengal	448,200	449,775	484,370	489,485
31.	Lakshadweep	312	N.A	360	N.A
		5,209,442	5,122,806	5,467,212	5,400,272

N.A. Not available.

Employment of Retired Government Officers by Big Industrial House

2331. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a number of Industrial Houses have employed retired Officers of ICS/IAS/Indian Revenue/Indian Customs and Central Excise Services and others as advisors and are paying them High remuneration ;

(b) the head of account to which this expenditure is debited by these Companies and the reasons for not showing it as a separate Annexure in the Balance sheets ; and

(c) whether in the absence of any specific provision in this behalf, Government will consider desirability of the amendment of the Rules made under the Companies Act, 1956 to exhibit all such expenditure in the Balance sheet and not cover it up under some other Heads ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Government are generally aware of employment of retired officers as Advisers by big industrial houses and payment of remuneration to them. Details of remuneration to them vary from company to company and the terms of contract. Under the relevant Government rules officers belonging to the services referred to in the question, can accept such employment within two years of his retirement only with the prior sanction of the Government.

(b) The balance sheet and profit and loss account of a Company are prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 211 read with Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956. As per schedule VI the amount paid to advisors is not required to be shown separately in the profit and Loss account. It may be included in miscellaneous expenses. It is shown separately in the Profit and Loss Account as a distinct item only if it exceeds Rs. 5000/-or 1% of the total revenue of the company whichever is higher.

Further, in case these retired officers are engaged as regular employees of the company then under Section 217 of the Companies Act, their names, qualifications, emoluments, etc. are required to be indicated separately in the Directors Report if they draw a remuneration of Rs. 36,000/-or more per annum from the company or if employed for a part of the year, the remuneration drawn is Rs. 3,000/- or more per month. In such cases expenditure is included under the Head 'Salary, Wages and Bonus' in the Profit and Loss Account.

(c) In view of (b) above it is not considered necessary to amend the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules framed thereunder.

Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex in Maharashtra

2332. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether while rejecting West Bengal's case for joint Participation in the proposed Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex, Central Government have given the green signal to its participation in a similar petro-chemical project in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200 crores ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Maharashtra project ; its potentiality and the fields of its production and the extent of equity participation by Central Government in it ;

(c) whether Maharashtra State has already got Petro-Chemicals projects, both in the private and public sectors ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The proposed gas cracker complex in Maharashtra is included in the Central Public Sector of the 6th Five Year Plan, and it is envisaged to be set up in the Public Sector, fully owned by the Central Government. The estimated capital cost of this project is Rs. 1167 crores. Ethylene and propylene and products based thereon, are proposed to be manufactured in the project.

(c) and (d) The major petrochemicals units (all in private sector) set up in Maharashtra are :

—two naphtha crackers and down stream units.

—an HDPE unit

—six polyester units

—six nylon units.

Pre-Qualification Tendering Procedure for Setting up Power Plants

2333. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested to the Energy Ministry to have pre-qualification tendering procedure to be adopted to avoid cost and time over-runs in sotting up power plants, and

(b) if so, details of the suggestions and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions of the Planning Commission are that lists of pre-qualified tenderers should be maintained for various equipments and works and tender documents should be sold to such tenderers only. Further, tenders should be invited in two parts, relating to technical and price offers. The price bids should be considered after the technical offers have been considered and technical parameters have been brought to a common denominator and ambiguities, if any, eliminated. The suggestions of the Planning Commission have been circulated to State Governments and Electricity Boards for their consideration and implementation.

Demand, Production and Import of Kerosene Oil

2334. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of kerosene oil produced in the country during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and likely to be produced during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) the quantity of kerosene oil imported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 to meet the demand ;

(c) the approximate requirement for the year 1984-85 and the steps being taken to meet the requirement ; and

(d) the steps being taken to produce more kerosene oil in the country to meet the increasing demand during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The quantity of kerosene oil produced during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and estimates for 1984-85 are given below :

(M.T.)

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
2,907	3,393	3,528	3,241

(b) The quantity of kerosene oil imported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as follows :

(M.T.)

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1,969	1,881	1,955

(c) The approximate requirement of kerosene oil for the year 1984-85 is 6.02 million tonnes. In addition to the production in the refineries a quantity of 2,853 million tonnes is planned to be imported to meet the total demand.

(d) Apart from increasing the refining capacity, the latest technology of using hydrocrackers is being employed in the new refineries proposed to increase the kerosene production.

Increase in Share of Power from N.T.P.C. Power Stations to M.P.

2335. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government and Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have requested for increase in the share of power to Madhya Pradesh from Power Stations of NTPC ;

(b) whether in the first stage of super Thermal Power Stations at Korba, 150 MW of power was kept unallocated to Madhya Pradesh in which the power station is located;

(c) whether initially only 50 per cent of power is to be distributed ;

(d) whether no power has been allotted to Madhya Pradesh while 300 MW of power remains unallocated from Singrauli power Station of NTPC installed on the border of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(e) whether any decision has been taken on representation of Madhya Pradesh for allocation of additional power ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Requests have been received in the past for allocation of more power to Madhya Pradesh from the Super Thermal Power Stations (STPS) of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

(b) to (c) Power from Super Thermal Power Stations, which are regional in character, is distributed in accordance with a Central formula of allocation of power which has been evolved in donsultation with the beneficiary States/State Electricity Boards and is generally acceptable to them. Shares of beneficiary States have been decided accordingly in respect of Korba STPS in Madhya Pradesh. In the first stage (1100 MW) of Korba STPS, 15% power (165MW) has been kept unallocated at the disposal of Centre to meet the urgent requirements of the individual beneficiary States, including Madhya Pradesh from time to time. The remaining power has been allocated amongst the beneficiary States of the Western Region in accordance with the Central formula, giving an additional 10% (110 MW) power to Madhya Pradesh as compared to other beneficiary States in the Western Region, since Korba STPS is located in Madhya Pradesh. The total share of Madhya Pradesh in the first stage of Korba STPS is 319 MW.

Singrauli STPS is in the Northern Region and Madhya Pradesh is not a beneficiary State of that Region. Hence no power has been allocated from Singrauli STPS to Madhya Pradesh, which is a beneficiary State of the Western Region.

Government do not consider it appropriate to reopen the matter regarding allocation of power from Central Stations under the formula already evolved.

Opening of More Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Rural and Adivasi Areas

2336. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Post Offices and public Call Offices opened in each State and particularly in rural and adivasi areas during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain adivasi areas still exist in the country which are still backward in regard to the facility of Post Offices and Public Call Offices ; and

(c) if so, the Government's policy in regard to opening more Post Offices and Public Call Offices in each State and particularly in Gujarat during the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is furnished in statement-I laid on the table of the House. Placed in library. (See No. LT 8550/84).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The policy for opening of post offices in the country including Gujarat during the year 1984-85 is given in Statement-II, laid on the table of the House. Placed in library (See No. LT 8550/84). and for opening long distance public call offices including Gujarat is given in statement-III, laid on the table of the House. Placed in library (See No. LT 8550/84).

New Rural Electrification Projects

2337. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has recently sanctioned some new projects in some of the States ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise details of the 103 schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1984-85 (upto June, 1984) is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 8551/84).

Plan outlay for production of bulk drugs and formulations in Seventh Plan

2338. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have planned for doubling the production of bulk drugs and formulations by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the out-lay proposed for public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the Seventh Five Year Plan have not yet finalised its report.

Drilling Operations in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Punjab and Haryana

2339. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have taken up drilling operations for the location of gas/oil in the Jwalamukhi and other areas of Himachal Pradesh in the previous/current financial year ;

(b) if so, the exact sites with dates, on which the drilling operations were commenced and the progress made so far ;

(c) whether some other areas in the neighbouring States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana have also been selected fordrilling ;

(d) if so, the details of the places, State-wise, alongwith the progress made so far, if any, at such places ; and

(e) the names of the companies/agencies undertaking the drilling operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In addition to Jwalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh, drilling locations have also been selected at Surinsar, Samwal and Barigarh in Jammu and Kashmir, However, drilling in these areas is yet to be taken up.

(e) Drilling in these areas is proposed to be undertaken by ONGC.

Complaints Regarding Over Billing of Telephones

2340. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints of over billing for telephones have been received by the P&T Department in Delhi during the year 1983-84 and in the first quarter of 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in the complaints ;

(c) whether any relief has been given to the subscribers for this period ;

(d) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken to avoid or minimise over billing in future and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected from Delhi Telephones and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rebate of Rupees 2,48,75,720.00 has been given to various subscribers during the period.

(e) Over billing could be due to the following :—

1. Clerical errors

2. Technical faults.

1. To avoid clerical errors instructions have already been issued to all the units to ensure proper care in billing and to rectify the mistake, if any, immediately and issue a revised bill to the subscriber wherever necessary. Moreover to eliminate mistakes in computation the work of telephone billing and accounting has been computerised in the Metro districts of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

2. As far as technical faults are concerned the following steps have been taken :

(i) Introduction of positive battery metering in Cross-bar exchanges ;

(ii) provision of automatic switch over of day and night tariffs ;

(iii) reduction of forced release period on called subscriber held conditions from 1 to 2 minutes to 10 to 20 seconds in case of subscriber's dialled trunk calls ;

(iv) introduction of 500 milli seconds delay in trunk automatic exchanges for recognition of called subscriber answer condition ; and

(v) routine testing of subscrriber's meter.

To safeguard the interest of subscribers and to prevent mischievous elements from tampering with the meter or line the following additional measures have been taken :

(a) Sealing of meters.

(b) Locking of meter rooms.

(c) Restriction of entry into M.D.F. Room (Main Distribution Frame Room).

(d) Raising of distribution points.

(e) Locking of distribution points.

Relaxation in Norms of Workload in case of Bifurcation of Administrative Units Like Postal Divisions in Hilly Areas

2341. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give any relaxation in the norms of workload etc. in case of bifurcation of administrative units like Postal Divisions in the hilly areas of the country keeping in view the difficult geographical terrain and sparse population ;

(b) if so, the nature of relaxation allowed by the Staff Inspection Units of the Ministry of Finance in this regard ;

(c) if not, whether the P & T Board has represented to the Ministry of Finance stressing the need for such relaxation ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) At present no relaxation in the standards is allowed for bifurcation of Postal Divisions in hilly areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A case for providing some relaxation in the standards for creation of postal divisions in hilly areas is under examination in consultation with the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

Short Duty Telephone Operators in Delhi Telephones

2342. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 103 women employed as short duty telephones operators in Delhi Telephones have been on dharna outside the General Manager's office in protest against their exploitative working conditions for more than 3-1|2 months ;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The fact is that they had only gathered to demand for their regular absorption. They were given patient hearing by the Deputy General Manager (Admn.)/General Manager of Delhi Telephones. Factual position was explained to them in order to cool down their protest.

(b) These candidates were demanding for their regular absorption as Telephone Operators. Since there were only 17 vacancies to be recruited orders for regular absorption of 17 candidates were issued. They were clearly told that they will be appointed regularly as and when vacancies occur as already announced.

(c) The remaining (103-17)=86 had been taken on short duty. The rest 86 will be absorbed against future vacancies as and when these occur.

Proposal to Open L.P.G. Supply Agencies in Orissa

2343. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the cities and towns in Orissa where the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. propose to open LPG supply agencies during the current year :

(b) whether, while deciding such places, preference will be given to tribal areas also ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Based on the marketing potential for an independent and economically viable LPG distributorship, the Oil Industry (Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.) under its Marketing Plan for 1984-85 has proposed to open new LPG distributorships at the following towns in the Sttae of Orissa :

	Location	Category
1	Rourkela	UG
2.	Kulad	PH
3.	Bhubaneshwar	O
4.	Rajgangpur	O
5.	Titlagarh	SC
6.	Cuttack	UG
7.	Rourkela	PH
8.	Birmitrapur	ST

The locations falling under reserved Assembly/ Parliamentary Constituencies or which are predominently populated by ST/SC communities are reserved for these communities to the extent of 25% of the agencies planned for the State.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Idle Machinery Belonging to Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation Lying in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

2344. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of machinery/equipment are lying in Andaman & Nicobar Islands belonging to the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation :

(b) if so, the details of the equipment and the total value thereof as on date ;

(c) in case the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation does not require thsee machineries/equipments, the reasons why the same is not shifted out from there or sold out ; and

(d) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has offered to take the buldozers, if so, the action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) 2 fully mechanised remaining units of Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been transferred to the Border Roads Organisation.

Setting up of a Labour Court in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2345. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set-up a permanent Labour Court for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that at present, there is no Labour Court duly constituted as required under the Industrial Disputes Act for Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; if so, the reasons therefor ;and

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Judge of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was duly constituted by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration as a Labour Court as required for adjudication of industrial disputes in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands but he could not be appointed as Labour Court, if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. One Labour Court already exists. Keeping in view the workload, the practice has been to vest the powers of Presiding officer, Labour Court with the District & Sessions Judge.

Rehabilitation Facilities to Families of Migrants from Bangladesh

2346. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of families of migrants from Bangladesh who were not provided any rehabilitation facilities throughout the country; and

(b) the State-wise details of camps for those migrants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The families from Bangladesh, being foreign nationals, are not entitled to rehabilitation assistance in India.

Fertilizer Promotion Programme

2347. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem in 'Hindustan Times' of 19 June 1984 stating that these public sector fertiliser organisation will launch Rs. 6 crore Indo-EEC (European Economic Community) fertilizer promotion programme in 18 districts of the country in the South-West and North ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of districts, State-wise ; and

(c) the details regarding the programmes chalked out in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projects will be taken up in 32 Districts to be selected in consultation with the State Governments, in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(c) The programme will be implemented by three fertilizer companies each of which will have budget of around Rs. 2 crores for this purpose. The project will help the farmer to adopt improved package of services, efficient and balanced use of fertilizers and proper utilisation of organic wastes. The project activities proposed thus include setting up of farmers training centres, agro-service centres, soil testing laboratories (both static and mobile), putting up of compost pits, bio-gas plants etc. The farmers will be educated in improved, practice through extension activities, films, demonstration plots, etc.

On-Shore and Off-Shore Petroleum Exploration Licences Held by Oil India Ltd. in Orissa

2348. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of the Petroleum Exploration Licence (on-shore) held by Oil India Ltd. in Orissa and the area covered by it ;

(b) the result of the exploration conducted by the Oil India Ltd. in this area ;

(c) the similar terms of the Petroleum Exploration Licence held by the Oil India in Mahanadi (Orissa) off-shore area ;

(d) the results achieved so far ; and

(e) the royalty payable to Orissa Government in both these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The broad terms of Licence are given in Statement-I attached.

(b) In the Orissa onshore area 3814 line kilometres of Geological survey has been completed and the data has been processed. Four drilling locations have been identified out of which two are purposed to be drilled in 1984-85.

(c) The broad terms of the Licence are given in Statement-II attached.

(d) In Orissa Offshore, three wells have been drilled and fourth is under drilling. There has been no indication of hydrocarbons so far.

(e) As and when the production of crude oil and/or gas starts, royalty shall be payable according to the prescribed rate.

Statement-I

I. Broad terms of Petroleum Exploration Licence On shore.

1. The licence is issued by the State Government under the Oil Fields (Regulation & Development) Act 1948 and the Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

2. The area covered is 6,800 sq.kms.

3. The licence was issued for 4 years with effect from 17-11-79 and extended upto 17-11-84.

4. The prescribed licence fee, royalty etc. are payable according to schedules.

Statement-II

II. Broad terms of Petroleum Exploration Licence (Offshore) Mahanadi.

1. The Petroleum Exploration Licence is issued by the Central Government under the Oil Fields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

2. The area covered is 12,000 sq.kms.

3. The initial licence issued with effect from 1-4-78 was for a period of 4 years and extended upto 1984. Subsequently another PEL for the same area was issued and valid upto 31-3-86.

4. The licence is in respect of petroleum and if any other minerals are found, the same should be brought to the notice of the Government.

5. Licence fee, royalty etc are payable according to schedules.

6. The company shall submit necessary reports and returns.

7. The company can surrender the licenced area by giving necessary notice of 2 months.

8. The company shall also execute a deed.

Progress Made by EIL in Execution of Mines, Alumina and Aluminium Project of NALCO

2349. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Engineers India Ltd. in the execution of the Mines, Alumina and Aluminium Project of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO);

(b) the total number of the jobs in NALCO secured by the EIL ;

(c) whether the EIL are associating and employing the local people also particularly the tribals, who have been or will be displaced, when these projects come up finally and go on stream ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Progress made so far by EIL in execution of Mines, Alumina and Aluminium Projects is as follows :

	Mines	Alumina	Aluminium
Engineering	82.3%	70.5%	74.9%
Procurement	81.7%	81.2%	76.2%
Tendering	95.0%	86·0%	78.7%
Construction	62.3%	29.1%	33.6%

(b) EIL has been awarded one single contract for the consultancy services related to Mines, Alumina and Aluminium Projects and Project monitoring services for the entire complex.

(c) and (d Engineers India Ltd. is involved only in the construction Management. Recruitment of personnel for construction work at site is done by the contractors who are executing the work.

Micro Hydel Power Generations

2350. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that micro-hydel power generation has a potential of around 5,000 MW in India and entails very little lesses in transmission and distribution ; and

(b) the progress so far made and plans for future drawn up to promote power generation from this source ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The potential from the micro/small hydroelectric schemes is not amenable to exact determination due to innumerable variable factors. On a rough aporoximation, it is estimated that a potential installation of the order of 5000 MW is possible from the micro/small hydel schemes. However, this would also depend upon the plants for use of water. The transmission and distribution losses from micro/small hydel schemes with associated transmission net work to feed the isolated & remote areas, are comparatively much less.

Presently 80 Micro/small hydroelectric schemes with total installed capacity of 159 MW are under operation in various parts of the country. Besides, a number of schemes are under execution, investigation and examination by Central Electricity Authority, details of which are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Category	No of schemes	Installed capacity (MW)
1.	Schemes under execution/ construction.	63	137
2.	Schemes cleared by Central Electricity Authority & awaiting investment decision	28	102.8
3.	Schemes under processing for techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority.	55	190
4.	Schemes under investigation	143	381

Export of Coal during 1984-85

2351. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to step up export of coal in 1984-85 and the years ahead ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Coal India Ltd. is already exporting coal to traditional buyers viz. Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Besides this in view of adequate availability and inadequate domestic demand, it has been decided to offer for export from 1984-85 onwards upto 5 lakh tonnes per year of special volatile coal of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and upto 3 lakh tonnes per year of coal from Talcher Coalfield of Central Coalfields Ltd.

Recommendations of Committee on Safety in Coal Mines

2352. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal mining is regarded as a hazardous industry ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Safety in Coal Mines ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the main recommendations ; and

(d) whether there has been a decline in the fatality rate in the coal mines during the last two years and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This Committee had made 66 recommendations. The main recommendations relate to setting up of Internal Safety Organisations in coal mines, development of open cast mining to meet future requirement of coal, activation of pit safety committees, keeping wet bulb temperature in underground working place below 32.5°C. preparation of time bound programme in respect of sand stowing, mechanisation of coal face by longwall mining with powered supports, introduction of hydraulic mining, replacement of basket loading by conveyors and mechanised loaders at coal faces etc.

The other recommendations relate to providing of dust sampler, restricting noise level to 140 DB, prohibiting entering of workers in mines without ear protection, methods of tackling underground fires, dealing with dangers arising out of subsidence in coal mines, preventing of accidents due to rope haulages and by explosion of gas etc.

The Committee also recommended that :-

(i) A fatality rate of 2 per million tonnes of coal raised should be achieved by 1983 and 1 by 1992. Fatality rate per 1000 persons employed should be 0.30 by 1987.

(ii) Serious injury rate per 1000 persons employed be brought down to 3.5 by 1980 and 3 by 1987 and that the rate per million tonne of output be 15 by 1980 and 12 by 1987.

(d) There has been steady decline in the fatality rate from 1976 to 1981 during which period the fatality rate per million tonne came down from 2.68 in 1976 to 1.28 in 1981. However, during 1982 and 1983, the fatality rate increased to 1.31 and 1.33 respectively. This increase is attributed to two major disasters that occurred during these years. Nevertheless the fatality rate during first six months of 1984 has shown some improvement over the corresponding period of 1983.

The targets set by the above said Committee as stated in part (c) above have, however, already been achieved.

Sale of Bombay High Crude (Champagne Grade)

2353. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are offering for sale Bombay High Crude (champagne grade) ;

(b) if so, the basis for this proposal ;

(c) whether raising oil output from Bombay High at increased rates is contrary to expert advice of consultants as this will lead to multiple losses both to the wells and the country and lead to further flaring of associated gas as we are not ready for its use ; and

(d) whether these measures are being taken at the instance of lenders primarily to bridge the galloping trade gap of over Rs.6000 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The quantity of exportable Bombay High crude is decided with due regard to

various factors like processing facilities and indigenous refining capacity and requirements of products like lube base stocks, bitumen, ATF which can be produced from imported crude but not from Bombay High crude.

(c) The plan for production of oil from Bombay High has been drawn up on the basis of expert advice of consultants and the Institute of Reservoir Studies keeping in view the established technical parameters of the field. The down-stream facilities for use of gas are being established and plans to reduce flaring of gas are being implemented.

(d) No Sir.

Provident Fund Arrears in Madhya Pradesh

2354. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) the total amount of Provident Fund contribution arrears as on March 1983 ;

(b) whether there has been a steep increase in the arrears in the Madhya Pradesh region as compared to the previous year ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the Provident Fund Authorities the total amount of Provident Fund arrears as on 31st March, 1983 was as given below :-

(Rupees in crores)

Unexempted establishments :	42.83
Exempted establishments :	28.72
Total :	71.55

(b) and (c) The arrears due from unexempted establishments in Madhya Pradesh Region as on the 31st March, 1983 was Rs. 9.33 crores more than the arrears as on 31st March, 1982. The increase is mainly due to cancellation of exemption in respect of the following four big mills in the State :-

(1) M|s. Hope Textile Mills Ltd.

(2) M|s. Binod Mills Co. Ltd.

(3) M|s Bimal Mills Co. Ltd.

(4) M|s. Jaora Sugar Mills.

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity in India

2355. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the per capita consumption of electricity in India as a whole, in Bihar as a whole, in North Bihar, Chhotanagpur and the rest of Bihar ;

(b) the actual generation ratio of power to installed capacity, state-wise in the country and the specific steps taken to bring States like Bihar to the all India level ; and

(c) the time schedule for the starting of actual generation at the various thermal and hydel projects in Bihar including those referred to in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6230 on 3 April, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in Madhya Pradesh

2356. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had sanctioned Specific amounts for the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for rehabilitation of bonded labour in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the estimated number of bonded labourers in Madhya Pradesh, and the number of persons freed from bondage during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission for this purpose and the utilisation of that amount by the State Government in each year ; and

(d) whether the department has issued fresh guidelines for achieving the targets of rehabilitation of freed bonded labour during 1984-85 ; if so, the targets fixed and amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) There is a Centrally Sponsored (Plan) Scheme under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. For this purpose, the Planning Commission provide outlays in the Central and State sectors both annually. The details of the outlays provided by the Planning Commission in the State Plan of Madhya Pradesh and the central grants released to the State Government during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers are as under :—

Year	Outlay provided by the Planning Commission. (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released by Central Government. (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	6.00	1.36
1983-84	15.00	1.08
1984-85	9.00	1.50 (till date)

(b) As per the latest report received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed in the State as on 30.6.1984 was 2024. According to the reports available from the State Government, the number of bonded labourers freed from bondage during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (till 30.6.84) was 257, 64 and 4 respectively.

(c) The details of the Central grants released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for this purpose and the utilisation certificates received from the State Government against the grants released are as under :—

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation certificates received for (Rs in lakhs)	Remarks
1982-83	1.36	0.72	The amount/
1983-84	1.08	—	remaining
1984-85	1.50	—*	amount is reported to be in the process of
			*Utilisation certificate not yet due.

Since the scheme is funded on matching grant basis, the State Government would have contributed an amount not less than the central grants released towards their share.

(d) Yes, Sir. The guidelines to this effect was issued on 29.3.1984 The target for rehabilitation of bonded labourers in respect of Madhya Pradesh for 1984-85 is 450. As already mentioned under (a) above, the Planning Commission have provided an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs in the State Plan of Madhya Pradesh for rehabilitation of bonded labourers during 1984-85 and the amount released by the Central Government for this purpose during this year till date is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

High Courts Vested with Admiralty Jurisdiction

2357. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the High Courts in India are vested with Admiralty Jurisdiction, under which Benches of these High Courts functions as Admiralty Courts from time to time ;

(b) whether any such Admiralty Courts have been established or any Maritime Disputes Tribunal is functioning for summary settlement of disputes of maritime community and shippers etc. if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether it is also a fact thet legal maritime disputes take long time and suffer inordinate delays in settlement ; and

(d) how many maritime disputes, claims appeals etc. are pending in various High Courts and at the Supreme Court level ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes Sir. Some of the High Courts such as High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Orissa are vested with admiralty jurisdiction.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Opening of Post Offices in Marathwada

2358. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Branch Post Offices and sub-offices is meagre in Marathwada ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Members of Parliament and public in general have requested the Department on a number of occasions for opening of more post offices ; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the cases have been examined and those found justified in view of the norms presecribed by the Department, are opened subject to the targets fixed plan yearwise. 13 Post Offices taken up by M.P.s are proposed to be opened in 1984-85.

O.N.G.C. Strategy for Off-Shore and On-Shore Exploration

2359. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has chalked out an aggressive strategy for acceleration of exploration both on-shore and off-shore ;

(b) if so, whether the main emphasis will be on the on-shore areas ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that efforts are being made to promote indigenisation of oil field equipment and services ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that import substitution measures taken during 1983-84 had resulted in saving of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 709.46 crores as compared to Rs. 152.32 crores in the previous year ; and

(e) the measures being taken during 1984-85 to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission have chalked out a strategy for intensive exploration for oil and gas, for different basins which would include both on shore & offshore areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Concerted efforts are being made for import substitution and the Govt. have recently announced various concessions like deemed export benefits to the indigenous manufactures of oil field equipment and also a price preference linked to domestic value added concept.

Suggestion by National Seminar on Manpower Planning and Training in Power Sector

2360 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recommendation made by the National Seminar on Manpower Planning and Training in Power Sector which was held in the month of June, 1984 suggested that the feasibility report and detailed project report of all projects should henceforth contain a chapter giving details of manpower plan recruitment and training strategies and infrastructure requirement ; and

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the Seminar and how many of the suggestions have so far been examined and implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The National Seminar on Manpower Planning and Training in Power Sector was held during 29th to 31st May, 1984. One of the recommendations was that the Feasibility Reports as well as Detailed Project Reports of all the power projects must contain a chapter giving details of manpower plans, recruitment and training strategies and infrastructure requirements. The other recommendations of the Seminar cover various aspects like operational efficiency of Power plants, optimal operation of integrated power systems evolving appropriate training strategies in the light of increasing sophistication of equipment, advance manpower planning, planning and organisation of technical training centres, and management training in power sector. Copies of the Summary of conclusions have been forwarded to the Electricity Boards and other organisations. Various recommendations of the Seminar are being examined and suitable guidelines would be issued, wherever considered necessary.

Extending Article 19 of the Constitution to Companies

2361. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has proposed that Article 19 of the Constitution be amended so that the fundamantal right of freedom of speech and expression can be extended to companies.

(b) if so, whether any report submitted to Government by the Commission has emphasised that amendment of the Article 19 has become necessary since use of the 'citizen' has the effect of leaving corporate bodies out of the scope of the article ;

(c) if so whether Government have considered the suggestions made by the Law Commission ; and

(d) if so, by what time the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Law Commission has forwarded to the Government its 101st Report on 28th May, 1984 entitled "Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 of the Constitution : Recommendation to extend it to Indian Corporations".

(b) to (d) The Report containing all the details and recommendations of the Commission would be laid before the Parliament as soon as the formalities like translating the same into Hindi and also getting copies thereof made both in English and Hindi, are completed. The Report is under consideration of the Government. It is not possible to indicate the time by which final decision would be taken.

Mini/Micro Hydel Projects of Orissa

2362. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the location of identified Mini/Micro Hydel Projects of Orissa as reported to his Ministry;

(b) whether the detailed surveys and investigations of these Micro Hydel Project are under progress;

(c) if so, the names of the project report which are under preparation, near completion and completed so far;

(d) the approximate cost of the projects and generating capacity envisaged, project-wise;

(e) whether action has been taken by Government of Orissa to locate more sites in Koraput and other districts for survey and investigation apart from identified sites; and

(f) the measures taken by Government of Orissa and his Ministry to exploit the Hydel potential of these Micro Projects for furtherance of rural electrification programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) Recently, Planning Commission have approved the Potteru Small Hydro-electric Project (2×3000 KW) costing Rs 546 lakhs in Malkangiri Sub Division, District Koraput of Orissa for execution in the state Sector. In addition, investigations of 11 micro/small hydel schemes are in progress. The State authorities have also identified 14 sites for the development of micro/small hydro potential in the State. Details of these are given at statement-I and II attached respectively. Out of the 11 schemes under investigation feasibility report in respect of 3 projects have been prepared by the State authorities and details in this regard are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (KW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Baragarh	1×300 KW	52.94
2.	Charampa	1×550 KW	46.05
3.	Banguari	4×90. 5 KW	67.28

(f) The Rural Electrification Corporation have requested the State authorities to identify the micro/small hydel schemes which could be utilised for furtherance of rural electrification in isolated/far-flung areas and also to prepare the rural electrification component of the 3 schemes mentioned at para 2 above, for which project proposals have been prepared by the project authorities.

Statement-I

List of the sites of identified Mini/Micro Projects in Orissa

NAME OF THE PROJECT

1. Micro Hydel scheme on River Baitarani.
   Location : Near Bansapar,
   District : Koonjhar.

2. Canal drop unit on Taldanda Canal at Biribati
   Location : Biribati.
   District : Cuttack.

3. Canal drop micro hydel scheme on Kendrapara Canal at Birbadia Weir.
Location : Near Jagatpur.
District : Cuttack.

4. MHS on Kansabahial irrigation project.
District : Sundargarh.

5. Harbhangi H.E. Scheme
District : Ganjam.

6. Chheligarh MHS
District : Ganjam.

7. Putudi Hydel Scheme
District : Phulbhani.

8. Sunei Canal Fall
District Mayurbhanj.

9. Dumer Bahal Canal Fall
District : Kalahandi.

10. MHS in Deo-irrigation project.
District : Mayurbhanj.

11. Darjang Canal drop scheme
District : Dhenkanal

12. Kalo (Patpur Minor) Canal drop Micro Hydel Scheme.

13. Kahjahari
District . Kanojhar.

14. Tondo Power House on river Baitarani, Distt. Kanojhar.

Statement-II

Mini/Micro Projects under investegation in Orissa.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Likely Aggregate Capacity (KW)
1.	Budhalanga SHP, Village Banspahari, District Mayurbhanj.	10,500
2.	Dallak. MHP, Narsingpur, Distt : Cuttack	2,500
3.	MHS Canal drop on Charampa, Near Bhadrak, Distt. Balsore.	500
4.	SHP on river Salindi at Hadgarh, Distt. Keonjhar.	8,000
5.	Low Head Generation in Bargarh Canal Distt. Sambalpur	10,000
6.	MHS on Puri Main Canal, Village Banguari Distt. Puri	360
7.	MHS Khodkai, 3 Km. from Kuldihar Rly. Station, Distt. Mayurbhanj.	100
8.	Sanghara MHS, 8 Km. from Keonjhar town	100
9.	Badghagra MHS, 12 Km. from Keonjhar town	50
10.	Sasan	NA
11.	Mandira	NA
	Total :	32,110

Tribal Development Blocks Covered Under Rural Electrification Schemes in Orissa

2363. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Tribal Development Blocks covered under Rural Electrification Scheme so far since start of the scheme District-wise;

(b) the total number of tribal villages in each district so far electrified and which remain to be electrified;

(c) the reasons for not covering the un-covered T.D. Blocks by rural electrification Scheme and the nemes of these blocks;

(d) the strategy and steps taken by Rural Electrification Corporation to provide loans separately for tribal areas longwith the materials reserved for the areas for speedy execution of the schemes; and

(e) whether the Orissa State Electricity Board has taken steps to get funds from different sources for village electrification in Tribal areas apart from the rural electrification scheme during Sixth Plan period, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decentralisation of Administration of Justice in Tribal Areas and provision of Legal Aid

2364. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that due to delay in disposal of petty and minor cases in the lower courts, a large number of scheduled tribes and economically weaker sections of Tribal areas are being harassed;

(b) if so, the measures taken by his Ministry so far to decentralise the administration of justice in tribal areas for speedy disposal of cases;

(c) the schemes and programmes identified by the Legal Aid Committee at State levels to provide legal aid and advice to these people and implemented so far;and

(d) whether anys instructions have been issued to the States to undertake the study of the problems and identify the ways and means; if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) The required information is not readily available with this Ministry. The same is being collected.

Self-Sufficiency in Oil and Natural Gas

2365. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is self- sufficient in oil and natural gas to meet the requirements of the country;

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken to become self-sufficient in this regard;

(c) the gap between demand and production at present; and

(d) the gap in 1980 and to what extent it has been narrowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The production of natural gas in the country at present exceeds consumption.

As regards oil, self sufficiency has been achieved, to the extent of 65%. Since exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature, it would not be possible to indicate with any certitude, the period by which self-sufficiency in oil can be attained.

(d) The gap in terms of net crude imports in 1980-81 was 16.25 MMT. In 1984-85 it is expected to be 6.59 MMT approx.

Working of Telephones During Rainy season

2366. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the rainy season thousands of telephones remain out order every day; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Due to cable break-downs mostly in some metro cities telephones involved in the break-downs only go out of order.

(b) In metro and major cities there is more liability of cables being damaged by the different agencies while digging for their works. On the or set of the first shower of the rain moisture enters the underground cable at the places where they are damaged and cause faults. These faults are dormant during dry season.

In this regard the following actions have been taken :-

(1) Coordination committees have been formed with the other agencies engaged in digging of roads for their works and the programmes are exchanged so that the damages to the cable are avoided since the works will be executed in the presence of the concerned agencies.

(2) The field staff patrol the cable routes to detect any damage that might have been caused and to do the restoration work before the fault develops.

(3) Junction, primary and secondary cables are pressurised with dry air so that the faults can be detected immediately they are caused and repair work done before the fault is felt by the customer.

(4) cables are now being laid through pipes.

राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में प्राकृतिक गैस के भंडारों का पता चलना

2367. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में प्राकृतिक गैस भंडारों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान में जालोर, जिला रन्त और कच्छ में तेल और गैस के भंडारों के मिलने की संभावनाओं का पता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण करेगी ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर इन क्षेत्रों को हाइड्रोकार्बन का संभावी क्षेत्र नहीं समझा गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

राजस्थान में भीनमाल और जयपुर के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

2368. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में भीनमाल और सुमेरपुर के बीच हाल में दी गई सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन अक्सर खराब रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भीनमाल और जयपुर के बीच स्वीकृत टेलीफोन लाइन को सीधे ही जोड़ा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सुमेरपुर टेलीफोन लाइन की खराबियों को दूर करने और भीनमाल तथा जयपुर के बीच सीधी लाइन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ । भीनमाल में बार-बार पावर फेल होने के कारण जून, 84 में यह लाइन केवल कुछ समय के लिए खराब रही ।

(ख) भीनमाल और जयपुर के बीच सीधी सर्किट की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है ।

(ग) भीनमाल-सुमेरपुर के बीच सीधी सर्किट 1.6.84 को चालू की गई थी । भीनमाल में कैरियर स्टेशन के लिए अतिरिक्त पावर व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसके कारण उसकी क्षमता (56 प्रतिशत) पर जून, 84 में प्रभाव पड़ा । जुलाई, 84 के दौरान लाइन का कार्य निष्पादन संतोषजनक (80 प्रतिशत से अधिक क्षमता) रहा । भीनमाल कैरियर स्टेशन में सहायक पावर की व्यवस्था की योजना बनाई गई है । भीनमाल और जयपुर के बीच सीधी लाइन का औचित्य बनता है परंतु भीनमाल और जोधपुर तथा जोधपुर और जयपुर के बीच अतिरिक्त चैनल की कमी के कारण सीधी लाइन की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती ।

कस्बों में खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियां

2369. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 25 हजार से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले कस्बों में खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियां आबंटित करने के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में भिन्मल और सिरोही जिले में शिवगंज और आबु रोड में गैस की एजेन्सियां स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) जी हां । तेल उद्योग ने उन सभी शहरों को

जिनकी जनसंख्या 20,000 अथवा इससे अधिक है, अपनी क्रमिक विपणन योजनाओं में शामिल करने की योजना बनाई है बशर्ते कि ऐसे शहर की आर्थिक व्यवहार्य एल० पी० जी० की एजेन्सी के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता रखते हों। इस कसौटी के आधार पर तेल उद्योग ने आबू रोड पर एक एल० पी० जी० की एजेन्सी खोलने की योजना बनाई थी जिसके लिए आवेदन-पत्र समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर आमंत्रित किए गये थे, परंतु कोई भी व्यक्ति इसके लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया था और इस स्थान के लिए शीघ्र ही पुनः विज्ञापन दिए जायेंगे। भिनमल और शिवगंज की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन अगले वर्ष की विपणन योजना तैयार करते समय किए जाने की संभावना है।

राजस्थान के सिरोही और जालौर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2370. **श्री विरदाराम फुलारिया** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सिरोही और जालौर जिलों में 1983-84 के दौरान और 1984-85 में जुलाई तक कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई ;

(ख) वहां कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इन्हें कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उन गांवों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की सुविधा नहीं है और इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) सिरोही और जालौर जिलों में चालू की गई लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

जिला	1983-84	1984-85 (जुलाई तक)
सिरोही	शून्य	शून्य
जालोर	5	शून्य

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान यानी मार्च, 85 तक सिरोही में 9 और जालोर जिले में 13 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर चालू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) बिना पी० सी० ओ० सुविधा वाले ग्रामों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

जिला	संख्या
सिरोही	427
जालोर	558

पी० सी० ओ० सुविधा प्राप्त ग्रामों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

लम्बी दूरी के पी० सी० ओ० वाले गांवों का विवरण

सिरोही जिला

क्र. सं

1. गिरवार
2. मुंगथाला

3. भूला
4. हादिया
5. वालोरिया
6. रैवधार
7. अरथुरा
8. लास
9. कालान्दीरी
10. पाँडीव

जालौर जिला

1. बादानवारी
2. भंसवारा
3. भावारानी
4. भादरानून
5. खीहोवाना
6. साथू
7. खुराना
8. टिखी
9. बागोरा
10. बारगांव
11. घांसा
12. घूमपारिया
13. जांबजना
14. कारदा
15. मोदरां
16. मोरसीम
17. सिराना
18. नासेली
19. पुनासा
20. अराहे
21. चीतवालना
22. गुंडाओ
23. झाब
24. केरिया
25. पुर

Cases of Asansol and Dhanbad Regions Pending before Industrial Tribunal Cum-Labour Courts

2371. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Asansol and Dhanbad Regions pending in Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 3, Dhanbad ;

(b) the number of Reference and other cases pending in Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts Nos. 1 and 2, Dhanbad ;

(c) whether shifting or Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.3 to Asansol will have impact on other Industrial Tribunals ;

(d) whether it is necessary to start more Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts for quick disposal of industrial dispute cases for harmonious industrial relations ; and

(e) if so, the reasons and justification for shifting of Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.3 from Dhanbad instead of starting a new Industrial Tribunal at Asansol to meet the requirements of that region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) 16 and 158 respectively.

(b) 391

(c) Cases of Asansol Region pending before Central Government Industrial Tribu-

nal-cum-Labour Courts at Dhanbad and Calcutta will be transferred to Asansol and cases of Dhanbad Region will be dealt with at Dhanbad.

(d) Whenever the occasion demands new CGIT-cum-LCs are set up. Recently two CGIT-cum-LCs, have been set up at Chandigarh & Kanpur.

(e) The Staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance had conducted workstudy of three CGIT-cum-LCs at Dhanbad and recommended abolition of one of them. To give effect to the recommendations and to meet the requirements of Asansol Region, it has been decided to shift one CGIT-cum-LC from Dhanbad to Asansol.

Respiratory Diseases Among Colliery Workers

2372. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made to ascertain the number of colliery workers suffering from respiratory diseases ;

(b) whether it is a fact that pneumoconiosis has emerged as the most lethal disease causing several deaths in recent year ; if so, facts in detail for the last three years ;

(c) whether increased dust due to mechanisation and blasting causes these diseases ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There has been no extensive study undertaken so far to ascertain the number of colliery workers suffering from respiratory diseases. There have only been certain sample surveys in the past.

However, a study is now likely to be taken up by the National Institute of Occupational Health of the ICMR in collaboration with the International Development Research Centre, Canada. There is also a Project entitled "Detection and Prevention of Pneumoconiosis amongst Indian coal mine workers" under consideration with UNDP/ ILO assistance.

(b) No, Sir. There has not been reported any death due to pneumoconiosis in recent years.

(c) Pneumoconiosis is a disease of the lungs produced by prolonged inhalation of coal dust for many years.

(d) Coal India have taken effective and proper measures for ensuring health and safety of workers. Some of the measures include :—

(i) providing of improved work place environment by proper dust supression and dust extraction arrangements at major dust generating activity centres in coal mines and other units.

(ii) better medical care of workers covering both preventive and curative medical care.

(iii) periodical medical examination of workers which include medical investigation and X-Ray for detection of pneumoconiosis and respirable diseases.

(iv) Pneumoconiosis Boards have been set up in the subsidiary companies of Coal India and Coal Mines Welfare Organisation for detection of Coal workers' pneumoconiosis cases and to assess degree of disability and compensation payable.

(v) better housing, supply of safe drinking water and improving sanitation of living environment.

Production of Film on Killings by Extremists

2373. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make a film on killings by extremists ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of an Electronic Telex Exchange in Ahmedabad

2374. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an electronic telex exchange in Ahmedabad :

(b) if so, the number of lines to be provided ;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be installed ;

(d) the estimated cost involved ; and

(e) whether any agreement has been made with any foreign firm to supply equipment for the said exchange ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Primary Switching Centre of 2000 lines capacity (1200 subscribers & 800 transit lines).

(c) By 1985-86.

(d) Estimated project cost is about Rs. 4.5 crores.

(e) No, Sir.

Setting up of Solar Timber Kilns

2375. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently decided to set up some Solar Timber Kilns all over the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Suitable locations are in the process of being identified in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned agencies.

Manufacture of Drilling Rigs

2376. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the indigenous efforts and achievements to manufacture oil drilling rigs for both on-shore and off-shore exploration ;

(b) foreign tie-ups and technology transfer arrangements for the purpose ; and

(c) the drilling equipments other than rigs manufactured in the country with foreign know-how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) At present, indigenous capabilities have been created in the country for the manufacture of onshore drilling rigs, onshore workover rigs and also offshore drilling rigs. Orders for the fabrication of two jackup rigs and one drillship have been placed on *MDL* and HSL respectively by ONGC. BHEL has already delivered six onland rigs to the ONGC and another seven are at various stages of completion Besides orders for eight rigs and twelve workover rigs have also been placed on them by the ONGC.

(b) *MDL* have arranged transfer of technology for offshore jackup rigs from Baker Marine Corp., USA, *HSL* from Hitachi Zosen, Japan for drillship, BHEL from Oilwell of USA and Cardwell, Canada for onland drilling rigs|workover rigs and Goa Ship Yard from National, USA for onland drilling rigs.

(c) Some of the equipments required in drilling operations that are being manufactured/ developed indigenously with foreign know-how are as under :—

1. Slush Pumps
2. Rock Roller Bits (Tricone)
3. Rig prime movers
4. Wireline winches and tools
5. Oil and gas burners
6. Oil and gas separators
7. Chickson hose assemblies
8. Submersible sea water pumps.

Telephone Facility for the Retiring Government Officers

2377. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 10 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that the retiring Government Officers drawing salary of Rs. 1600/-per month during the last one year before the date of retirement are eligible for a telephone connection under Special Category whereas this facility has been allowed to the officers of the Ministry of Communications drawing Rs. 1100/-; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a disparity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This small concession has been extended to some retiring officers of the Ministry of Communications, whose pay falls in the range of Rs.1100-1600, as compared to those belonging to other Ministries in view of the service rendered by them in the Ministry of Communications.

Power Shortage in the Country

2378. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of power in country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether any special plan is being formulated by Government to meet the shortage of Power in the country ; and

(d) whether any special funds have been allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The power shortage in the country during 1983-84 was 10.8% as compared to over 16% before the Sixth Plan in 1979-80.

(b) In spite of a considerable increase in generation of power, there is a shortage mainly due to the larger growth in demand as a result of rapid industrial and agricultural development. Also, the installed generating capacity is inadequate to meet the requirement and the output of thermal stations has been comparatively unsatisfactory.

(c) A number of measures are being taken to further improve the availability of power. These measures include :

(i) Expediting installation of new generating capacity.

(ii) Improving capacity utilisation of existing thermal stations, by measures such as :

(a) providing assistance to State Electricity Boards/power stations to revamp thermal stations to improve their plant load factors.

(b) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing outage periods ;

(c) arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ;

(d) arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal, and joint sampling of coal at power stations ;

(e) setting up task forces for achieving early stabilisation of new thermal units ;

(f) arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor operation practices and to render advice ; and

(g) training of operational and maintenance staff of SEBs is also organised.

(d) A centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme for thermal stations/units has been finalised involving an expenditure of Rs.500 crores spread over three years.

मंत्री का पाकिस्तान दौरा

2379. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :
श्री हरिहर सोरन :
श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :
प्रो० पी० जे० कुरियन :
श्री एन० ई० होरो :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल में पाकिस्तान का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दौरे का क्या प्रयोजन था और दोनों देशों के बीच किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी ; और

(ग) उनकी बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) यात्रा पाकिस्तान सरकार के निमंत्रण पर की गई थी। इस यात्रा के दौरान, मैंने पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों के साथ परस्पर हित और सहयोग के विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया था। मैंने इस अवसर का उपयोग उनका ध्यान पाकिस्तानी माध्यमों द्वारा विशेष रूप से पंजाब की घटनाओं के झुकावपूर्ण और आपत्ति-जनक कवरेज तथा सामान्य रूप से भारत विरोधी प्रचार की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए भी किया था। सूचना के क्षेत्र में दोनों देशों के बीच सह-योग को और बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं का भी पता लगया गया था। रेडियो और समाचार पत्र संवाददाताओं के आदान-प्रदान, एक देश से दूसरे देश में पत्रकारों के दलों की यात्राओं, रेडियो और टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के आदान-प्रदान, टेलीविजन और रेडियो कार्यक्रमों के संयुक्त निर्माण की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने तथा इन मुद्दों पर प्रगति को मानिटर करने के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर नियमित बैठकें करने के बारे में समझबूझ हुई थी।

Oil Refineries in Country

2380. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and allocations of oil refineries running in the country and the installed capacity of each refinery at present ;

(b) the actual production achieved in each refinery ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing refineries are inadequate to achieve this target ;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to establish more refineries in the country during 1984-85 and the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the details regarding the sites, State-wise, selected for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The details are given in the statement attached.

(c) The existing refining capacity is not adequate to meet the product demand.

(d) to (f) Additional refining capacity to an extent of 7.75 MTPA by way of expansion of the refineries at Bombay, Vizag, Madras & Cochin is expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.

In addition, two new refineries of a capacity of 6 MTPA each are proposed at Karnal in Haryana & Mangalore in Karnataka during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

Figures in million tonnes

Name of the refinery	Location	Installed Capacity as of 1.4. 1984	Actual Crude Throughput	
			1982-83	1983-84.
1	2	3	4	5
Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Bombay	5.25	4.49	5.26
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	-do-	3.50	3.12	3.31
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Cochin	3.30	3.19	2.85
Madras Refineries Ltd.	Madras	2.80	2.86	2.64
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Visakhapatnam	1 50	1.08	1.09
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Bongaigaon (Assam)	1.00	0.60	0.65
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Haldia (West Bengal)	2.50	2 50	2.58
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	(Barauni) Bihar	3.30	3.07	2.91
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Gauhati (Assam)	0.85	0.80	0.87
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Digboi (Assam)	0.50	0.52	0.55
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Koyali (Gujarat)	7.30	7.09	7.33
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Mathura (U.P)	6.00	3.84	5.22
		37.80	33.16	35.26

Steps to Prevent Pollution in Chemical Factories

2381 SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any policy to ensure that adequate pollution betterment measures are taken for protecting environments at the time of setting up of Chemical Factories; and

(b) if so, the details of guide-lines or directions given at the time of issuing industrial licences for setting up new units or for expanding the existing ones to entrepreneurs for obtaining clearance certificates from the concerned pollution controlling authority.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At the time of issue of the letter of intent, the following condition is imposed on the applicant :-

> "Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further such anti-pollution measures to be installed should confirm to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located."

Government have also listed 18 industries, in which certain chemical industries have also been included, as having a high potential for pollution, in respect of which the following additional measures are to be ensured :-

(i) Confirmation from the State Director of industries that the site of the project has been proved from the environmental angle by the competent state authority;

(ii) Commitment of the entrepreneur both to the State Government and the Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipments and implements the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution.

(iii) Certificates by the concerned State Pollution Control Board that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirements. In cases wherever necessary, the concurrence of the Department of Environments optained regarding satisfactory anti-pollution measures to be taken by the industries.

उर्वरकों की मांग और उत्पादन

2382. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **रसायन और** उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे देश में प्रत्येक किस्म के उर्वरकों की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और 1983-84 के दौरान उनका उत्पादन कितना था ;

(ख) देश की कुल मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कितने अतिरिक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार देश की कुल मांग को पूरा करने और कृषि विकास सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों के सहयोग से, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करेगी ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) अपेक्षित ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गये हैं :

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता और उत्पादन

(लाख टनों में)

	नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक (एन)	फास्फेटिक उर्वरक (पी)	पोटाशिक उर्वरक (के)
अनुमानित आवश्यकतायें (उपभोग)	52.36	17.57	7.99
उत्पादन	34.85	10.48	पोटाशिक उर्वरकों (के) का कोई स्वदेशी उत्पादन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय 20 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 9 लाख टन पी2ओ5 से अधिक कुल उर्वरक क्षमता स्थापित की जा रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त, गैस पर आधारित बड़े आकार के 6 नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं जिनकी कुल क्षमता 20 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन से अधिक होगी । ये संयंत्र सातवीं योजना (1989-90) के अन्त तक चालू किये जाने की आशा है । इनमें से दो संयंत्रों की स्थापना उन जिलों में की जा रही है जहां बड़े और माध्यम आकार के उद्योग नहीं है । इनमें से एक संयंत्र की स्थापना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, एक सहकारी क्षेत्र में, एक राज्य-सहयोग क्षेत्र में और तीन की स्थापना निजी क्षेत्र में की जा रही हैं ।

Under Loading and Pilferage of Coal Supplied to Thermal plants

2383. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI K.PRADHANI :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI T.S NEGI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in 'Patriot dated 10.7.84 stating that underloading and pilferage of coal supplied to the Thermal Power Stations is estimated at 5 million tonnes each year, costing Rs. 150/- crores to the utilities

(b) whether it is also a fact that a report has been prepared by National Council of Power Utilities regarding the problems of coal supply to Thermal Power Stations; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the main recommendations which have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The National Council of Power Utilities which is a non-official association of State Electricity Boards/Power utilities, have submitted a memorandum on problems of coal supply to Thermal Power Stations. In brief, the memorandum talks about the necessity to meet the quantitative and qualitative requirement of coal of the power sector. It has also been alleged in the memorandum that there are shortages in the wagons received at the Power Stations.

Government is aware of the importance of supplies of coal to Power Stations in

adequate quantity and of proper quality and have been/are taking necessary steps in the matter. The question of acceptance or otherwise of the recommendations contained in the memorandum of NCPU does not arise as it is not a report of any official Committee appointed by the Government.

Areas Surveyed During 1983-84 to find out Oil and Gas Deposits

2384. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the areas surveyed during the year 1983-84 to find out oil and gas deposits in the country;

(b) the results achieved; and

(c) the steps being taken to explore these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Geoscientific surveys were carried out in the following areas/basins during 1983-84:-

ONSHORE

1. Cambay basin
2. Kutch & Saurashtra
3. Rajasthan
4. Assam
5. Tripura
6. Bengal
7. Himalayan Foothills & Gan ga valley
8. Krishna-Godavari
9. Cauvery
10. Orissa
11. Madhya Pradesh

OFFSHORE

West Cost

East Coast

(b) and (c) Based on these surveys 8 locations have been identified for drilling. Data from other places is to be processed and interpreted before more locations can be drilled.

दिल्ली, इलाहाबाद, बरेली की खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

2385. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, इलाहाबाद और बरेली की खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं से अधिक मूल्य वसूल किए जाने सम्बन्धी कितनी शिकायतें विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार खाना पकाने की गैस वितरकों द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गर्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) इन स्थानों में अधिक मूल्य वसूल किये जाने से सम्बंधित शिकायतें तेल कम्पनियों के विचाराधीन नहीं हैं ।

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली में सात शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । ये रबड़ ट्यूब की अधिक कीमत वसूलने और प्रतिष्ठापन तथा लीकेज ठीक करने के लिए

पैसे लेने से संबंधित हैं। इन मामलों में बसूल किए गये रुपये की वापसी सुनिश्चित की गई थी। एक मामले में वितरक द्वारा एक डिलीवरी मैन की सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई थीं।

(ग) तेल कंपनियों के क्षेत्रीय/प्रभागीय कार्यालयों में तथा सप्लाई केन्द्रों पर, जहां ग्राहक अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं, ग्राहक सेवा कक्ष स्थापित किये गये हैं। प्राप्त सभी शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है और सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वितरक के प्रतिष्ठापनों की आवधिक जांच/निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं। गलती करने वाले वितरकों के विरुद्ध तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाती है।

L.T.C. Plant Dankuni

2386. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) The progress of the Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Dankuni,

(b) when it is going to be completed and what was its earlier target;

(c) the amount already spent and how much more will be needed to complete it;

(d) the initial estimate of the plant;

(e) whether it is a fact that the progress has been hampered due to shortage of funds;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to solve the problems;

(g) the number of people who will be employed when the plant is in operation; and

(h) the number of people who have already been appointed there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) i) Design and engineering work completed

ii) Civil work 75% completed

iii) Fabrication about 40% completed

iv) Ordering of plant and equipment 75% completed

v) Plant erection work is progressing in full swing and substantian quantity of equipment have been received at site

(b) Plant is scheduled to be completed by the end of November, 1985 against the earlier target of completion in march, 85.

(c) The amount already spent till February, '84 is Rs. 27.08 crores. The revised cost estimate for the project is under preparation.

(d) The original estimate approved by the Government was Rs. 49.27 crores which was based on the price index of October, 1977.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) A total of about 900 persons will be required when it goes into operation.

(h) 31 officers and 46 staff/workers are there at present on the roll of Dankuni Coal Complex.

Drilling Operations Being Carried on by O.N.G.C.

2387. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places in India where the Oil and Natural gas Commission is carrying on drilling operations at present

(b) the State-wise details denoting the name of the places of drilling; and

(c) the up-to-date results that have been obtained through drilling operations by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at different places in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) At present ONGC is carrying out drilling operations at 58 locations in the country (44 onshore and 14 offshore).

(b) Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) No commercial discovery of hydrocarbones has been made so far in West Bengal.

Statement

Areas where drilling operations being ca ried out by ONGC :

State/Union Territory	Area	No. of locations
Gujarat	Mewad	15
	Sobhasan	
	W.Sobhasan	
	Borisana	
	Wasnoli	
	Mahi High	
	Jhalora	
	Sisodra	
	Dobka	
	North Kadi	
	(2 locations)	
	Balol	
	Kalol	
	Nawagam	
	Lakhpat	
Assam	Badarpur	18
	Geleki	
	(6 locations)	
	Lakwa	
	(3 locations)	
	Lakhmani	
	(2 locations)	
	Borsilla	
	Mekrang	
	Champang	
	Demulgaon	
	Changmaigaon	
	Borpathar	
Rajasthan	Sadewala	1
Bihar	Gandak	1
West Bengal	Bodra	3
	Dhananjaypur	
	Maju	
Tripura	Rokhia	3
	Baramura	
	(2 locations)	
Andhra Pradesh	Kaikalur	3
	Modi	
	Amlapuram	
Offshore		
Total--14		

West Coast	10
East Coast	4

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

2388. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the safety measures adopted so far or to be adopted to bring down coal-mine accidents ; and

(b) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) To improve safety standards the coal companies have taken both statutory and administrative measures with a view to prevent accidents in the coal mines. The Mines Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder constitute the statutory base for regulating safety and working conditions of workers in coal mines.

The administrative measures include implementation of recommendations of various Committee/Conferences on Safety from time to time and the steps taken by the safety organisations in the companies. The important Committees|Conferences on safety are as follows :—

(i) Conference on Safety in Mines ;

(ii) Committee on Safety in Coal Mines ;

(iii) Courts of Enquiry under the Mines Act into accidents ; and

(iv) Standing Committee on safety.

(b) As a result of enforcement of safety measures, there has been a steady decline in the fatality rate from 1976 to 1981 during which period the fatality rate per million tonne of out put came down from 2.68 in 1976 to 1.28 in 1981. However, during 1982, and 1983, the fatality rate increased to 1.31 and 1.33 respectively. This increase is attributed to two major disasters that occurred during these years.

The Committee on Safety set up in 1976 in its report recommended that a fatality rate of 2 per million tonnes of coal raised should be achieved by 1983 and 1 by 1992. Actually a lower fatality rate than envisioned by the Committee has been achieved inasmuch as the fatality rate has been brought down to 1.33 per million tonnes in 1983 against the objective indicated of 2 per million tonnes by 1983.

Verification of Membership of Central Unions

2389. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the exercise of verifying the current membership of the Central Unions will start ; and

(b) what procedure will be adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Preparations are under way for commencing the process of new verification of membership as on 31.12.83. The Government have decided to consider in consultation with the Central Trade Unions whether the present verification procedure needs any refinement in the light of previous experience and in the light of various suggestions and recommendations made This, of course, is subject to the condition that any substantive change will need a formal approval of the Indian Labour Conference. The Government have decided to convene a meeting of the representatives of the Central Trade Union organisations in this regard.

Setting up of T.V. Stations

2390. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 180 T.V. stations will be set up in the country by the end of current year ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and sites selected for the same, State-Wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were 18 TV transmitters in the country at the beginning of the VI Plan. By June, 1983, the number had increased to 41 26 High Power and 113 Low Power TV transmitters were approved in July, 1983 for being installed during the remaining VI Plan period, taking the total No. of TV transmitters in the country to 180. Statewise locations of 180 TV Stations are given in the statement attached.

Statement

State	*High Power Transmitters*	*Low Power Transmitters*
1	2	3
1. Assam	Gauhati	Dibrugarh Tezpur
2. Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Hyderabad Vishakhapatnam	Kakinada Warangal Rajamundry Nellore Nizamabad Kurnool Anantapur Tirupati Adoni Cuddapah Mehboobnagar Karimnagar
3. Bihar	Ranchi Muzaffarpur	Dhanbad Jamshedupur

1	2	3
	Patna	Gaya Bhagalpur Darbhanga Munger Purnea Bettiah
4. Gujarat	Ahmedabad Rajkot Pij Dwarka	Surat Vadodra Bhavnagar Navasari Bhruch Patan
5. Haryana	—	Hissar Bhiwani
6. Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli	Kulu & Simla
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar Jammu Poonch	Leh Kargil
8. Karnataka	Gulbarga Bangalore	Dharwad Mysore Mangalore Belgoum Bellary Devanagere Bhadravati Bijapur Raichur Gadag-Betgari Hospet
9. Kerala	Trivandrum Cochin	Calicut Cannanore Palghat

1	2	3
10. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Jabalpur
	Indore	Gwalior
	Raipur	Ratlam
		Sagar
		Durhanpur
		Rewa
		Murwara
		Bilaspur
		Korba
		Singrauli
11. Maharashtra	Bombay	Sholapur
	Pune	Nasik
	Nagpur	Kolhapur
		Aurangabad
		Sangli
		Amrawati
		Malegaon
		Akola
		Dhule
		Nanded
		Ahmednagar
		Jalgaon
		Jalna
		Bhusawal
		Chandrapur
		Latur
		Parbhani
		Gondiya
12. Manipur	—	Loktak, Imphal
13. Meghalaya	—	Tura, Shillong
14. Nagaland	—	Kohima
15. Orissa	Cuttack	Rourkela

1	2	3
	Sambalpur	Berhampur Koraput Bhubneshwar
16. Punjab	Bhatinda Jalandhar Amritar	Pathankot
17. Rajasthan	Jaipur	Suratgarh Jodhpur Ajmer Kota Bikaner Udaipur Alwar Ganganagar Bhilwara Khetri Jaisalmer Barmer
18. Sikkim	—	Gangtok
19. Tamilnadu	Kodaikanal Madras	Tiruchirapalli Salem Vellore Kumbakonam Coimbatore Neyveli
20. Tripura	Agartala	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Gorakhpur Mussorie Lucknow Kanpur Allahabad	Deoria Barcilly Moradabad Aligarh Jhansi Sultanpur

1	2	3
	Agra	Rae-Bareilly
		Faizabad
		Etawah
		Behraich
		Shahjahanpur
		Rampur
		Pauri
		Farukhabad
		Sambhal
		Nainital
22. West Bengal	Calcutta	Kharagpur
	Asansol	Bardhaman
	Murshidabad	Silliguri
	Kurseong	Belurghat
		Shantiniketan
		Malda
UNION TERRITORIES		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	Port-Blair
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	Itanagar
3. Chandigarh	—	—
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
5. Delhi	Delhi	—
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	Panaji	—
7. Lakshadweep	—	—
8. Mizoram	—	Aizwal
9. Pondicherry	—	Pondicherry
	47	131

Total = 178+2 = 180

*Location for 2 transmitters to be finalised on availability of Low Power Transmitters by shifting an existing transmitters.

Thermal Power Project in Birbhum District of West Bengal

2391. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a 840 MW Thermal Power Project in the district of Birbhum of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal rests at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) National Thermal Power Corporation had envisaged installation of a 840 MW capacity regional thermal station in distt. Birbhum of West Bengal. However, the State Government of West Bengal informed the Central Government that they would perfer installation of a thermal power station (3×210 MW) in distt Birbhum in the State Sector by the W. B. State Electricity Board. Government have conveyed their agreement to the State Government's request. It is now for the WBSEB to implement their project.

Recommendations of National Convention of Bonded Labour Liberation Front

2392. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendations made by the three-day National Convention of the Bandhuva Mukti Morcha (Bonded Labour Liberation Front) held in Delhi on 1-3 July, last ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn, through the press reports, etc., to the recommendations made by the three-day National Convention of the Bandhuva Mukti Morcha (Bonded Labour Liberation Front) held at Delhi from 29th June to 1st July, 1984 (and not from 1st to 3rd July, 1984, as mentioned in the Question).

(b) The following recommendations are reported to have been made at the Convention :—

(i) Setting up of Special tribunals in problem-prone areas for identifying and rehabilitating the bonded labourers ;

(ii) Immediately after his release, the bonded labourer must be provided with employment on a priority basis under Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(iii) Broadcasting of programmes from All India Radio explaining the provision of the Bonded labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and educating the bonded labourers about their rights.

(c) The recommendations/suggestions have been noted for taking necessary follow-up action in consultation with the concerned interests.

Negotiation for Tie-up Between ONGC and CFP of France for Off-Shore Exploration

2393. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into negotiation for tie-up between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and CFP of France for off-shore exploration ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Coal Workers, Punishment Awarded and Losses in Money and production

2394. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI A.K. ROY :
SHRI M. ISMAIL :
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal workers went on two days strike in June last ;

(b) if so, whether Government declared the strike illegal ;

(c) if so, the reasons for declaring the strike illegal ;

(d) whether punishment has been awarded for participation in the strike ;

(e) if so, the number of workers punished ;

(f) the losses both in terms of money and production incurred by the coal mines due to strike ;

(g) the steps taken to avert the strike ; and

(h) the demand on which the strike was called and Government's position in respect of the each item of the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The strike was illegal under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act as it was reported to in contravention of Section 22 of the Act.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(f) The loss of production for CIL as a whole was 1.06 and 1 08 lakh tonnes for 4th and 5th June respectively.

(g) Soon after the notices for strike were received, the same were referred to Conciliation, by the respective managements. The Managements also issued appeals to the workers to desist from participating in the srrike.

(h) As per statement attached.

Statement

Demands	Position
1. Immediate convening of the meeting of the JBCCI.	The Joint Bipartite Committee of Coal Industry was constituted with the primary purpose of finalisation of NCWA-III. The need for calling a meeting of JBCCI arises

1	2	3
		only when the sub-committees constituted under NCWA for settling various issues concerning interpretation/implementation, report failure. Such a situation has not yet arisen.
2.	Ensure full and proper implementation of all the Clauses of NCWA-III including those relating to job to the dependants of the retiring employees, pension, etc.	According to CIL, implementation instructions have been issued in respect of most of the items concerning wages and fringe benefits. The remaining issues are under the consideration of various sub-committees formed under the NCWA-III. Calcutta High Court have stayed implementation of the provisions relating to the employment to dependants of retiring employees.
3.	Withdraw all CISF forces from coal mines.	The force is presently deployed in ECL and BCCL areas only, and are doing commendable job in protecting persons and property of coalfields.
4.	Withdraw all the vinditive and penal actions unilaterally taken by the CIL management including deduction of 8 days wages, dismissal andtermination of services ; repayment of all wages deducted so far.	The measures were taken to curb frequent absenteeism and wild-cat strikes as per the provisions of payment of Wages Act. The 8 days wage out has been stayed by some High Courts and the Coal India Limited have directed all the companies not to enforce the deduction pending final decision by Courts.
5.	Ensure proper safety measures in Coal Mines.	The coal companies have taken both legislative and administrative measures to improve safety standards.
6.	Stop violation of the clauses of the NCWA-III.	No violation has been reported.
7.	Early finalisation of the reports of all the sub-committees constituted by JBCCI.	This depends on the mutual co-operation of managements and workers who are also represented on the Sub-Committees.

Network Telecommunications Service

2395. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 10,000 video theatres are proposed ;

(b) whether Network Telecommunications Service is behind this proposed videovision ;

(c) whether its advertisements speak of 400 per cent return and collaboration with I.T.T. of U.S.A. ;

(d) whether I.T.T. has denied having any collaboration agreement with N.T.S. ;

(e) who constitute the board of directors of N.T.S. ;

(f) whether Government propose to take any action against N.T.S. ; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to open 10,000 video theatres. However, an advertisement in the newspapers announcing a network of 10,000 video centres issued by a private company, namely, the Network Telecommunications Systems Pvt. Ltd. (and not Network has come to its notice.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government are not aware of the denial.

(e) The Board of Directors of the Network Telecommunications Systems Pvt. Ltd. registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 2.3.1984 in the Union Territory of Delhi had at the time of incorporation the following persons :—

1. Shri Ravi Rikhye
2. Shri Naveen Lalit
3. Ms. Rachna Rikhye and
4. Shri Sudhir Khanna

(f) and (g) No proposal to take action against the firm concerned is at present contemplated. Such an action can be taken if there is violation of any statutory provisions.

Increase in the Compensation Amount to Workers who Die on Duty

2396. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of compensation paid to workers who die while on duty, has been raised recently by Government ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the details regarding the other facilities extended in favour of deceased's family ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The minimum amount of compensation for death has been raised from 7,200|-to Rs. 20,000/-. The maximum amount could go upto Rs. 95,400/-depending on the wages and the age of the workman at the time of his death, as against Rs. 30,000/-admissible previously. The wage limit for coverage under the Act has

been removed. All employees irrespective of the wages are, therefore, now entitled to compensation under the Act.

कृषि और उद्योग को बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए अलग प्रबन्ध

2397. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बिजली की चोरी सम्बन्धी शिकायतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि और उद्योग के लिए बिजली वितरण हेतु अलग-अलग प्रबंध करना उचित समझती है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली की चोरी का भार प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसानों पर ही पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां): (क) और (ख) कृषि और औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत सप्लाई के लिए अलग से लाइनों की लागतों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की उपलब्धता और वितरण सुविधाओं में बढ़ोत्तरी करने के लिए सतत् रूप से प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और बिजली की चोरी को रोकने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों बिजली उद्यमों द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

1. आकस्मिक जांच करने के लिए सतर्कता दस्तों की स्थापना करना ;

2. विद्युत सीधे प्राप्त करने से रोकने के लिए मीटरों के ऊपर कट आउट की व्यवस्था करना ;

3. मीटर कवर के ऊपरी भाग पर टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी तथा नम्बर अंकित सीलों को लगाना तथा कट-आउट लगाना और नकली सीलों को पकड़ने के लिए लगाई गई सीलों का हिसाब रखना।

4. मीटरों में हेराफेरी को रोकने के लिए ऊर्जा मीटरों में ऊपरी भाग के अंदर की ओर के स्थान पर इनके बीच वाले भाग में शक्यता लिंकों की व्यवस्था करना ;

5. सिंगल कोर बी० आई० आर०, तार जिनसे सीधे विद्युत लेने में आसानी रहती है, के स्थान पर सर्विस लाइनों में पी० वी० सी० मल्टीकोर वाले केबलों का प्रयोग करना ; और

6 खपत में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताओं का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के मीटरों के रीडिंग की ऐसे ही अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के मासिक रीडिंग के साथ तुलना करना।

Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Banda, U.P.

2398. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an automatic telephone exchange with building had been sanctioned by Government several years ago at Banda, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay and inaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. However, A 600 lines containerised exchange has been allotted for Banda.

(b) The global tenders for procurement of containerised exchanges were floated and are under examination for their suitability from the technical and economic points of view.

Streamining of Production Department of A.I.R. and T.V.

2399. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been great resentment among the producers of the Radio and Television programmes over the frequent changes, transfers and removals ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the production departments of AIR and T.V. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

Producers are recruited according to the programme requirements in specific disciplines/languages by the stations/kendras. Producers are not normally transferred except on rare occassions in the interest of work.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Streamlining in programme Planning/presentation in AIR/Doordarshan is a continuing process and steps are taken all the time to achieve improvements.

T.V. Programmes

2400. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that T.V. coverage/programmes are intended to inform, educate and entertain the people of the country ; and

(b) if so, to what extent the T.V coverage/programmes have helped in educating and entertaining the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SATAE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Audience research surveys conducted by Doordarshan indicate that a large number of programmes of Doordarshan enjoy substantial viewing and that they serve the intended purpose.

Amending Representation of the People Act on the Recommendations of Election Commission

2401. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to amend the Representation of the People Act on the recent recommendations of the Election Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Election Commission has sent a package of proposals on electoral reforms on the 30th

September, 1982. Details of these proposals were supplied in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5754, dated the 5th April, 1983. While conceding that some of the proposals contained in this package under the consideration of Government require in depth study in consultation with political parties, recently the Election Commission has identified some proposals contained in the said package which in its view can be delinked and processed separately on an urgent basis. Even the proposals so identified by the Commission involve, *inter alia*, amendment of the Representation of the People Acts and would require further examination in consultation with the Commission. Measres to amend the Representation of People Acts can be undertaken only after such a consultation and after Government takes a final view.

Programme for Expansion and Development of Telephones and Rural Telephone Exchanges

2402. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a programme for expansion and development of telephones telecommunications and rural telephone exchanges etc ;

(b) whether any assessment was made regarding the increased demand of telephones in the States ; and

(c) the steps suggested for early implementation of the projects and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following major projects, mainly for development of telecommunication facilities in rural and semiurban areas, are in hand :—

(i) Installation of Multi-Access Rural Radio System in 12 Areas in the country ; as a pliot Scheme.

(ii) Procurement of 30,000 lines of small electronics rural exchanges for small towns.

(iii) Installation of 60,000 lines of containerised electronic exchanges in District Towns.

(iv) Integrated digital net-work Project for 20 Districts in the country

(v) Indigenous manufacture of MARR equipment.

Construction of Post Office Building in Jamnagar, Gujarat

2403. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the new multistoryed post office building in Jamnagar city in Gujarat State has been completed ;

(b) if so, tne reasons for not shifting the post office to that building ; and

(c) by when this post office will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As soon as the construction work, which is being monitored and is nearing completion, is over and essential services like electricity, water supply etc. are provided, the new building will house the Post Office.

Improvement in the Working of Bombay Trunk Exchange

2404. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that subscribers of Bombay Telephones are very dissatisfied with the working of the Trunk Exchange ;

(b) whether it is a fact that subscribers find it very difficult to set '180' and '181' ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even after booking of the Trunk Calls, subscribers are not informed about the position of their calls and as they cannot contact '181' they have to wait in idefinitely for the calls ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the Trunk Exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some subscribers find difficulty in getting '180' and '181' trunk services some time during busy hours.

(c) In some cases the trunk exchange staff is not able to contact subscribers to inform them of the position of their trunk calls.

(d) In case of difficulty in booking and enquiring their trunk calls, alternate telephone No. 272799 (9 lines) and 270127 (2 lines) have been provided. In addition further No. 325041 (10 lines) is being provided for booking of trunk calls. Augmentation of local trunk exchange is also under consideration.

Shortage of Matching Cables and Accessories in Bombay Telephones

2405. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of matching cables and accessories in Bombay Telephones :

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that many work orders, especially allotment of new telephones have been delayed due to this ;

(c) whether due to this shortage, equipments and machines lie idle many times ; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no general shortage. Some shortage of cables of particular sizes come up for short periods and necessary action is taken by the department to overcome the same. In fact Bombay Telephones was supplied 5.73 LCKM (lakh conductor kilometer) of cable during 1983-84 and they commissioned 41273 DELs (Direct Exchange Lines) during 1983-84.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Action is being taken to import 14 LCKM large size cables to overcome the shortage as a short term measure. Capacity of Hindustan Cables, (who are the main suppliers of cables to P&T) is also being augmented by another 30 LCKM. Licences to 14 State Industrial Development Corporations and Private Factories have also been issued to instal manufacturing capacity of jelly filled telephone cables to avoid shortage in future.

Opening of Post Offices in Bombay

2406. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Government in opening of Post Offices in Bombay at (i) Garodia Nagar (Ghatkopra), (ii) Chheda Nagar (Chembur) (iii) Kanjur East and (iv) Vikhroli West ;

(b) the exact sites where these Post Offices are to be located :

(c) the reasons why, inspite of the Government's intention to set up these Post Offices, the same have not been opened ; and

(d) the time by which each of these Post Offices is likely to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The opening of departmental sub Post Offices at Garodia Nagar (Ghatkopra), Chheda Nagar (Chembur) and Kunjur East have been examined and found justified. These will be opened on the lifting of economy orders banning the creation of new posts subject to availability of suitable accommodation. The upgradation of Vikhroli West Departmental sub office into head office is under examination.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Engineers India Ltd.

2407. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation in regard to reservations in Service for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees to Engineers India Ltd. ; and

(b) the date since when reservation policy was adopted by E.I.L. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As far as direct recruitment is concerned, the reservation policy was adopted by Engineers India Limited from April, 1969. In respect of promotions, the Company started maintaining rosters from July 1976.

Purchase of D.W.T. Buoys

2408. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any enquiry against officials of Indian Oil Corporation and Engineers India Limited who went to inspect IMODCO, SOFEC Inc. and two other companies;

(b) the reasons why they did not inspect all the firms who submitted tenders for supply of buoys;

(c) whether SOFEC Inc. was the only supplier of 7,50,000 DWT buoys of latest technology; and

(d) whether any enquiry by Indian Embassy based in USA shall be conducted to find out the causes of the excess payment of 23 crores of dollars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the visit of the team was only to assess the change out operation under self-installation proceeding of the buoys.

(c) From the supply list of M/s SOFEC Inc. it was observed that M/s SOFEC Inc. had supplied Single Anchor Leg-Mooring System (SALM) suitable for 7,50,000 DWT tankers and not for CALM Type system as required by the Indian Oil Corporation.

(d) No, Sir.

डाक तथा तार विभाग को संचार विभाग से अलग किया जाना

2409. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग को संचार विभाग से अलग करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) जनता को अधिक सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से ये दोनों विभाग कब तक अलग कर दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) यह मामला अत्यधिक उच्च स्तर पर सरकार के विचाराधीन है । चूंकि इसके दोनों सेवाओं पर दूरगामी प्रभाव होंगे, अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पूर्व, इस पर गहराई से विचार करना होगा ।

उपग्रह-1 बी के माध्यम से दूरसंचार सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम

2410. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरसंचार सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने में इनसेट-1 बी उपग्रह की अब तक की उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस उपग्रह के माध्यम से दूरसंचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने का कोई कार्यक्रम है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) इनसेट-1 बी से द्वीपों, पर्वतीय और दुर्गम भू-भाग में स्थित दूरवर्ती स्थानों के लिए विश्वसनीय संचार सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने में सहायता मिली है । इसके अतिरिक्त, उपग्रह नेटवर्क के माध्यम से महानगरीय स्थानों और देश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगरों के बीच भारी संख्या में अतिरिक्त ट्रंक सर्किटों की व्यवस्था करके आवश्यक वैकल्पिक माध्यम के बतौर सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी हां । उपग्रह नेटवर्क के माध्यम से दूरसंचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । दूरवर्ती, द्वीपों और पर्वतीय इलाकों में 19 अतिरिक्त भू-उपग्रह केन्द्र स्थापित करने की परियोजना को पहले ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कई स्थानों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Thermal Plant at Sagardighi in West Bengal

2411. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any West Bengal proposal for setting up a Thermal Power Plant at Sagardighi Murshidabad is awaiting clearance from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the above project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) A proposal for setting up a thermal power plant of 4×500 MW at Sagardighi in district Murshidabad of West Bengal was received by the Central Electricity Authority in 1982. The West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) subsequently informed that the proposal was being modified by WBSEB to set up 5×210 MW units in the first stage and 2×500 MW units in the subsequent stage. The modified proposal has not been received from WBSEB.

Production of Sub-Standard 6-APA Drug by IDPL

2412. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 6-APA produced by IDPL is of sub-standard quality;

(b) the production of IDPL during 1983-84 and April-June, 1984 of this product;

(c) the names of the companies who were supplied 6-APA by IDPL alongwith quantity sold to each and price charged during last two years;

(d) the details of companies which returned 6-APA supplied by IDPL or complained of its poor quality;

(e) whether it is a fact that all the products which were cleared by Government with Farmafin (Italy) Technology are not produced by IDPL up to the full capacity if so, the details of installed capacity and production during last two years, year-wise in respect of each individual Bulk drug; and

(f) the investment made on plant and machinery and the technology fee paid for each drug ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The production during 1983-84 was 17.1 M.T. and during April-June.

(c) IDPL did not supply 6 APA to any Company during 1982-83. During 1983-84, the Company supplied a total quantity of 9505 Kgs. to 11 Companies at a uniform price of Rs. 1230 per Kg. ex-works. It will not be in the commercial interest of the Company to disclose the names of these individual companies and the quantity supplied to each of them.

(d) No quantities were returned by any Company. Two Companies, however complained with regard to quality.

(e) Capacity utilisation of various plants of IDPL depends on market demand and cost considerations. The details of installed capacities and production during last two years in respect of items for which technology was procured from Farmafin are as under :

Item	Installed capacity	Production	
		1982-83	1983-84
Pot. Penicillin	230 MMU	92.70 MMU	123.10 MMU
Tetracycline	200 MT	126.80 MT	113.00 MT
Ampicillin Trihydratee	35 MT	1.00 MT	0.20 MT
Amoxycillin) Dicloxycillin)		3.90 MT	5.10 MT
Erythromycin	36 MT	—	1.10 MT

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Intermediates and Penultimates including 6-APA by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

2413. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. is importing intermediates and penultimates including 6-APA for the production of various drugs;

(b) the quantity of each intermediate/ penultimate imported by HAL during the

last three years year-wise, source of import and CIF Price alongwith the name of each individual bulk drug for which it was used;

(c) whether it is a fact that some intermediates of imported origin have also been obtained by HAL locally, if so, quantity obtained source and price paid for the same during the last three years; and

(d) whether HAL have appointed any agent or distributor for Government and hospital business, if so the number of the distributors of different areas and business secured during the last two years, if so, the policy of HAL in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yer, Sir. Imports are made by the company as per its requirements and within the provision of Import Policy. Details are given in the statement-I attached.

(c) During the last three years, HAL purchased 0.2 metric tonnes of CCC-an intermediate for production of Streptomycin valued at Rs.67,000 from Lark Chemicals Bombay in 1982-83.

(d) With a view to augmenting sales and speedy realisation, HAL have appointed consultants in addition to distributors. The information with regard to number of distributors and consultants and the business secured by them during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given in the statement II attached.

Statement I

Details of intermediates/Penultimates imported by HAL for production of various drugs

Value Rs. in lakhs/Qty. in tonnes

S. No.	Intenmediate Penultimate	Bulk drug for which used	1981-82 Source	Qty.	value	1982-83 Source	Qty.	Value	1983-84 Source	Qty.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	D-Alpha PGCH	Ampicillin	Chimica Bulciago, Italy	1.000	2.68	Oce Andeno Holland	8.505	20.96	Nichimen, Japan	3.570	7.79
			Oce Andeno Holland	3.045	7.34				Oce Andeno, Holland	5.985	12.06
									Alfachem Italiana, Italy	0.070	0.16
									Derivdos del Etile, Spain	0.070	0.13
2.	Procaine HCL	Proc.Penicillin	Chemapol Czechoslovakia	5.560	3.82	Chemapol, Czech	5.000	4.00	Chemapol, Czech.	10,000	7.25
						National Chem Co., China	2.000	1.16			
3.	Dane Salt	Amoxycillin	Recordati, Italy	0.175	0.67	—	—	—	Kancha Singapore	0.200	0.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	CCA	Gentamycin	Pierrel, Italy.	0.100	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	6-APA	Ampicillin	Nichimen Japan	5.000	31.26	Nichimen, Japan	16.000	82.83	Nichimen Japan	6.000	37.88
									Gist Bro-Cades, Holland	2.000	12.96
6.	CCC	Streptomycin	Nichimen Japan	9.820	22.97	Nichimen Japan	20.000	51.70	Nichimen Japan	15.000	40.21

Statement-II

Yearwise distributors consultants engaged by HAL for augmenting Institutional business

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Area	No. of Distributors		Business secured by distributors		No. of consultants		Orders generated with consultants' service	
	1982-82	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Maharashtra	2	2	62	48	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	1	60	28	-	-	-	-
Delhi, Punjab Haryana, H.P. J&K	1	-	24	—	-	2	-	182
U.P.	1	1	75	90	-	5	-	104
Assam	1	-	10	—	-	-	-	—
West Bengal	-	-	—	—	-	1	-	137
Rajasthan	1	1	66	67	-	-	-	—
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	—	—	-	3	-	30
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	—	—	-	1	-	14

Recognition of Installed Capacity and Re-Endorsement of Capacity

2414. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10446 on 8th May 1984 and state :

(a) the names of products in respect of which conditions of basic manufacture as stipulated in paragraph 21 of Durg policy have been imposed by recognising installed capacity or allowing re-endorsement of capacity;

(b) how many companies complied with the conditions and names of products for which conditions have been complied with;

(c) reasons why the request for recognition of installed capacity/re-endorsement of capacity was not rejected on the ground that manufacture from basic stages is not envisaged and there is substantial remittances of foreign exchange in import of intermediates/penultimates; and

(d) whether import of intermediates and bulk drugs has gone up during last two years, of so, what were imports in 1982-83 and 1983-84, reasons for the same and steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Under the policy of Re-endorsement of Capacity, the FERA companies are entitled to the benefit of higher capacity only in respect of bulk drugs involving high technology and basic manufacture and formulations based there on. As regards the policy of Recognition/Regularisation of Installed Excess Capacity of 1980, only two foreign companies viz. M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. (now M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd.) in respect of Propranolol and Celrimide and M/s. Organon (India) Ltd. (now M/s INFAR-an Indian comany) in respect of Oestradiol Phenyl Propionate, Oestradiol Benzoate, Testosterone Phenyl Propionate, Testosterone Isocaproate and Testosterone Dacanoate have been allowed. These items are reported to be produced from basic stages.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Para 21 of the Drug policy Statement may be read with stipulation No. 3 of this Ministry's press Note dated 17th October 1981 through which Government tried to bring the provisions of the Drug Policy as close to the policies of recognition/re-endorsement of capacity as possible.

(d) As compared to previous years, the import of bulk drugs and drug intermediates including chemicals and solvents during 1983-84 has not increased substantially as a percentage of total indigenous bulk drug's production.

Representation of S C. and S.T. candidates in Judiciary

2415. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no dearth competent and efficient people having judicial experience either as Judicial Members or practising lawyers from amongst the S.C. and S.T. people.

(b) whether Government reject all good and eligible people in the name of inefficiency ;

(c) whether there is a tendency in Government to pre-suppose that efficient and intelligent persons are born in certain categories of people and not from backward ones ; and

(d) if not, the reasons why the policy of Government is not implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) Apparently, the Hon'ble Member has in view appointment of Judges of High Courts. These are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution. There is no provision for reservation in favour of any class or section of people.

Government have again addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts that it should be possible to give the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes better representations on the High Courts than what exists at present.

There is no reason for believing that the present method of appointment amounts to discrimination against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The present method provides for consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of India and this is a salutary provision.

Percentage of S.C. and S.T. Judges in High-Courts and Supreme Court

2416. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of High Court Judges in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the percentage of S.C. and S.T amongst them ;

(c) whether competent S.C. and S.T. candidates are not available for various Services like Income Tax Tribunals, Public Service Commissions, State Tribunals ; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to wipe out backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in High Court Judges ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of judges in position as on 1.8.1984 and the number of judges as on 31.1.1984 belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in various High Courts is attached.

(c) and (d) Appointments of Judges of High Courts are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution. There is no provision for reservation in favour of any class or section of people.

Government have again addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts that it should be possible to give the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Triber better representation on the High Courts than what exists at present.

Statement

Sl. No.	High Court	No. of judges in position as on 1.8.1984	No. of Judges as on 31.1.1984 belonging to	
			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1.	Allahabad	56	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	2	—
3.	Bombay	38	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Calcutta	38	1	—
5.	Delhi	26	—	—
6.	Gauhati	8	—	—
7.	Gujarat	19	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir.	4	—	—
10.	Karnataka	24	1	—
11.	Kerala	14	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27	—	—
13.	Madras	20	1	—
14.	Orissa	10	—	—
15.	Patna	34	—	—
16.	Punjab and Haryana	17	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	15	—	—
18.	Sikkim	3	—	—
		378	6	—

Common Corporation for AIR & Doordarshan

2417. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring AIR and Doordarshan under one Corporation ;

(b) the merit of such proposal ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Modernisation Programme for Selected coal mines Particularly in Orissa

2418. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA) : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the modernisation programme of some selected coal-mines during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the Coal-fields selected for modernisation during the above Plan period ;

(c) the names of the coal-mines in Orissa which have been brought under modernisation programme during the Plan period ; and

(d) the amount spent so far on the modernisation of coal-mines in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Practically all the major known coalfields, such as, Jharia, Raniganj, Singrauli, Rajmahal, Talcher Ib Valley, Karanpura, Wardha Valley, Pench-Kanhan and Tawa CIC and Korba, East & West Bokaro, Kamptee-Umrer, Godavari, Valley and the coalfields of North Eastern Region have been brought under development| modernisation programmes.

(c) and (d) The following expansion| new projects have been approved for further increasing production from Talcher and Ib Valley coalfields in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period :—

	Talcher Coalfields	Capital cost (Rs Crores)
1.	Bharatpur Opencast	61.84
2.	Jagannath Expansion	29.89
	Ib Valley Coalfield	
1.	Belpahar Opencast	57.38
2.	Lajkura Opencast	25.80

In addition, action has also been taken to approve the revised project report for South Balanda and an Advance Action for Ananta project in the Talcher Coalfields.

Scheme to Augment Financial Resources Through Central Financial Institutions

2419. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to making rapid strides in the production of energy, Government have contemplated any scheme where the funding of financial resources particularly at State level be augmented through Central Financial Institutions and also through private corporate sector ;

(b) if so, the views of Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government will give a lead to States to sort out their problems of finance and technology so that the present obsolescene is rectified and better progress made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Assistance is rendered to the State Electricity Boards/Power Stations by the Central Electricity Authority to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes and to adopt preventive maintenance techniques for reducing outage periods. Assistance is also provided in arranging requisite quality of coal and other essential inputs, training facilities for operational staff, etc. Task forces have been set up for achieving early stabilisation of new generating units and visits are undertaken by Roving Teams of operation specialists of the Central Electricity Authority to monitor operation practices of thermal power stations and to render advice, wherever necessary

Assistance to the State Electricity Boards is being arranged by taking up their requirements and problems with manufacturers| suppliers of plant and equipment and with other agencies.

A proposal to set up a Power Finance and Development Corporation is also separately under examination.

Meeting of the Unions to Ascertain their Views on Methods to Improve the Verification Procedure

2420. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to call a meeting of all those Unions eligible to be qualified as Central Unions to ascertain their views and methods to improve the verification procedure ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the Unions eligible to be qualified as Central Unions and when the meeting as likely to be called ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to call the Central Trade Union Organisations, whose membership as on 31.12.80 was subjected to general verification, for a meeting which is likely to be held in September, 1984, to ascertain their views.

Onshore and Offshore Gas Production

2421. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the gas production from onshore and offshore oil fields at present in the country every day ;

(b) the estimated increase in gas output by the end of Sixth Plan ;

(c) the requirement of gas at present and estimated increase in future ; and

(d) the plans to make available the gas to domestic LPG users and its other users ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The on-shore production of gas is 7.80 million cubic metres per day, and the off-shore production is 10.45 million cubic metres per day (as per April 84 figures).

(b) The gas output is expected, by the end of 6th Plan, to increase to 19.00 million cubic metres per day.

(c) The present requirement of gas is estimated at 9.90 million cubic metres per day ; the increase estimated in future is subject to availability of more gas and to the number of projects using gas already under various stages of implementation and those coming up for consideration.

(d) The gas would be reserved for priority sectors, i.e., as feedstock for fertilizer production and petrochemicals and for extraction of LPG. C3 C4 fraction in natural gas is recovered in the country for use as LPG. Based on this fraction in the offshore gas, Phase I LPG extraction plant in Uran is already in operation. Phase II expansion of this Plant and LPG recovery plant at Hazira are under implementation. There is a proposal to recover LPG from rich gas in different locations.

Besides the above, other users have also been identified to use gas on fall-back basis.

Cooperation with Egypt in the Field of Information

2422. SMT. JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Egypt has expressed a keen interest in cooperating with India in the field of information ;

(b) whether Egypt and India have drawn up any programme to establish cooperation in the field of information ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There is a Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Egypt which also provides for cooperation in the field of Information between the two countries. Details of provisions, relating to information, in the Cultural Exchange Programme and their implementation are given Statement attached.

Statement

The Ministry of Education and Culture had signed a Cultural Exchange Programme with Egypt in 1980 for 3 years. Since new Cultural Exchange Programme has not yet been finalised, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been implementing the old Cultural Exchange Programme, inspite of its expiry in 1983. Provisions relating to Information and Broadcasting Ministry in the Cultural Exchange Programme are about exchange of radio and television programmes; exchange of journalists ; holding of film weeks in each other's country ; and Participation in the international film festivals.

2. Media Units under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been implementing the concerning items in the Cultural Exchange Programme to the extent possible. All India Radio sent 13 programmes in 1980, 64 programmes in 1981, 20 programmes in 1982, 43 programmes in 1983 and 11 programmes in 1984 (upto June). These programmes include Qawali, Kajri, Naat, light vocal, Slokas in Sanskrit, traditional Bhajans and folk songs of different areas. A film received from Egypt was telecast on 23.7.1983 being the National Day of Egypt. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, Press Information Bureau sent one journalist in September 1983 while two Egyptian journalists visited India from 19th to 28th January, 1984. Directorate of Film Festivals is regularly extending invitations to Egypt for participation in Indian International Film Festivals which they did and reciprocally India also participated in the Egyptian International Film Festivals. An Indian Film Week was organised at Cairo after the International Film Festival there in November 1983.

3. Proposal for signing the new Cultural Exchange Programme is underconsideration of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Separate legal aid committees for industrial and labour courts

2423. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions have been given to Government from different quarters to set up separate legal aid committees for industrial and labour courts to facilitate legal aid for the labour class in the country ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मेहसाना टेलीफोन केन्द्र से नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

2424. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहसाना टेलीफोन केन्द्र से कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन पहले ही दे दिए जा चुके हैं और कितने नये कनेक्शनों के मामले अभी लम्बित हैं और ये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिए जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त केन्द्र का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त केन्द्र के लिए बनाई जा रही इमारत पूरी हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं जिसकी वजह से नये कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 1.8.84 को मेहसाना एक्सचेंज से पहले से ही प्रदान किए गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या 2060 है। 603 नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए मांग लंबित है, जिसमें से अधिकांश 1985 तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी।

(ख) सन 1985 में इस एक्सचेंज को 3000 लाइनों के कनटेनराइज्ड इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज द्वारा बदला जा रहा है।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रानिक कनटेनराइज्ड एक्सचेंज की सहायक आवश्यकताओं के लिए भवन तैयार है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

मेहसाना टेलीफ़ोन केन्द्र के उपभोक्ताओं से शिकायतें

2425. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहसाना टेलीफोन केन्द्र के उपभोक्ताओं से बार-बार ये शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं कि टेलीफोन ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त सभी शिकायतों पर कब तक ध्यान दिया जाएगा और उन्हें दूर किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सभी शिकायतों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाता है।

Production/Import Soda Ash

2426. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd have voiced concern at the likely shortages of soda ash in the near future ;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the event of such an eventuality ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no import has taken place after September, 1982 ; and

(d) whether Government would place on the Table of the House details of the monthly import of soda ash from September 1982 to September, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Production of Soda Ash in 1984-85 is expected to increase by more than one lakh ton as compared to the production achieved in 1983-84. As per estimates made at the beginning of 1984-85, as against anticipated demand of 8.50 lakh tonnes of Soda Ash in 1984-85, the production was expected to be of the order of 9.04 lakh tonnes.

Further, the import of Soda Ash is under Open General Licence, under Appendix 6 of the Import, Export Policy of 1984-85. During 1983-84 and 1984-85, so far, DGTD have registered a total quantity of 35,000 tonnes of Soda Ash for import.

However, actual import statistics relating to Soda Ash beyond September, 1982 are not readily available. These statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Once the stastics are compiled, they are published in the Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade of India, Volume II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

New Rural Cooking Stoves

2427. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new rural cooking stoves designed by or through the assistance provided by the Ministry ;

(b) the different types of stoves developed, their prices, the subsidy on them and their availability in the country ; and

(c) whether these rural cooking stoves are being purchased and used by common householder ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The DNES has not so far designed or directly assisted in the designing of improved cooking stoves. However, under the National Programme on the Demonstration of Improved Chulhas, 15 different kinds of models of Improved Chulhas are at present approved for propagation under the Programme. These Chulhas have been designed by competent organisations. A list of Chulhas and the names of their designers/suppliers are shown in the Statement-I attached. Since many of the approved models are fixed chulhas, they cannot be supplied through centralised production but are to be installed on the spot by trained workers. The organisations shown in the statement are in a position to supply master trainers and/or designs of the approved models. The designs are also being supplied to different modal and implementing agencies by the DNES. The price of the different models differs according to the type of material used and the local conditions. For budgeting purposes, a weighted average price of Rs. 50/- per model has been determined. The subsidy pattern is shown in the Statement-II attached. So far, more than 25,000 Improved Chulhas have been installed in the households under the National Programme on the Demonstration of Improved Chulhas.

Statement-I

The National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulhas

List of Identified Models of Improved Chulhas and Organisations/Institutions

Sl. No.	Model	Type	Name & Address of Organisations/Institution (s)
1.	NADA	FIXED	i Ms Madhu Sarin, 48 Sector-C, CHANDIGARH.
			ii Director, Social Work & Research Centre,

1	2	3	4
			—Jagjitnagar—173203, H.P.
			—Chopal-171211, Simla, H.P.
			—Mada-314001. Dungarpur, RAJASTHAN.
			—Khori-123191, Mahendergarh, HARYANA,
			—Nanisarsan-Panchmahal, GUJARAT.
			—Tilonia, RAJASTHAN.
			iii Kasturbagandhigram, Indore, M.P.
			iv Home Science College, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, HARYANA.
			v Appropriate Technology Development Association Lucknow (UP).
			vi Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Punjab Agricultural University, CHANDIGARH.
2.	DHOLADHAR	FIXED	Indo-German Farm Forestry Project Dhauldhar, Palampur, H.P.
3.	THAPOLY	FIXED PORTABLE	Thaper Institute of Engineering & Technology (Community Development Wing), Patiala, PUNJAB.
4.	JAINIGAM	FIXED	i Sri Gyansagar, Superintending Engineer, 12, H-Circle, Gopeshwar (Chamoli) (U.P.).
5.	JUNAGARH	FIXED	ii Managing Director, UP Jalnigam, 6, Rana Pratap Marg LUCKNOW.
6.	PRAD	FIXED	iii Director, Planning Research & Action Division, Kalakankar House, LUCKNOW.
7.	HERL	FIXED	i Director, Hyderabad Engineering & Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, ANDHRA PRADESH.
			ii Chief Executive, Agro Pumpsets & Implements Ltd., (State Govt Undertaking), Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad, ANDHRA PRADESH.
8.	SAHYOG	FIXED	i Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, NEW DELHI-110016.

1	2	3	4
9.	JWALA (AGNIMITRA)	FIXED/ PORTABLE	i Head, Rural Development & Appropriate Technology, I.I.T., NEW DELHI-110016.
10.	KALLUPATTI	PORTABLE	ii Tata Energy Research Institute Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, BOMBAY-400023.
11.	MADURAI	PORTABLE	ii Gandhi Niketan Ashram, Kallupatti-626702, Madurai, Distt. TAMIL NADU.
12.	PRIYAGNI	PORTABLE	i Senior Dy. Director, Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, KARNATAKA.
			ii M/s. Heat Systems, 61, Domlur Layout, Bangalore-1, KARNATAKA.
			iii M/s. Export Oriental, 21, Upstairs, First Main Road, Seshadripuram, BANGALORE-560020.
			iv M/s. Aparna Creations, 8/416, Main Road, GUNTAKAL-515801.
			v M/s. Neeta International R-419, Goverdhan Giri, Bangur Nagar, Curegaon West, BOMBAY-400090.
			vi M/s. D.J. Jove & Co. S-107, Industrial Area, JALANDHAR-144004.
13.	KRISHNA	PORTABLE	Shri C.V. Krishna, Senior Development Engineer, Govt. Implements Factory, Bhubneshwar, ORISSA.
14.	TARA	PORTABLE	Development Alternatives, 27, Palam Marg NEW DELHI.
15.	ASTRA OLE	FIXED	ASTRA, Indian Institute of Science. BANGALORE.

NOTE : This is an open list. Further additions will be progressively incorporated.

Statement-II

Subsidy Pattern of Improved Chulhas Under the National Programme on the Demonstration of Improved Chulhas

	Type of Chulha	SC/ST & Hilly Areas	Other Areas
A.	Fixed Model of Chulha	Full cost of hardware (Chimney, Grates, Dampers).	Full cost of hardware (Chimney, Grates, Dampers).
B.	Portable Model of Chulha	75% of the approved unit cost of the model.	50% of the approved unit cost of the model

बीड़ी मजदूरों का शोषण

2428. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 19 जुलाई, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में 'बीड़ी, मजदूरों का घोर शोषण" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इन गरीब मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी दिलाने और उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) बीड़ी श्रमिकों के रोजगार की शर्तें "बीड़ी और सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966" द्वारा नियंत्रित होती हैं । बीड़ी श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए उक्त अधिनियम में निहित कानूनी उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें "समुचित-सरकारें" हैं । उक्त समाचार का ब्यौरा आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है ।

भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

2429. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के मेहसाना जिले में कालोल, कादी, जटोना और शोभासन के गैस और तेल युक्त क्षेत्रों में अब तक कितने कुएं खोदे गए हैं और क्षेत्रवार अभी और कितने कुएं खोदे जाने हैं,

(ख) इन कुओं की खुदाई के लिए कितने किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और उनमें से कितनों ने रोजगार के लिए आवेदन किया है तथा उनमें से कितनों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं और शेष लोगों को कब तक रोजगार उपलब्ध करा दिए जायेंगे, और

(ग) उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में श्रेणी तीन और चार के कितने पद मंजूर किए गए हैं और उनमें से कितने भरे गए हैं, कितने रिक्त पड़े हैं और श्रेणी तीन और चार के कितने पदों को उन किसानों के रिस्तेदारों को नौकरी देकर भरा गया है जिन किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और क्या शेष पदों को भरने के लिए इन किसानों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी

T.V Tower at Hissar

2430. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the high television tower of Hissar Relay Centre fell upon a twelve year old boy killing him on the spot even before the relay centre was inaugurated ; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof and the action taken against the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The 30 M mast at Hissar fell down while it was being hauled up by the Contractor on 21.7.84. Gulla Ram, S/o Shri Kaur Singh aged about 10-12 years received head injury and was immediately taken to hospital. Later, the boy succumbed to the injury and died. The Contractor has agreed to pay compensation of Rs. 6000 -to the father of the deceased. Like amount is also being paid by the Govt.

Implementation of policy on transfer of High Court Judges

2431. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had taken a decision to transfer all Chief Justices of the High Courts including one third of the judges from one High Court to the other High Court in the public interest ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the decision has not yet been fully implemented ; and

(c) the difficulties coming in the way ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (b) Government have accepted the principle that 1|3rd of judges in each High Court should be from outside. The process of implementing such a decision could only be gradual. While by and large, puisne judges in the different High Courts have yet to be drawn from outside, a beginning has been made by implementing a policy of having Chief Justices of all High Courts from outside in accordance with certain broad guidelines drawn up after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Pursuant to this policy ; which was announced on 28.1.83, transfers/appointments of 11 Chief Justices from outside have been notified by 3.8.84.

The matter of appointing Chief Justices from outside in the remaining High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government.

Flats Allotted by D.D.A. to I.O.C. Employees in Mayur Vihar

2432. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats allotted by D.D.A. to the employees of Indian Oil Corporation Limited in Mayur Vihar ;

(b) how many employees have applied for the allotment of D.D.A. flats and out of them how many were entertained or rejected ; and

(c) the full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) 300 flats.

(b) 968 employees applied for allotments of the flats and out of them allotments were made to 300 employees.

(c) Based on a request from the Corporation the DDA allotted 300 houses in Mayur Vihar in the year 1980 in two lots of 150 each. For allotment of these houses, in all 968 employees showed their interest but since the number of houses available for allotment was fewer than the requests, the actual allotments were finalised on the basis of inter-se-seniority of employees working in various offices of the Corporation, viz., Marketing, Refineries, Pipelines, Research & Development Centre and Chairman's Office.

Employees who owned their own houses or who were ineligible to draw a House Building Advance from the Corporation were not considered for allotment of these houses. The allottees were required to fulfil all the conditions stipulated under the House Building Advance rules of the Corporation.

Setting up of Gas-Based Power Generation Plants

2433. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Inter-Ministerial group has approved a proposal to go in for a net-work of gas-based power generation plants in india to meet the growing demand:

(b) whether the proposal' if approved would mean a reversal of the earlier policy under which it was planned to utilise gas as feed-stock for Fertilizer and Petrochemical plants;

(c) whether in view of the large availability of gas from the proven fields, such as South Bassein, and the new gas fields recently discovered, four to six gas turbine plants of 250 M. Watt capacity each, are proposed to be established; and

(d) if so, the location of these plants and Governments reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) Natural gas is primarily to be utilised for manufacture of fertilizers and petro-chemicals. The availability of gas for generation of power is being looked into in the context of these priority commitments and keeping in view the present assessment of its availability. An inter-Ministerial Group was set up to look into this The proposals are under examination.

Telephones Disconnected in Delhi Cantonment Area Due to Non-Payment of Telephone Bill

2434. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone connections of some subscribers in Delhi Cantonment were disconnected for non-payment of telephone bills in February/March, 1984;

(b) whether these subscribers cleared the pending telephone bills and paid reconnection charges in May, 1984;

(c) whether the telephone connections have not yet been restored even though a month has passed since the payment of telephone bills and re connection charges:

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; when the telephones will be reconnected and whether monthly rent will be charged from them even when the telephones remain dead; and

(e) whether it is a fact that their lines have been given unauthorisedly to others ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (e) The information has been called for from G M. Telephones, New Delhi and the same will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Regularisation of Excess Capacity

2435. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Drug & Pharmaceutical companies who have applied for regularisation of excess capacity, details of the products, company-wise, the licensed capacity and the excess capacity applied for regularisation; and

(b) the number of approvals accorded, details of the companise, items involved and the capacities as also details of the applications pending finalisation/rejected so far ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Under the policy of Recognition/Regularisation of productive/ excess capacity of August 1980, 71 applications from 62 companies have been received. The names of these companies as also the details of 13 cases where recognition/regularisation has been accorded alongwith the particulars of items and capacities have since been given while replying Unstarred Question No.674 on 28th Fabruary, 1984. A Statement giving the details of applications pending and rejected so far is attached.

It is not possible to indicate the company-wise and product-wise licensed capacity and excess capacity applied for since lotal number of items applied for is large and compilation of these and capacities sought will involve considerable time and labour.

Statement

Details of Rejected/Closed applications (Received under RIC, 1980 Policy)

Name of the Company

1. M/s Themis Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Erythromycin)
2. M/s Themis Chemicals Ltd.
3. M/s Nicholas Labs.
4. M/s Cibatul Ltd.
5. M/s Cadila Labs.
6. M/s Duphar Interfran.
7. M/s Hoechst (Haemaceel
8. M/s Hoechst (P.M.T.)
9. M/s Uni-Sankyo Ltd.
10. M/s Indian Explosives Ltd. (Chorhexidine)
11. M/s Fairdeal Corporation.
12. M/s Pharmaceuticals Capsules.
13. M/s Abbott Labs.
14. M/s German Remedies Ltd.
15. M/s Alembic Chemicals Ltd
16. M/s Hamdard
17. M/s Biological Evans Ltd.
18. M/s Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd. (Vaccines)
19. M/s Astra-IDL Ltd.

20. M/s Ranbaxy Labs.
21. M/s Searle (I) Ltd.
22. M/s Synbiotics
23. M/s Themis Pharmaceuticals (Paracetamol)
24. M/s Reckit & Colman Ltd.
25. M/s CIPLA
26. M/s Indo-Pharma.
27. M/s Standard Pharma.
28. M/s Anglo French.
29. M/s Rallis India Ltd.
30. M/s Roche Products Ltd.
31. M/s Atul Products Ltd.

Details of pending applications received under RIC 1980 Policy

1. M/s Hoechst Pharma. Ltd. (Bulk Drugs)
2. M/s Roussel
3. M/s Sarabhi Chemicals Ltd.
4. M/s Merck Sharp & Dohme
5. M/s Bayer India Ltd.
6. M/s Chowgule Ltd.
7. M/s Boots India Ltd.
8. M/s Hoechst Pharma (Formulation).
9. M/s Glaxo Labs. (Bulk Drugs)
10. M/s Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
11. M/s Sandoz India Ltd.
12. M/s E. Merck Ltd.
13. M/s Ciba-Geigy Ltd (now M/s Hindustan Ciby-Geigy Ltd.)
14. M/s Richardson Hindustan
15. M/s May & Baker (India) Ltd.
16. M/s Wyeth Labs Ltd.
17. M/s Smith kline & French Ltd.
18. M/s Warner Hindustan Ltd.
19. M/s Parke Davis Ltd.
20. M/s Cyanamid (India) Ltd. (Bulk Drugs)
21. M/s Glaxo Labs. (Formulations)
22. M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals
23. M/s Suhrid Gaigy Ltd. (now M/s S G. Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
24. M/s Burroughs Wellcome Ltd.
25. M/s Pfizer Ltd.
26. M/s Cyanamid (India) Ltd. (Formulations)
27. M/s Albert David Ltd.

Documentary 'Nehru' Produced by Indo-Soviet Venture

2436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that through an Indo-Soviet venture, a documentary called 'Nehru' has been completed;

(b) whether Government had carefully scrutinised the script, before it was allowed for screening to ensure that the architect of our nation is not represented incorrectly; and

(c) whether Government would also have a preview of the film ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The script of Indo-Soviet co-production film on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been carefully scrutinised by the Indian side with a view to see that the life and activities of Panditji are represented in an authentic and appropriate manner. The

film is nearing completion. The Indian side will preview the film before its release.

Dilution of Equity by Transnational Drug Companies

2437. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the transnational Drug Companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology, have reduced their foreign equity to 40 per cent which they were required to do forthwith after the announcement of the New Drug policy of 1978; and

(b) if not, the measures taken so far against those defaulting Transnational Drug Companies in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SÁTHE) : (a) and (b) All the FERA drug companies, with the exception of M/s Smith kline & French (SKF), which were angaged in the manufacture of drug formulations only or bulk drugs not involving high technology and who were directed to reduce their foreign equity to 40%, have since done so. M/s Smith kline & French are in the process of dilution of their foreign equity to 40%

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

2438. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news items appearing in the "Economic Times" of 20 April, 1984 under the heading Half of Labour Outlay to go unspent" and in the "Patriot" of 13 June, 1984 under the heading "Rehabilitation of bonded labour slow, alleges planners, Report"; and

(b) if so, what Government purpose to do to see that situation improves and the work of rehabilitation of bonded labourers is speeded up by removing the constraints pointed out in these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Government have taken note of these two news items. These relate to outlays for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers; targets and achievements; release of funds to the State Governments for implementation of the programme and report of the Planning Commission on the evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored scheme for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers.

(b) The Planning Commission have made a provision of Rs.25.00 crores (representing the Central share of assistance) for the Sixth Five year Plan for the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. This amount has, however, not been physically made available to the Ministry of Labour. The outlays are provided annually on the basis of the number of freed bonded labourers awaiting rehabilitation at the beginning of the financial year vis-a-vis the targets proposed. The Ministry of Labour has been utilising the outlays fully since the inception of the Scheme in 1978-79 till 1982-83. These was, however some short fall during 1983-84 on account of certain constraints. Keeping these constraints in view, detailed guidelines containing a concrete time bound programme of action for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers during 1984-85 have been sent to the State Governments on 29.3 84 for their guidance. It is hoped that if these guidelines are strictly followed by the state Governments, it will be possible to achieve both physical and financial targets fully during 1984-85.

The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers as well as the powers for sanction of rehabilitation schemes rest with the State Governments. As such, release of funds by the Centre towards the Central share of assistance depends upon the promptness

of the State Governments in regard to formulation, consideration and sanction of rehabilitation schemes and submission of utilisation certificates in support of the expenditure of the funds released during the previous years.

As regards the report of the Planning Commissions on the evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers, released recently, the recommendations contained in the report have been noted for taking appropriate action in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned interests.

Promotion and revision of Pay scales of Cameramen of Doordarshan

2439. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals sent by his Ministry in connection with the promotions and revision of pay scales of Cameramen of Doordarshan ;

(b) whether such proposals have been approved ; if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if approved the reasons for not implementing them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A proposal to provide promotional avenues for Cameramen in Doordarshan is under examination. There is however, no proposal for revision of the fee scales of the existing grades of Cameramen.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Increase in Transmission Timings in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra and Other T.V. Centres

2440. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the timings of transmission in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra and other TV Centres have been increased ;

(b) whether in every Doordarshan Kendra there is an acute shortage of staff and these are problems, such as transport and accommodation problems etc ;

(c) if so, action taken in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the transmission time by two hours i.e. upto 9.30 P.M. because of the adequate effect of prolonged transmission hours on the children's education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The transmission time of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and its relay transmitters was increased by 30 minutes w.e.f. 15.4.1984. Other relay centres at Jaipur, Raipur, Muzaffarpur, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Sambalpur and Nagpur have also extended their transmission upto 11.30 P.M. w.e.f. 15.7.1984 so as to relay programmes put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi till the end of the latter's transmission.

(b) and (c) Staff and other resources are being augmented wherever necessary, as per approved norms.

(d) There is no proposal to reduce the existing transmission time. Children's education is expected to be under parental guidance.

Introduction of New Scheme for Staff Artists

2441. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the New Scheme for Staff Artists had been introduced and progress made to implement the same ;

(b) the number of promotions made in the categories of Programme Executives, Assistant Station Director, Station Director and Dy. Director General during 1982, 1983 and 1984 with details of the persons promoted year-wise ; and

(c) the details about the persons promoted in the categories of Producer, Dy. Chief Producer, Sr. Producer and Chief producer during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) 6th March, 1982. The screening of the Staff Artists who had opted for the New Scheme for being treated as regular Government servants is in progress.

(b) The year-wise details of the promotions both in All India Radio and Doordarshan are as under :—

	1982	1983	1984 (upto to 31.7.1984)
Programme Executivess	5	7	—
Assistant Station Director	33	4	17
Station Director (Ordinary Grade)	3	21	2
Station Director (Selection Grade)	38	6	—
Deputy Director General	5	5	—

(c) In All India Radio, Producer is not a promotion post. In fact, the posts of Producers are filled by limited selection from all categories of Staff Artists, failing which by direct recruitment.

In Doordarshan there is no post of Dy. Chief Producer or Sr. Producer.

No promotions in the promotion quota were made to the Chief Producers grade in All India Radio and Doordarshan during this period. This is also true in the case of Producer Grade I in Doordarshan.

The details of promotions in the remaining category of Sr. Producer and Dy. Chief Producer in All India Radio and Producer Grade II in Doordarshan year-wise are :

	1982	1983	1984
Sr. Producer in All India Radio	3	2	—
Dy. Chief Producer in All India Radio	—	1	—
Producer Grade II in Doordarshan	1	35	3

सागर, मध्यप्रदेश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

2442. **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के कार्य में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यह केन्द्र कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा और उसका कितने क्षेत्र को लाभ मिलेगा तथा तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) सागर में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र के लिए भवन उपलब्ध है। कुछ उपकरण प्राप्त हो गये हैं। ट्रांसमीटर के अगस्त, 1984 के दौरान प्राप्त हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ख) सागर में अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर को सितम्बर, 1984 के दौरान चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है। ट्रांसमीटर की सेवा परिधि लगभग 25 किलोमीटर होगी और इसके अन्तर्गत लगभग 2000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र आयेगा और यह लगभग 3.94 लाख जनसंख्या, जिसमें 2.07 लाख शहरी तथा 1.87 लाख ग्रामीण जनसंख्या होगी, को दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करेगा।

Indian Drug Manufactures not investing in basic research

2443. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons that are holding Indian Manufactures back from investing in basic research for the development of new drugs ;

(b) whether lack of continual exchange of information between public sector and their linkages with national research laboratories is leading to duplication of research efforts ; and

(c) whether national research laboratories have been undertaking research projects, from the private sector for process development which is sponsored by the companies mainly to get concessions in taxes and imports ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANTSATHE) : (a) Many Indian drug manufacturers have been investing in research and development in the drug sector. Following drugs have been developed during the last few years, some of them are original discoveries.

Name of the company	Name of the Drug
1. H.A.L.	Hamycin Aureofungin
2. Unichen	Tromaril
3. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals	Cis-platin Danazol Sodium Valproate

(b) Continuous exchange of information takes place between public sector and National Research Laboratories. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, a public sector drug unit have developed NANCY KIT for detection of pregnancy in collaboration with the Institute for Research in Re-production, Bombay (Institute of ICMR).

(c) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

Production of Drugs from basic stages

2444. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public and private sector companies which have been trying through their R&D to produce drugs from more basic stages and to replace imported raw materials with indigenous ones ; and

(b) whether 50 per cent of the country's essential drugs are imported despite the availability of necessary resources and capabilitie ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT

SATHE) : (a) There are 77 drug manufacturing companies recognised by the Department of Science & Technology during 1982-83 and are engaged in Research & Development activities such as development of technology of drugs, process improvement, import substitution etc.

(b) No, Sir.

Opening of Public Call Offices in Kondiahat and Dondisahi

2445. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public call Offices opened in Orissa during the last three years ;

(b) whether there has been growing demand to open two public call offices one at Kondiahat and another at Dondisahi in Cuttack District, Orissa ; and

(c) if so, when the proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) One hundred and eighty-nine Long Distance Public Call Offices have been opened in Orissa during the last three years.

(b) There has been a demand to open Long Distance Public Call Offices at Dandisahi but no demand has so far been received in respect of Kondiahat.

(c) The place Dandisahi is not entitled to Long Distance Public Call Office facility on subsidised basis and is also found to be financially not viable. The proposal is being re-examined on the basis of revised policy of one Long Distance Public Telephone in each 5 km side hexagon.

In respect of Kondiahat, the case will be examined if it is also covered by the spatial distribution policy.

Programme Furnished by Maharashtra Government for Utilization of 32 Million Cubic Metres of Gas per day

2446. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have already furnished a programme to Central Government for utilisation of 32 million cubic metres of gas per day ;

(b) whether this programme includes utilization of gas by big industrial units as also by the consumers in Bombay and Textile mills, and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether long delay has already taken place to clear the programme ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by what time this will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra has sent a Memorandum listing out the requirement of various users of natural gas in Maharashtra totalling to about 32 million cubic metres per day, details of which are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has already agreed to supply gas to fertilizer plants in Trombay and Thal-Vaishet. Deepak Fertilizers, Tata Thermal Station, MSEB Uran, Domestic consumers, Bharat Electronics Limited, Gas Cracker and Petrochemicals Complex (MGCC and MPCC) etc. The possibility of making available further quantities of natural gas to other consumers would be considered after meeting the requirements of gas in high priority sectors such as Fertilizer Plants which are in various stages of implementation in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and UP.

Statement

Requirement of gas indicated by Government of Maharashtra

Name of the Project	Max. Demand of Gas in MCMPD
RCF, Trombay	2.33
RCF, Thal-Vaishet	4.46
Deepak Fertilizer Taloja	0.30
LPG Production & self consumption by ONGC	1.20
Tata Thermal Station, Trombay	3.27
MSEB, Uran	3.68
Domestic Consumers, Bombay	1.00
Textile Mills, Bombay	1.02
Bharat Electronics & Indo Asahi (TV Shells)	0 09
Gas Craker & Petrochemical Complex Nagothane (MGCC & MPCL)	1.60
Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani	0.48
Methanol - 3000 TPD	3.00
Sponge Iron Project	0.50
New Fertilizer Plants	
(i) 1350 TPD of Ammonia + DAP	2.40
(ii) 900 TPD of Ammonia + DAP	1 60
Union Carbide India Ltd.	0.12
New Projects like Methyl Methacrylate Hydrocyanic Acid, Chloramethanes, etc.	0.86
Glass Industries	0.30
Domestic consumers in Nashik, Pune, Thane, Ambernath, Ulhasnagar, Bhivandi, Kalyan, etc.	0.60
Industries in above areas.	3.00
	31.81

Hydel Generation from Western Kosi Canal Etc.

2447. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 8515 on 24 April, 1984 to regarding sub optimal performance of power stations in Bihar and state :

(a) hurdles in generating hydel power from the head and branches of the Western Koshi Canal and whether any attempt is proposed to be made in that direction ;

(b) whether Japanese team surveying the entire Koshi basin on behalf of H.M.G. Nepal, has since completed its work for taming and training the Koshi river ; if so, the details thereabout including its opinion on the proposed multi-purpose dam of Barahkshetra ;

(c) whether H.M.G. Nepal had asked the U S.S.R. to undertake the work of multi-purpose dam at Nunther on river Bhagmati ; and

(d) if so, India's response thereon and the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No Project proposal has so far been received regarding setting up of Hydel Project in the Western Koshi Canal.

(b) to (d) His Majesty's Government of Nepal have not given any indication to the Ministry of Energy, in this regard.

Transfer of Telephone Numbers from 65 Level to 66 Level

2448. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department have transferred telephone numbers from 65 level to 66 level and if so full details thereof and the basis for such transfers ;

(b) whether any requests from MPs have been pending for such transfer and if so details thereof and reasons for delay ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a widespread feeling that the changes from '65' '66' level carried out so far are based on considerations other than operational and have been done almost entirely in case of affluent businessmen ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will ask CBI to look into all cases of such transfer in individual cases not based on operational considerations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some telephone numbers have been changed from '65' to '66' exchange on specific requests based on operational reasons and availability of capacity in the '66' Exchange.

(b) No, Sir. There is no request pending from any Member of Parliament for such change of telephone number.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

Request from Maharashtra Government to Clear Khaparkheda extension and Uran Unit No. 8

2449. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have urged Central Government to clear the Khaparkheda Extension and Uran Unit No. 8 as all the necessary infrastructure is available at this place and soon after sanction the Maharashtra State Electricity Board can commence work ;

(b) if so, when these proposals were received by Central Government ; and

(c) by what time these will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Khaparkheda Thermal Power Station (TPS) Extension stage-I (2×210 MW) has been approved in June, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 397.03 crores. Maharashtra State Electricity Board has submitted in May, 1984, brief feasibility reports for installation of Khaparkheda TPS Extension Stage-II (2×210 MW) and Uran Gas Turbine Extension 8th Unit (1×108 MW). These proposals can be considered for techno-economic approval after all necessary inputs such as availability of gas|LSHS and coal have been tied up and environmental clearance etc. are available.

Posting of Producers Grade I, Cameramen Grade I Etc. at New Doordarshan Kendras

2450 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniormost and experienced Producers Gr. I, Cameramen Gr. I, Senior Designers and Makeup-men etc. are being deputed to the newly started Doordarshan Kendras, Such as Bangalore, Trivandrum and Gauhati T.V. Centres to organise functioning of these centres ; and

(b) if so, the details of the first ten seniormost producers grade I and Cameramen Gr. I who have been given opportunity to organise new set ups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): (a) Postings of staff to various Doordarshan Kendras are done on the basis of programme needs of the Kendras, linguistic requirements, qualification and experience of the individuals etc. It is neither always necessary nor possible to post the senior-most persons of a certain category to a particular Kendra.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Assignments for Cameramen

2451. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of AIBD trained Cameramen who had gone abroad of visits and for news coverage with VIPs/ V.V.I.Ps ;

(b) the number of Cameramen not trained by AIBD centre abroad for news coverage ; and

(c) whether AIBD trained persons are given preference for such foreign assignments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Nine AIBD trained Cameramen had gone abroad for news coverage with VIPs|VVIPs.

(b) Twenty one Cameramen who were not trained at AIBD had gone abroad for news coverage with VIPs|VVIPs.

(c) Cameramen are sent abroad for coverage of visits of VIPs/VVIPs keeping in view their experience and training as well as suitability for such coverages.

Ban on Manufacture of Harmful Medicines Pesticides and Weedicides

2452. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of medicines, pesticides, weedicides etc., the production and/or application of which is banned in U.S.A. and Western European countries (since they are proved to be harmful for human life, environment etc.) are manufactured and/ or sold for consumption in the country by various multinational companies ;

(b) if so, the names of such medicines pesticides/weedicides etc. and the companies which manufacture and/ or sell them in our country ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a persistent demand from various quarters to ban the manufacture and/or use of such medicines etc. harmful for human life, environment etc. ; and

(d) the steps Governmet propose to take to stop the production and/or use of such harmful medicines, pesticides, weedicides etc. in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d) The import and manufacture of pesticides in India, is regulated, inter-alia, under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Before allowing the import/manufacture of pesticides in the country, the Registration Committee, set up under the Act, takes into account all the relevant aspects like efficiency of the insecticide and its safety to human beings and animals with reference to Indian conditions.

There have been demands that Government should review the use of those pesticides, use of which has been prohibited or restricted in U.S.A. and/or European countries. The need to ban a pesticide is taken

after fully evaluating whether any adverse effects would be caused by its use under the agro-climatic conditions of this country. Further, if any adverse report is received about any insecticide already registered for imports|manufacture in India, relevant details are obtained and studied with reference to effects of its continued use in the country after which an appropriate decision is taken in regard to permitting continuation of its usage in the country.

According to the available information, among the pesticides widely used|manufactured for utilisation in India, use of which is not permitted in U.S.A. or are restricted in some other countries, mention may be made of DDT and BHC. While the former is manufactured by Hindustan Insecticides Limited, mainly for usage under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the latter is manufactured by :

(i) Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India (now Indian Explosives Ltd.)

(ii) Tata Chemical Limited.

(iii) Kanoria Chemical Industries Ltd.

(iv) Mico Farm Chemical Ltd.

(v) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

Even in respect of BHC, large quantities are used for N.M.E.P.

In respect of drugs, according to available information, out of 24 drugs that have been banned in some countries, 18 drugs have either been banned or not approved for marketing in India. In respect of the remaining 6 drugs, namely ; Nitrofuran compounds, Phenformin, Hydroxyquinoline derivatives, Higher dose lynestronol products, piperazine and Phenylbutazone|Oxyphenbutazone, a decision has been taken to permit marketing them on the advice of Technical Experts, keeping in view medical needs of the country, subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indication being given on the label/package insert in some cases.

Vacant Posts of R.P.F. Commissioner in E.P.F. Organisation

2453. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of sanctioned posts of Regional Provident Funds Commissioner in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is totally inadequate to cope up with the huge volume of work of the Organisation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some posts of Regional Commissioners are lying unfilled for several months including some posts arising out due to retirement of some Commissioners ;

(c) whether it is not the responsibility of the Government to draw panels in time for filling up such vacancies ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Government delayed and are still delaying filling up of these posts in spite of availability of a number of officers eligible for promotion to these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The posts of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are required to be filled by way of promotion. Promotions are considered by Department Promotion Committees convened by the Union public Service Commission. Consequent upon the restructuring of the grades of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners and in view of the amendments proposed to the recruitment rules of the posts, certain procedural and administrative requirements are to be fulfilled before the proposals for convening the meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees are sent to the Union Public Service Commission. Necessary

proposals in this regard are already under process.

Number of Regional Offices in EPF Organisation

2454. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of Regional Offices functioning in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation including Central Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : There are at present sixteen Regional Offices and one Central functioning in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

राजस्थान में बिजली का अत्यधिक अभाव

2455. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान को अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिजली की बहुत अधिक कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों से राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई अपर्याप्त है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में ऊर्जा स्रोत स्थापित करके इस राज्य को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री आरिफ़ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1984 से 27 जुलाई, 1984 तक राजस्थान को सिंगरौली भाखड़ा और सतपुड़ा से अपने कुल 6262 लाख यूनिट के हिस्से की तुलना में कुल 6138 लाख यूनिट विद्युत प्राप्त हुई है, जो उत्तरी क्षेत्र के अन्य राज्यों में भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपर्याप्त नहीं हैं ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं के चालू हो जाने के पश्चात् राजस्थान में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में और सुधार हो जायेगा ।

1. कोटा विस्तार	2 × 210 मेगावाट
2. माही बजाज सागर	2 × 25 + 2 × 45 मेगावाट
3. अनूपगढ़	6 × 1 5 मेगावाट

इसके अतिरिक्त उत्तरी क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जा रही केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं से भी राजस्थान को अपना हिस्सा मिलेगा ।

Coal miners strike and implementation of Collective agreement by Coal India Ltd.

2456. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main demand of the coal-miners who went on 48 hours strike on 4th and 5th June was for proper and full implementation by the CIL authorities of the terms of the industry-wise collective agreement signed last year ;

(b) if so, the provisions in respect of which non-implementation was charged by the Unions ;

(c) the reasons why no meeting of the JBCCI was called to examine and settle the

grievances before strike was resorted to ; and

(d) whether Government has approved CIL's action against the strikers such as termination of services, suspensions, and deduction of 8 days' wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) This was one of the demands.

(b) Specific reference was made only to the provisions relating to jobs for the dependents of retiring employees, pension etc.

(c) Various committees constituted under the NCWA-III in which both management and workers are represented, have been having a regular dialogue on the various issues before them and the question of calling a meeting of the Joint Bipartite Committee of Coal Industry did not arise as none of the Committees reported failure on any issue. The operation of the provision regarding jobs to the dependants of retiring employees has been stayed by Court.

(d) Management is competent to take action against strikers within the frame-work of relevant orders and rules.

12 00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion on Sri Lanka..... (*Interruptions*) 35 innocent Tamilians have been killed. The Government gave an assurance last time that the matter would be peacefully settled. But it has again become serious .....(*Interruptions*) You must allow a discussion in this House on the Sri Lankan question again.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है, आप कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दे दीजिये, फिर मैं देखकर करवा दूंगा, देख लेता हूं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Government should make a statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask about it.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am saying something about everyone in the House. I am rising on a point of order under rule 376. This is regarding the record of our observations in the House. On a number of occasions, we make our submissions to you saying that certain motions like adjournment motion should be admitted. Yesterday, I sught your permission and I made a submission regarding a very important case of Baba Santa Singh..... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When we seek your permission, it is left to you to reject or disallow an adjournment motion and we accept it and sit down...

MR. SPEAKER : That is why rejected it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But on a number of occasions, when you have not allowed an adjournment motion, you have allowed our submissions. The parliamentary correspondents take it for granted that you have expunged even our submissions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ना मैं एक्सपंज करता हूं, मैंने एलाऊ ही नहीं किया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you listen to us; even a point of order is not being listened to. Yesterday, when I made a submission, you said, adjournment motion not allowed, and I accepted it. But when we make a submission, that should go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow that submission. I am not bound to allow a submission.

मुझे आप बताइये, मैं नाट एलाउट करता हूं तो उसका अर्थ है, मैं आपके साबमिशन को एलाऊ नहीं करता ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even Prof. Tewary made a submission and I said, it must be recorded and it was recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप जिद करते रहेंगे, आपसे मुझे यह उमीद नहीं है कि आप इस तरह से बोलते रहते हैं । मैं जब कुछ कहता हूं, आप सुनते भी नहीं हैं । आपको कोई शंका हो तो मुझे बता दीजिये । आप मुझ से ज्यादा एक्सपीरिएंस्ड भी हैं, मुझे समझा दें कि मैं यह गलती करता हूं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us fully argue it. You have got your right to reject or allow an adjournment motion. But before that, we make a submission and that always goes on record For the last 40 years, it has gone on record. Please do not set up a new precedent.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will meet you in your chamber; I don't mind.

MR. SPEAKER : I am always available to you and I am ready to accept any suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not want to carry on the conversation in the House. But let me tell you that in the case of Antulay, so many times we made submissions and they have gone on record. Though you rejected an adjournment motion, everything that I said has gone on record.

MR. SPEAKER : I might not have rejected those submission and I allowed you to make the submissions. That is something else. But when I do not allow a submission, that does not go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is to be settled. I will come to you and talk to you in your chamber.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा इसमें कौन-सा है ? आपका ही है. आपके लिए ही चला रहा हूं । कोई गलती होगी तो ठीक करूंगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We will discuss it in your chamber. But what happens is that we are at a loss to understand what you actually allow and what you disallow. Sometimes, it happens that what you allow, you expunge.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I disallow certain things which I say are irrelevant.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have given two notices to you about avery disquieting development in West Bengal. IASand IPS Officers Associations have passed a resolution. Under the Constitution, you discuss IAS and IPS Officers Services under the Ministry of Home Affairs demands, in this House. An Officer of West Bengal Government was abused by a local Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने लिखकर कुछ दिया है ? आप लिख कर दीजिए ।

I will have to decide it. I will have to find out and look into the matter whether this pertains to the Central subject or not.

*(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी कटाक्ष की बातें अपने तक रखिये। उन्हें रिकार्ड पर मत लाइये। यह इनकी आपस की बात है। यह हमारे रिकार्ड का पार्ट नहीं है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है। अगर आप मझे समझा देंगे, तो मैं कर दूंगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा है कि आप अंग्रेजी में बात करें ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा आरोप है कि जो अंग्रेजी में बोलता है, उसी की बात सुनी जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आपके साथ हिन्दी में बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अखबारों में लिखा है कि भाखड़ा नहर को तोड़ कर हरियाणा में पानी का अकाल पैदा कर दिया गया है। पानी के बगैर लोग बहुत परेशान है। जो लोग प्यासे मर रहे हैं, उनकी बात भी सुनी जानी चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing discussion on it now.

मैंने आपको कब रोका है ? मझे आपकी बात का ध्यान है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी बात अखबारों में जाए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि मेरी बात देश के लोगों तक जाए। उन लोगों को भी पता लगे कि लोक सभा उनकी बात करती है, वर्ना मेरे बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात जाएगी।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : इनकी बात रेडियो और टेलीविजन दोनों में आएगी।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इसका सम्बन्ध लोगों से है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हर एक सदस्य के एजार्नमेंट मोशन को पढ़ता हूं और हमारे जो आधार है, उनके हिसाब से रिजेक्ट करता हूं। मैंने आपका एजार्नमेंट मोशन रिजेक्ट किया है, दूसरा कोई मोशन रिजेक्ट नहीं किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं स्वयं गया हूं उस इलाके में। मैं स्वयं उस इलाके का रहने वाला हूं। मुझे पानी की कीमत का पता है। मैंने प्यास देखी है और तड़पते हुए लोग देखे हैं। मैंने जाते हुए टैंकर देखे हैं और मैंने बताया है कि वे किस तरीके से भेजे जाने चाहिए। आप नियम 377 में दे दीजिए या कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दे दीजिये। लेकिन यह एजार्नमेंट का विषय नहीं बनता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : पंजाब में चौथी बार नहर काटी गई है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर एक बात को इस तरह न लें। आपने खेती नहीं की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सुरक्षा का क्या इन्तजाम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहर का काटने या ब्रीच करने के हर मामले को टेररिस्ट्स के साथ मत मिलाइए । भाखड़ा वाली बात अलाहिदा है । मैं स्वयं कट्स के खिलाफ लड़ता रहा हूं । जब मैं इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर था, तो मैंने कट्स के खिलाफ संसार का सबसे बड़ा अभियान चलाया था और इसके लिए सजा दिलाई थी । मैं जानता हूं कि किसान को कितना पानी चाहिए । पानी आँख से निकलता है, मगर पीने के लिए नहीं मिलता है । मैं आपको भी एलाऊ करूंगा और सरकार से भी कहूंगा कि जहां पानी नहीं पहुंचता है, वहां पानी पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार से आप एक बयान दिलवा दें ।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? मैं खुद कह रहा हूं, मैं खुद करवाऊंगा । बिलकुल कराऊंगा ।

···(व्यवधान)···

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, your attention must have been drawn to the cement scandal in Kerala which is rocking the whole country.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया प्रोफेसर ।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे नाडार साहब, सुबह बात की थी ।

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : This is the worst thing. You do not have even the indulgence to sit down when I stand. I am not going to allow anything of what he says. It is irresponsible. Nothing is allowed I am not going to allow this. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table. Mr. Shiv Shankar.

12 12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and annual report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd., Calcutta for the year, 1981-82 Statement showing reasons for delay in laying paper on the Table

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

**Not recorded.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library See No. LT. 8541/84.)

MR. SPEAKER : He does not allow me. He is shouting unnecessarily. He does not want to listen.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढवाल) : आपकी आज्ञा शिरोधार्य है। आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सुन रहा हूं। वह मेरी बात नहीं सुनते।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने यह फैसला किया है कि अब फैलोशिप जो पी० एच० डी० की मिलेगी, उसका इम्तहान अंग्रेजी में होगा, तमिल, तेलगू, मलयालम वगैरह में नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे दे दीजिएगा मैं करवा दूंगा। जो यथोचित बात होगी मैं जरूर करूंगा। मैं इनको भी यही बताना चाहता था कि मुझे देख लेने दीजिए। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं बनता है, मैं दूसरे तरीके से करवा दूंगा। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरीके से करते हैं जिसमें उसका सारा अर्थ गवां देते हैं। उसकी सारी इम्पार्टेंस लूज कर देते हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मेरी बात रह गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि सोचकर करूंगा। कर लूंगा।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : What about the cement scandal ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I will get the facts and then decide accordingly. That is what I have told you. Nothing is barred from the floor of the House.

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे दस दफा बात हो गई प्रोफेसर साहब। मैंने आपकी बात भी सुन ली, मुझे इनकी भी सुन लेने दीजिए।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : That is a State subject.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट सबजेक्ट होगा तो नहीं करूंगा। मुझे इसमें बताने की आवश्यकता तो नहीं है। मैं स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं करता हूं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बुनियादी सवाल है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने अब यह फैसला किया है कि फैलोशिप में वह इम्तहान लेंगे पी० एच० डी० करने वाले लड़कों का·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा, मैं देख लूंगा। आप दोबारा उसको दोहरा रहे हैं।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखकर उस पर निर्णय करूंगा। मुझे स्टडी कर लेने दीजिए।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Yesterday the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation made a statement about the massacre at the Madras Airport.....

MR. SPEAKER : You give me another motion.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have given a motion, Sir. You made a promise on the floor of the House that you would admit a motion . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You were not interested in the subject. Otherwise, your representative or you must have come to the meeting of the Business Advisory Comittee yesterday. We discussed it properly there. You ask your other friends who were present as to what we decided about it. The day after tomorrow it is coming up as a Calling Attention Motion. You should have asked your friends about this. In fact, I had asked you to be present, but you failed to attend. I charge you with negligence.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I will attend today's meeting, Sir.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : What are you going to do about the Kerala cement scandal, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that I am going to look into it; I am going to study it, get all the facts and then decide my action.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: You must have seen that letter written by Mr. Arakal to the Prime Minister.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. Why do you want to take the time like this, my dear friend? Please sit down. I will look into all the aspects. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : राजस्थान और अन्य प्रान्तों में पानी का इतना अभाव है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और मैंने क्या कहा है ? सारी रात रोये और...

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सारों के मुताल्लिक कहा ।

12 14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the punjab Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1984, which was Passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

MR. SPEAKER : I am on record. Were you not present in the House ? Where were you when I was speaking on the floor of the House ?

मैंने कह दिया है । बार-बार मुझ से क्या कहलवाना चाहते हैं ?

What does he want ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? ...You should not do like this. It is derogatory to the House and to himself also.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Some miscreants at Allahabad set fire to the first Class compartment in the Neelachal Express . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is a law and order problem. They will take care of it. You can write to me or to the State Government'

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : ONGC has incurred a loss of Rs. 254 crores ...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You give me some suitable motion... Not like this.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH :*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The teachers of UP Universities have gone on strike and their demands are not being looked into ....

MR. SPEAKER : I have called you to put your Call Attention

SHRI A. K. BALAN : What is your observation on this cement matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : How many times I have to tell you ? See from the record and then come to me. There is a complete record on the floor of the House. Don't take the time of the House.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Difficulties in admissions to educational institutions, non-availability of text-books and exercise books and steps taken by Government to meet the situation.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon :

"Difficulties in admissions to educational institutions, non-availability of text books and exercise books resulting in black-marketing and steep rise in their prices causing serious problems for students and steps taken by the Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The Hon'ble Members have referred to difficulties in admission in educational institutions, non-availability of textbooks and exercise books resulting in black marketing and steep rise in their prices causing serious problems for students. As no specific difficulties which the students may be experiencing in these matters have been given, I will deal with the issues in a general way.

At the beginning of each academic session, students are naturally worried about the prospects of their admission in various schools and courses. In so far as schools are concerned, the problem arises mainly because many students are keen to be admitted to particular schools of their choice. As far as information is available with the Government, arrangements exist in States and Union Territories to ensure that no student is denied admission in the class to which he is eligible.

Difficulties in admission in institutions of higher education are basically confined to professional colleges of engineering and medical education. The capacity of these institutions is limited and admissions are generally on the basis of merit tests. Government is not in favour of unplanned proliferation of these institutions without taking into consideration the capacity of the economy to absorb the students in respective professions on completion of their studies. The position in regard to non-professional courses in the universities is not that acute except that cases are reported of more students seeking admission to particular colleges than the capacity of the letter to enrol all of them. At college and university level, the admission has to be selective. It is also a fact that in about 30 per cent of colleges in the country, there is

* Not recorded.

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

scope for more students being admitted. Also, there are alternative options for higher education through correspondence courses.

Both in the case of schools and colleges, generally speaking, the problem seems to be severe at the beginning of the academic session but the position settles down within a month or so of the completion of admission when students who have sought admission in more than one course finally settle down in the course of their preference.

Sir, in regard to the non-availability of textbooks in schools, we have received no reports of shortage, I may inform the House that the NCERT has developed textbooks for schools according to the nationally-developed curriculum. During 1984, it has brought out 203 textbooks/workbooks/ supplementary readers. All these titles are easily available through the Sales Emporia of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and there is no shortage. In the State, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make available the textbooks in time.

There has been some rise in the price of textbooks and exercise books owing to the general rise in the price level As the State Governments are allocated white printing paper at concessional rate for textbooks and exercise books, our information is that the rise in prices has generally been within reasonable limits, taking into consideration the increase in prices of production materials. However, recently there has been shortage of white printing paper owing to less production by paper mills. The matter has been taken up with the paper mills through the Ministry of Industry and the position now is comparatively better.

Sir, I would like to assure the House that it will be the endeavour of the Government to provide all reasonable facilities to students, especially the supply of textbooks and exercise books at reasonable prices. Government is committed to ensure these facilities under the 20-Point Programme.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I have got very high regard for the hon. minister but the statement which has been given by her, I do not find it is exactly mentioning the same situation which our students are facing today.

Sir, there is acute problem of admissions in several universities including the Central universities and the universities which are in the Capital - the Delhi University and the Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Let us not talk of the Universities. First, we can think of the primary schools.

It has become very difficult for the students to get admission in the primary schools. Several Members of Parliament used to write letters to the hon. Minister for admission of children in Central schools. Central schools are completely under the control of the Central government and still there are a lot of problems. We have been writing a number of letters to the hon. Minister. Most of the Members of Parliament have written that some of the students whom they have recommended should be given admission. But most of them have been rejected. I was informed last year that if an M.P. recommends a case for admission in the Central schools invariably that person will be given admission. This year I have recommended a case for admission, but I do not think that the boy has been given admission because I have not received any reply form the hon. Minister Now, even in the case of admission to the Central Schools, it has become very difficult to get admission even with the recommendation of a Member of Parliament. If this is so, you can very easily understand the situation that would be prevailing in other educational institutions.

Now, there are some schools which charge a large amount from the parents for giving admissions to their children and this kind of thing is happening in the capital itself. Everyone knows about the capitation fees being charged by the various institutions in the country. It is well known to the hon. Minister that in several educational institutions, especially in the field of Enginee-

ring, Medical Science etc. unless the parents give a large amount as capitation fee, the students are never given admission in those colleges. This is the situation prevailing in many parts of the country. This situation is prevalent in getting admission in primary schools also. There are several public schools who charge a handsome amount before admission is given to their wards.

Now, so far as admissions in higher classes are concerned, have already mentioned that in the Delhi University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University, admissions have become very difficult. There is a lot of problem being faced by the students in getting admissions in these universities. The Jawaharlal Nehru University has now adopted a different admission policy and therefore several students have been deprived of getting admission in this University. The students who are having rural background are not at all able to get admission due to adoption of new policy by this University. Why should such a policy be adopted which deprives a larger section of the students of our country in getting admission to this University ? Therefore, I would request the hon Minister to instruct the Jawaharlal Nehru University administration to change their admission policy so that every student gets equal opportunity in getting admission. There are different patterns of educational system which are being followed by the various universities in the country. If the boys are getting their education from those universities having different education system and if they are not being allowed to get admission in Jawaharlal Nehru University, I think it will be a great injustice to them. I would, therefore request the hon. Minister to give instructions to the University administration to change their present admission policy and whatever the admission policy they were following previously, should to reintroduced.

Now Sir, if the Government is unable to provide admission to several students who seek admissions to various colleges and at the same time if they are not able to get any employment opportunity, where would these students go ? This is a big problem to the entire student community throughout the country today. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these problems. There are several irregularities which have already been mentioned in several newspapers. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister regarding the admission problems in Delhi University. An article which has appeared in a Daily, that is, 'Patriot, dated the 29th July, 1984 says as follows :

"Admissions : Varsity fails to discipline erring colleges."

The University is giving instructions to several colleges to admit the students but those colleges are flouting the instructions of the Delhi University.

> "Since admissions began for the new academic session the admission grievances committee has received a few hundred complaints about irregularities by colleges but apart from a stream of paperwork hardly much has been achieved."

> "Since the colleges began finalising their lists of students, the committee has been asking the Khalsa College and the St. Stephens College for their lists but even though the reopening of the University is just five days away, the committee has yet to receive them."

They have refused to give the list. Therefore, they could not receive the list. The students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are being refused admission in most the colleges of the Delhi University. This is the situation.

They are having 22.5 per cent seats reserved for this category of the students, but yet provisional admission slips being issued by the University are being refused and almost discarded by these colleges. There is a case of one student, who came from Ranchi for admission. He has secured 76 percent marks but he has been refused admission in one of the colleges of Delhi University, that is St. Stephen College on the plea that he is over age. While the University has given no instructions about

(Shri Harikesh Bahadur)

the maximum age limit or which student should be admitted on the basis of age, but the fact is that he has not been admitted.

AN HON. MEMBER : He may not be a Christian.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : May be he belongs to some other Community. Then in Satyawati College, Laxmibai College as also in Kirorimal College, many scheduled caste students have been refused admission. They have also refused admission to some of the scheduled caste students in the Delhi university's own college, College for Vocational Studies. The acting Principal has reportedly told the Committee that she had already admitted enough scheduled caste students, and, therefore, no more students would be admitted. Ram Lal College also refused admissions to such students In spite of all these facts, the Assistant Registrar of the Delhi University says that there is no problem in respect of admissions for scheduled caste students. On the other hand the fact remains that the students are roaming here and there and not getting admission anywhere. These facts have appeared in all the newspapers also. The authorities also know that their admission slips are being refused and not accepted by the various colleges : they are not obeying their instructions. Still the Registrar claims that there is no problem. They have also given certain data regarding this matter, but I do not know what actually is happening. The Government must try to look into these problems.

Then there has been bungling in the admissions to the M.B.B.S. course the entrance examination was conducted by the Delhi University itself. This is happening in the national capital of India. This bungling the admissions to the M.B.B.S. has happened here and it has been published in several newspapers also. Everybody knows about it. This is a tragic situation and the Government must look into this matter seriously.

There is another problem also. Government has decided perhaps this year-- I mean, the Uuiversity Grants Commission that research fellowship will be given only to those students who would appear in an examination and for this examination, they have decided that the medium will be English only and no other language. This has created a big problem. In Benaras Hindu University, the boys are going to agitate: there may be an agitation very soon. Why should the English language be the only medium for research fellowship ? Why not Hindi also ? I do not say that other regional languages should not be the medium of instruction or the medium of examination, but at least once you are going to talk of English, you should not try to deprive thousands of students who have studied only through Hindi medium. However, they have not accepted any other language except English. It is according to the instructions of the University Grants Commission; that is the students should appear for the examination only through English medium and no other language. It is a very wrong practice and I do not think, the Government should allow this. The boys are very much agitated over this particular issue. The Government will very soon have another Calling Attention probably in the next session of Parliament if it is going to be there.

Now, Sir, there are some other problems also apart from the admission problem. There is the question of non-availability of text-books and exercise books, etc. The hon. Minister has just now given some assurance and in her statement she has said- "In regard to the non-availability of text-books in schools, we have not received any reports of shortage.,, I do not know whether the hon. Minister has received any report regarding shortage or not, but there is shortage and this is the reality and it is a fact and everyone knows it In her statement the hon. Minister has also said that there had been shortage of white printing paper, owing to less production in the paper mills. So, the reason is already given, though she might not have received any report on shortage.

(*Interruptions*)

If reports are called from the States, certainly they will mention that there is shortage because of many things.

Therefor, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this problem. Because of the shortage, there is a lot of black-marketing in this field. Prices of exercise-books are going up, and businessmen are creating problems by hoarding, etc., and they are trying to do something or the other to harass the students through black-marketing, profiteering and all such things. Two news reports have appeared in the *Times of India* of 6th and 7th August. These two articles "Education Going out of Reach" and "Private Schools strike it Rich" must be an eye-opener to the Government. There are several things which have been pointed out in these articles, and according to the Director of Education in Delhi Administration the cost of education is going up by about 9 per cent each year over the last five years, and the hike this year may be even greater, perhaps close to 12 per cent. This is the situation. Here in Delhi, there is Modern School, which is a very costly public school. It is not for the poor people It is for the rich people only and that too especially for those people who are having lot of black money. The Modern School administration have jacked up the fees by 25 per cent this year and for those who are in Senior Secondary classes, the tution fee has become approximately Rs.200/-. per month. There must be some control by the Government over these institutions also, which are trying to extract so much money. These educational institutions have become institutions for the rich only and not for the poor. That is why Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into this problem and try to make education cheaper and not so costlier as it has become today.

On the one hand prices are going up and on the other, exercise-books and text-books are not available properly in the market. That is why all this black-marketing exists. Because of Government's policy, because of inflation, prices of many things are increasing and that is why the prices of paper have also gone up. All this has resulted in a greater crisis for the students who have to purchase text-books and exercise-books at very high prices.

Now Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give some subsidy to the students in this particular matter, so that the schools could open their sales depots and students can get their text-books, etc. at a cheap rate. If this is not done, I am quite sure that those students belonging to weaker sections, especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also some other categories of students belonging to economically weaker sections have to face a tremendous crisis because of rise in prices of text-books and exercise-books, etc. All the poor students will face the problem. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this and try to provide some subsidy. What is the position of our schools, especially the primary schools in villages? Government of India gives aid to several State Government for this purpose. That is why I want to say something about it. In most of the Primary schools in our country, you will find that there are no buildings no black-boards and no mats The students are facing a lot of problems especially during the rainy season. They cannot go to schools or go back. If there is rain, they cannot sit under the trees.

Even in the national capital, I find that there are many schools without buildings. Classes are being held inside tents. They have got some canvas tents etc., where schools are being run.

Education has become very costly. Government is spending less on education to day than in the early '50s. Why is it so? This may be because of inflation. Amounts might have been increased, but since prices of everything have gone up, it appears that the money being spent on education is less than what it was earlier. Government must try to look into this also, and try to increase the budget for education.

There are two points still. The teachers of U.P. universities are on strike to day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not a matter coming under Calling Attention.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am making this point, so that the Government can contact the State Government who promised to accept their demands only last year. In spite of the teachers' struggle, the Government there has refused to do anything. So, the teachers have gone on strike. Government should look into this.

There is the problem of fake degrees. People get degrees by paying, say, Rs.5,000/. Even first class degree they get, by paying money.

(*Interruptions*)

I am a student of the Banaras Hindu University. There has been no practice of purchasing degrees in this manner. I do not know which institutions which are doing these things.

These are the basic problems. I would request the Government to look into them, and try to solve them. Otherwise, the entire education will become a mess.

It is already in a mess. People are not getting proper education, because of poverty. People are suffering because of the reasons I have given. So, Government must try to solve these problems effectively.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, I am very happy with the suggestions made by the hon. Member. But I would like to say that school education still remains the responsibility of the States. As such, admission to schools in different parts of India, in different States is under the control of the States, or of other bodies like private schools

But the Government has set the target for achieving universalization of elementary education, and is trying to provide adequate facilities for the same. I would like to give a few figures made available by the 4th All India Educational Survey. Primary school facilities were available in 4,51,455 rural habitations covering 78.53% of the rural population.

The hon. member has mentioned only about the cities. I would like to take him to the rural areas also, because we have to look after the education as a whole and not talk about it only in the cities. 92 82 per cent of the rural population for primary schools walks upto a distance of 1 km. for going to schools. We have middle schools in the rural areas covering a population of 32.6 per cent. Then 78-80 per cent of the rural population has got the facility of going to schools within a distance of 3 kms. We are making contant efforts even in the backward areas for opening schools for tribals and other communities who never had a chance of going to schools.

I have not yet received any report from the Union Territories. As soon as we get it, we will look into it.

The hon member has asked about the admission in the KVS. Actually, there is no such thing as one Member of Parliament can have one candidate admitted into the KVS or can make one recommendation for admission into the KVS. I felt that I should do something about it. So, for the last three years, we have started this arrangement to facilitate the Members of Parliament, when they come here to get their children admitted into the KVS. But for the KVS, they are meant for children of the transferable government servants, employees of public sector undertakings and Central Government employees who are transferred from one place to another. All those children whose parents are under transfer, the government feel that they should protect the education of those children. After all those children are covered, then they give admission to other categories. But, when there is an over-flow and all the other students want to get admission into it, then a large number of students belonging to other communities have to wait and a waiting list is prepared ; their name will always be there on the waiting list. As soon as a seat is vacant, the next student on the waiting list will get admission.

Then the hon. member has mentioned about the high capitation fees that are charged. A Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha for regulating the collection of fees by colleges in

different States ; and the Biil has been passed by Rajya Sabha. I will bring it forward in the Lok Sabha as well.

About admission in the JNU, actually, the procedure does not discriminate against rural or any other section. In fact, it provides for equal opportunities to all for competing in the entrance test and securing admission on merit, enabling the students from all parts of the country to take the examination. The entrance tests are held at 21 centres which are spread all over India and students get better and more chances of taking the entrance tests. The admission to JNU is in progress just now and the University admits only to M.A., M.Sc. M.Phil and Ph. D. students.

The hon. Member has also mentioned that those who know Hindi should be also considered.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : For research fellow-ship.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I will look into it.

About admission into St. Stephen s College, a girl was not admitted because they have their own procedure that the girls' parents should be in Delhi, because they do not want to have girls in the hostels. So, they said that if the girl has a parent here, she can be admitted. She was offered admission in Miranda, but she did not like Miranda, she wanted to be in St. Stephen's and the St. Stephen authorities did not want a girl in their hostel along with boys. Naturally, that would create problems.

The second case was of a student seeking admission to Economics Honours course. This student has been admitted at the intervention of the Chairman of the Admission Grievances Committee. Because they recommended the girl has been admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That student has not come and told him or thanked him.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : That is the trouble. They never come and tell us.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : They did not come.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर मुझे बता दें कि आपका क्या बाकी रह गया है तो,

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज् के बारे में बता दें ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The next point was that some of the Scheduled Caste students are not being admitted. We have come to know that there are seats vacant in Delhi University in Sciences for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they would give them the seats.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, we are very much thankful to our hon Minister who has already stated that this Government has made concerted efforts to extend prima.y education to rural areas, tribal areas and undeveloped areas. But there is the difficulty and the problem of admission into the higher classes from the lower classes, and to the university level and the institutions of professional education. There are areas very adjacent to the semi-urban areas and from there the students generally like to get admissions into schools of their choice. Of course, the Minister has stated that the problem arises only because more students are keen to be admitted into particular schools of their choice. But is it not a fact that because these schools are there and they have absorbed quite a large number of students without giving into such pressure on the part of the Government, therefore necessary vast infrastructure has not been created ? If so then we have to see the difficulties which are faced by the students in the lower classes for the age group of four are aboiated Even for a child of four, or the age group of five, he has to prove his merit at the time of admission. Even if he

(Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik)

proves his merit some schools have their own admission pattern where, at the same time they are charging high registration fee, tuition fee and donation and so on. But I would urge upon the Government to find out some ways and means to overcome these difficulties. At least some external examiner can be deputed by the Central Government to such schools to conduct the admission tests.

About the Central Schools, our hon. Minister has stated that these Central Schools are meant for the children of Central Government employees who are transferred. But then a child of some Class IV employee of the Central Government it has been denied admission on the plea that his father's service is not transferable.

How can we say that a Class IV servant in Central Government is not liable for transfer ? If in future he gets promotion even in the Class IV service, and there is no such post in the place of his work he will have to be transferred somewhere else. So, how can admission be denied to him on this ground ?

Had there not been the other private and public schools, what would have been the gap between the availability of seats and demand in different levels of education ?

The scramble for college admission reflects the failure of plus two policy. The concept of terminal vocational stream of plus two has not been properly implemented because under this system vocationalisation has not been attractive. That is why the students rush for the college education. I would like to know the steps being taken in this regard. Last year it came out in the newspapers that 10,000 eligible students might not get admission in the undergraduate classes in Delhi and if there was migration from other States, the number would be exceeded. It was said that the seats available last year in science, commerce and arts were 4015, 6600 and 12,000 respectively and the number of eligible students who applied for these courses was 8000, 9200 and 17000 respectively. What is the position in Delhi this year ?

The hon. Member has said about the new admission policy of JNU. A news item had appeared in 'The Stateman' on 5th August saying that the new admission policy which is being implemented in JNU is likely to destroy the national character of the University without necessarily raising its academic standards. It is true that the points of backward region and economic backwardness have been done away with. Change of JNUS admission policy militates against the students from economically backward States like Orissa, which contributed a large section earlier. The students of metropolitan cities are at an advantage. Provisional figures suggest that as many as 42 per cent students have been admitted in this University from Delhi this year whereas in previous nine years the share of Delhi students was roughly 20 to 25 per cent. Is it not a fact that JNU is losing its character which it used to have ?

Another factor is that under the new policy students coming from 10+2+3 patten of educatiion are eligible. In the prospectus it is stated that the students who have completed 10+2+3 or equivalent are eligible. But this word 'equivalent' is interpreted differently. The Academic Council has decided that BA Degree from the States following the 11+2+2 would also be valid. But there have been cases where students have been denied permission to appear in written test on the plea that these universities had also admitted migration cases into the plus two stage after only 10 years of schooling.

13.00 hrs.

Since last year this uniform pattern of 10+2+3 has been introduced in many States like Orissa. That means only after five or six years these students will be eligible to get the admission in the post-graduate courses and for all these years backward States like Bihar and Orissa will not be represented. So, I would urge upon the Government to reconsider the policy.

There is a great rush for admission in the few Central universities because the Central universities get more facilities because of the present funding policy of the UGC. Fifty per cent of UGC's total assistance goes to the Central universities and the remaining 50 per cent to the others throughout the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister that in order to have better facilities in other universities, he should reconsider this policy. 75 per cent of the UGC's total assistance should go to the other universities and 25 per cent to the Central universities.

My next point is that the rush for admission in the metropolitan cities may be reduced if the needs of the people of undeveloped regions are to be taken into account. Special needs of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should also be taken into account. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether taking into account the special needs of the tribal regions and the tribal people, he would consider provision of separate universities for colleges in tribal areas in predominantly tribal States ?

Now, I come to the problem of non-availability of text-books. It is true that students and parents have to queue for a long time before book-shopes or have to frantically run from one shop to another in search of text-books specially at the beginning of every academic year. In reply to one of my unstarred questions, the Minister had said that the quota of concessional white printing paper has been reduced and this paper could not be allotted to the States and Union Territories as per their requirements. This must have been the reason for the shortage of text-books. Secondly, when the paper is made available, we have to think whether the manuscript will go to the printing press in time. So, in order to avoid delay, we have to think about all this.

Then, Sir, as the hon. Minister has replied, the price of paper has also gone up. Though the Minister has said in his reply that the prices of the text-books are being tried to be kept within the limit, but I may say that there are other supplementary books also besides these text-books, whose prices are soaring high. So, I would like to know that besides the allotment of paper to the States and the NCERT or others, what other steps Government are taking to meet the requirements ?

There are some other reasons. For the supply of paper the publishers have to go through the procedure for allotment of papers, which has become an elaborate process. It means that the publisher has to put the demand for such papers with documentary proof from the Universities and schools, saying that the books have been prescribed and that amount of paper is required, according to the number of students on the rolls. No doubt, this is to avoid discrepancy, but this creates undue delay. Sometimes complaints have been heard that it does not go to the actual students population. In the light of all this, what specific measures are proposed to be taken to remove the scarcity of text-books ? Has any new text-book policy been introduced by the Government ? If so, when was it introduced and how far has such a policy helped in removing scarcity of text-books ? Is there any proposal to set up a Text-book Corporation and, if so, when it is going to be set up and what are its main objectives ?

Then I come to the supply of quality paper at concessional rates for text-books. The Minister has given the figure for 1983-84. I want to know the figures for the previous two years and what it is going to be in 1984-85. Is the allotment increasing with the increase of the student population ? What is the ratio of students and books ?

Now that we are convinced that the paper quota is not sufficient, are you going to import it ? What steps are being taken by the Ministry to co-ordinate with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Industries and the Ministry of Commerce ?

I would like to know whether in the Bilateral Agreement between the Government of Norway and the Government of India paper has been included and, if so, whether the shortage of paper of NCERT will be made up by that.

(Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik)

Coming to the supply of exercise books, though the Minister says she has not received any information from any State Government, we know it that students are suffering and they are forced to buy exercise books at a higher price. This defeats the purpose of the Government to subsidize the manufacture of exercise books. If this is not being regularly monitored by the State Governments, there should be stricter control over them. We should also consider whether the Consumers' Federation is playing any role in this matter.

Are the Government considering declaring paper an essential commodity to control its price ? Have the Government received any report that the exercise books never reach the market ? Are the Government aware that the quotas issued for the manufacture of text-books are not being utilized properly and that they are being utilized for printing other books or they are sold in the black market ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are the Central Government printing any text-books ?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : NCERT is printing books.

I hope the hon. Minister will answer these questions.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, the Hon. Member has put so many questions that I do not know from where to make a start.

She mentioned about the admission of children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. I may inform her that there are 25% reserved seats for the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the parents of those children must have a transferable job and they must be Government servants.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The Class IV are also transferable employees.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : So, if they have transfers, they come under the different categories. If the child comes in the categories of I and II, there is a good chance of his getting admission. But those who have a better conditions i.e. the father has got four or five transfers, that child has got better chance of getting admission than the child whose father has got only one transfer. So, there are certain conditions laid down by the KVS for the admission of the children.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But there are cases where the father has got two or three transfers, but he has not been admitted.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It must be because others have got better chance and they are in the higher category.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Now, the Class IV employees have got the impression that they are the people who are not getting admission.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : This is not quite true. If you look at the admissions, you will find that we have no condition that the child should only belong to a higher category or the rich category and the children of Class IV categories are not admitted. This is not true. I would like to say that we should not have this type of ideas in our mind because we are working towards the achievement of the socialist partern of society. For us all children are same. Their parents may be rich or poor but when they come for admission into the KVS, if they fulfil the conditions they are our children.

In schools gerarally there are seats for everyone who wants admission. We want more and more students to get admitted and have launched an enrollment drive. Because we want to fulfil the condition of universalisation of elementary education, we want more children to be admitted.

It is also true that vocationalisation has not succeeded in the way we wanted to be. It is mainly because it has been a State

subject and the States have not been able to put enough resources in this field. The Central Government has all along been recommending to the States to take up the vocationalisation of the programme. For the Seventh Plan this is one of our targets that we want more vocationalisation programmes

In regard to the eligibility for the JNU, I have previously mentioned that there is an entrance test of three years after 10 plus 2, and where the degree was obtained earlier, than 14 years. Those who have done the First year of MA or MSc were eligible to take that test.

Now, some students have filed a petition in the Supreme Court on this issue and the matter is before the Court. But personally what I feel is that all these admission policies are framed by the Academic Council and we, as Education Ministry, do not interfere in the working of the universitities.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But Academic Council has approved this II plus 2 plus 3.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Then it will be valid.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But they are not taking. That is my point. The University is not taking them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Then we shall look into this and ask them.

In regard to the difficulties about the text-books, I would like to state that there has been a shortage of papers. The Ministry of Industry gives us the papers and out of that the Ministry of Education allocates papers to the different States. And whatever is with us, we give it to the States ; and it is for the States to distribute papers wherever they are required. They have their Committee to do this job for them, and it is entirely up to them the way they distribute this paper. We give the paper beforehand so that the text-books, the exercise books and examination papers are all sent much in advance so that the work proceeds smoothly.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But the States are not getting the required allotment.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : That is true. It is because of shortage of paper. For different reasons there is shortage of paper. There are strikes, there is no electricity, sometimes the raw material is lacking. It is because so many conditions like these are there there is shortage of paper which is required.

श्री होरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का बहुत आभारी हूं, उन्होंने शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी और सहानुभूति दिखलाई है। लेकिन कई समस्यायें ऐसी हैं, जिनको हरिकेश बहादुर जी और श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक जी ने आपके सामने रखा है, मैं उनको नहीं दोहराऊंगा और ज्यादा समय न लेते हुये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। आजादी के 36 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को जो आरक्षण दिया गया हैं, उनका कोटा हर क्षेत्र में आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। हमारे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को आरक्षण के कोटे के बराबर नहीं लिया जाता है। इस बारे में हम लोगों ने बार-बार मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है, फिर भी पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है।

आरक्षण का आजकल कुछ अजीब अर्थ निकाला जाता है। हमारे गुजरात में अनुसूचित जातियों की आबादी 30 लाख है और 7 प्रतिशत उनको आरक्षण दिया जाता है। वहां पर मैडीकल कालिज में अनुसूचित जातियों को 11 सीटें

(श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार)

1983 में मिलीं। जिन लोगों को आरक्षण के आधार पर एडमीशन मिला—वह भी छुआछूत के बेसिज पर नहीं था। जैसे हमारे यहां मोची जाति छुआछूत में नहीं आती है, वह आम जनता के साथ, आम लोगों के साथ रहती है, हरिजनों से छुआछूत रखती है, मरे हुये पशुओं को नहीं उठाती है, कच्चे चमड़े को नहीं छूती है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनको शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में लिया गया और सरकार ने उन 11 सीटों में से 9 सीटें मोची जाति के विद्यार्थियों को दीं, इस तरह से 30 लाख शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के बीच केवल 2 सीटें दी गई और वह भी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के उन बच्चों को दी गई जिनके 75 से 80 परसेन्ट मार्क्स थे, जब कि जैनरल में 56 से 60 परसेन्ट मार्क्स लाने वाले विद्यार्थियों को भी ऐडमीशन मिला। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? आरक्षण के मायने यह नहीं हैं कि उनको जैनरल में मौका न दिया जाय। इन दो विद्यार्थियों को जिनके 75 से 80 परसेन्ट मार्क्स थे उनको जैनरल में मौका दिया जाना चाहिये था। मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं—आरक्षण के नियमों में जो विघटन हो रहा है इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है, जितने लोग मार्क्स के आधार पर जैनरल में आ सकते थे उनको जैनरल में लिया जाना चाहिये था। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो बनिये, ब्राह्मण, पटेल, ठाकुर, राजपूत ये सब जैनरल सीटें ले जायेंगे और हम लोगों को दो-तीन से ज्यादा सीटें नहीं मिलेंगी। तो मेरे बच्चे डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर और ऐडवोकेट कैसे बनेंगे। यह जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये प्रतिबन्ध है इसको हटाया जाना चाहिये।

जब हमारा देश आजाद नहीं था तब सम्राट गायकवाड़ी राज में सयाजीराव गायकवाड़ ने गांव-गांव में पिछड़े समाज के लोगो के और हरिजन लोगों के पढ़ने के लिए अलग-अलग स्कूल खोल रखे थे। अगर उन स्कूलों में हिन्दू टीचर पढ़ाने का नहीं जाते थे तो मुसलमान टीचर रखे जाते थे। क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को आगे लाने के लिये गांव-गांव में उनके लिये अलग स्कूल बनाने पर विचार कर रही है? मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करे। उनके लिये मेडिकल कालिज और इंजीनियरिंग कालिज भी खोले जायें।

बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल शुरू किये हैं। उनमें भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है। ऐसे स्कूलों में भी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को पूरा स्थान नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था कर रही हैं ?

सब जानते हैं, मंत्री जी भी जानती होंगी कि बहुत से लोगों को मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कालिजों में डोनेशन देने पर एडमीशन मिल जाता है। हमारे यहां एक डाक्टर की लड़की है जो कि 50 परसेन्ट से कम अंकों से पास हुई थी फिर भी उसको कलकत्ता में सवा लाख रुपया देकर एडमीशन मिल गया। इस तरह से आज शिक्षा बिक रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर लोकतंत्र चलता है। अगर शिक्षा में भी ऐसी बातें होंगी तो समानता कैसे आयेगी ? इस विषय में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मोची जाति को गुजरात में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स से निकाला जाए क्योंकि ये लोग अनटचेबल नहीं हैं। आप इनको हटाने के लिए काम करें।

अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए बताया कि यह प्राब्लम स्टेट की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर राज्य नहीं होते तो केन्द्र कैसे बनता। ये सारे राज्य मिल कर ही तो केन्द्र को बनाते हैं। राज्यों के आधार पर केन्द्र है। राज्यों में जो गड़बड़ी होती है उससे न्याय दिलाने के लिए केन्द्र बीच में नहीं आएगा तो कौन आएगा ? लोगों को केन्द्र के बीच में आये बगैर न्याय कैसे मिलेगा ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्यों के बीच में केन्द्र को आना चाहिए। बगैर राज्यों के केन्द्र नहीं हो सकता है। इस माननीय सदन के सारे सदस्य भी राज्यों से चुनकर आते हैं और उन्हीं से यह पार्लियामेंट बनी है। स्टेटों में अगर कोई अन्याय होता है तो उससे केन्द्र को न्याय दिलाना है और साथ ही स्टेटों पर केन्द्र को नियंत्रण भी रखना है। अगर केन्द्र स्टेटों की प्राब्लम स्टेटों पर छोड़ देगा तो लोगों को न्याय कैसे मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेटों के सवाल पर केन्द्र को बीच में आना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो धनी लोग डोनेशन देकर स्कूल में अपना हक जमा लेते हैं उसे खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। किसी ने 50 हजार रुपया किसी स्कूल में डोनेशन दे दिया अब उसे उस स्कूल में जिन्दगी भर के चार-चार सीटें मिल जाती हैं। मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कालिजों में एक-एक सीट के लिए लाखों रुपया लिया जाता है। ऐसी प्रथा को सरकार को नेस्तोनाबूद करना चाहिए। नहीं तो लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पाएगा।

पूरक पुस्तकों की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। अगर इनकी कीमतें आप नहीं घटायेंगे तो यह गरीब विद्यार्थियों के साथ अन्याय होगा। इन पूरक पुस्तकों की कीमतें सरकार को घटानी चाहिए।

मैं छात्रावासों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। सन् 1950-52 में तीन रुपए का 20 किलो बाजरा आता था अब वह 40 रुपए का आता है। तीन रुपए की जगह वह 40 रुपए कीमत हो गई है लेकिन छात्रावासों में रहने वाले छात्रों के लिए उसी अनुपात से उनकी छात्रवृत्ति नहीं बढ़ाई गई है। इसको सरकार को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मैंने जो मोची का सवाल अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए अलग स्कूल और कालिज बनाने का सवाल उठाया है, उन पर केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से ध्यान दिया जाएगा। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक नया सुझाव आया है। पेज-84, कालम-15 और पैरा-13 में लिखा है कि आरक्षण आमदनी के आधार पर दिया जाएगा। जिस व्यक्ति की आमदनी एक साल की बारह हजार हो गई तो उसका बच्चा पढ़ेगा नहीं और न ही उसको नौकरी मिल पाएगी। इससे हम लोगों को समान अधिकार देने की भावना जो बनी है, उसका खण्डन होगा। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस पैरा-13 को निकाल दिया जाए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी श्री परमार ने कहा है कि पिछड़े वर्ग को जो आरक्षण दिया गया है वह पूरा नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि वहां जो मोची जाति के लोग हैं उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में माना जाता है।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मोची जाति अलग है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : किसको शेडयूल्ड कास्ट माना जाए और किसको नहीं माना जाए, यह तो होम मिनिस्ट्री डील करती है। बेहतर यह होगा कि हमारे सदस्य महोदय होम मिनिस्ट्री

(श्रीमती शीला कौल)

को इस विषय में लिखें। हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में यह नहीं होता है। इन्होंने, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिए अलग से होस्टल व स्कूल आदि बनाने के लिए कहा है। मेरा तो यह नजरिया है कि सब एक हैं और सब भगवान के बच्चे हैं। यह जरूर है कि जो पढ़ने-लिखने में पिछड़ गए हैं, उनको स्पेशल अटेंशन दिया जाए। इन्सान के टुकडे कर देंगे तो वह इन्सान नहीं दिखेगा। कहीं पर उसके हाथ होंगे और कहीं पर पांव होंगे। कम्पलीट आदमी वह नहीं दिखेगा। मैं तो यही चाहती हूं कि हम सब मिलकर रहें उतना ही इन्सान के लिए बेहतर होगा। कैपीटेशन फीस के बारे में भी इन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि कैपीटेशन फीस के बारे में हमने राज्य सभा में एक बिल पास करवाया है। उस में यह है कि किस तरह से हम फीस को रेग्युलेट कर सकें और जहां ज्यादा चार्ज किया है, वह क्यों और कैसे किया जा रहा है। इस सत्र में इस सदन में भी उस बिल को लाने का इरादा है। मैं चाहूंगी कि आप इस बारे में उस वक्त जरूर बोलें। इन्होंने एक डाक्टर की बात भी कही है। वह तो हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का मामला है। उनको भी हम लिख देंगे कि किस तरह से वहां पर गड़बड़ हुई है, इसकी जानकारी ले लेंगे। यह भी जिक्र किया गया कि कुछ जिम्मेदारी जो कि स्टेट की है, वह केन्द्र सरकार को उठानी चाहिए। इसके लिए तो एक नया कांस्टीच्युशन ही लाना पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं समझती कि यह कहां तक मुनासिब होगा ?

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्षजी, सबको समान अवसर के सिद्धांत की जितनी हत्या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हो रही है, उतनी शायद किसी दूसरी जगह नहीं हो रही है। एक तरफ समाज का वह भाग है, जहां आज ऐडमीशन के लिए बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं। चाहे वे पब्लिक स्कूल हों, अच्छे कालिज हों या अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी हों, वहाँ दाखले के लिए हर तरह के फेयर एण्ड फाउल तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। दूसरी तरफ समाज का वह भाग है, जो कि बहुत बड़ा है, उसके लड़कों को पढ़ने की ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा स्कूल बिना छत के पड़े हुए हैं जहां बरसात के मौसम में पढ़ाई-लिखाई नहीं हो सकती। लाखों स्कूलों का अपना कोई भवन नहीं है और खुले आकाश के नीचे विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना पड़ता है। उनमें कोई साज-सज्जा भी नहीं है। हमारे देश का एक बड़ा भाग ऐसी शिक्षा ग्रहण करने पर मजबूर हो रहा है। मैं देखता हूं कि इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। हम सभी लोग, चाहे वे समाज के नेता हों, अधिकारी हों, राजनीतिज्ञ हों या मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हों, अपने बच्चों को अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन हमारा ध्यान देश के उन करोड़ों बच्चों की तरफ नहीं जाता जो शिक्षा के मामले में उपेक्षित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

हमारी सरकार यूनिवर्सलाइजेशन ऑफ एजूकेशन की बात करती है, लेकिन उस दिशा में क्या पग उठाए जा रहे हैं, उस पर कितना अमल किया जा रहा है। क्या 1990 तक आप उस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर पायेंगे ? आज उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त आठवीं कक्षा तक एजूकेशन फ्री हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ फीस माफ कर देने से ही मंशा पूरी नहीं हो सकती। आप अच्छी शिक्षा कैसे देने जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो अच्छे स्कूलों और पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढे हुए बच्चे हैं और दूसरी तरफ गांवों के स्कूलों और म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के स्कूलों

में पढ़े हुए बच्चे हैं, यदि इन दोनों का टैस्ट लिया जाए और कहा जाए कि आपका एडमिशन मैरिट के आधार पर किया जाएगा तो मैरिट तो पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े बच्चों को ही बनेगी। म्यूनिसिपैलिटी या गांव के स्कूलों में पढे बच्चों को मैरिट बनने का प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता। इसलिए उसका एडमिशन मैरिट के आधार पर कैसे हो सकता है? इसका हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के पास क्या जवाब है ?

मैं यहां एक और बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। क्या शिक्षा में समानता लाने की दिशा में आप वास्तव में कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? क्या आप पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? क्या आप नेबरहुड स्कूल के सिद्धांत को लागू करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? जब तक ये बातें आप नहीं करते, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में समान अवसर की बात कहना बिलकुल बेबुनियाद और गलत है।

आप एडमीशन में मैरिट की बात करते हैं लेकिन समाज के किस तबके के बच्चों में आज मैरिट मिलता है। क्या मैरिट वाली बात समाज के निम्न तबके के लिए कहते हैं या दूसरे लोगों के लिए भी कहते हैं। गांव में पढे लिखे बच्चों और म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों में पढें बच्चों के मैरिट पर आने का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता। जहां शिक्षा के अच्छे अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्या उसके लिए मैरिट की बात की जाती है। इसलिए शिक्षा को आपको समान रूप देना पडेगा नेबरहुड स्कूलों के सिद्धांत को मानना पडेगा। गांव के स्कूलों, शहर के स्कूलों, म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों और कस्बों के स्कूलों की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करना होगा तथा पब्लिक स्कूलों में जहां फेयर एण्ड फाउल आधार पर एडमीशन होते हैं, आज ये स्कूल व्यापार के रूप में बिकसित हो रहे है, चाहे वे बड़े शहरों में हों, छोटे शहरों में हो या कस्बों में हो। आज 15, 20, 25 रु० फीस ली जाती है और एडमीशंस में 5,000 रु० से लेकर 50,000, 1,00,000 रु० डोनेशन के नाम पर लिया जाता है तब जाकर एडमीशस होते हैं तो बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि इस मामले में आप क्या करने जा रही हैं।

जवाहरलाला यूनीवर्सिटी में एक अच्छी परम्परा कायम की गई थी कि वहां पर पिछड़े क्षेत्र से आए हुए लड़कों को बेटेज मिलता था, उनके अंकों में 5, 7, 8, 10 परसेन्ट का वेटेज मिलता था जिस का नतीजा यह होता था कि पिछडे क्षेत्रों के कुछ लड़के, वह भी मैरिट में आए हुए तेज लड़के ही यहां दाखिला पा जाते थे। लेकिन वह सिस्टम खत्म कर दिया गया। शिक्षा मंत्री कह रही हैं कि 21 स्थानो पर उसके सैलेक्शन्स, ऐग्जामिनेशन्स होते हैं। लेकिन 21 स्थानों में दिल्ली के आदमी को भुवनेशवर में बैठने से कौन रोक सकता है? बम्बई के आदमो को अहमदाबाद में बैठने मे कौन रोक सकता है ? समाचार–पत्रों में जो खबरें आयी हैं जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में जो ऐडमीशन्स हुए हैं उसमें 60, 70 प्रतिशत लोग दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं और अभी जगहें खाली हैं, पूरे एडमीशन्स नहीं हुए हैं। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक वार पुन: निवेदन करता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार कीजिए, इस बात को ले कर देश में बहुत असंतोष है कि जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में जो बेकवर्डनेश और बैक्वर्ड एरियाज को बेटेज मिलता था वह मिलना चाहिए। आप यह नहीं कह सकती कि ऐकेडेमिक काउन्सिल ने यह फैसला किया है। आखिर सरकार किसलिए है? अगर ऐकेडेमिक काउन्सिल किसी के साथ ज्यादती करती है, किसी क्षेत्र के साथ भेदभाव करती है, कमजोर लोगों के ऊपर उठने के रास्ते में रुकावट बनती है तो सरकार को दखल देना चाहिए। हर मामलें में नहीं, लेकिन इस

(श्री जैनुल बशर)

दाखिले के मामले में जरूर आपको दखल देना चाहिए, और यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि ऐकेडेमिक काउन्सिल ने फैसला किया है इसलिए हम दखल नहीं देंगे। इसमें सरकार को जरूर दखल देना चाहिए और मैं मांग करता हूं कि सरकार इस मामले में दखल दें।

हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री जी बड़ी उदार हैं, ठीक ढंग से अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह कर रही हैं, हमें कोई उनसे शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे इतना उनसे जरूर निवेदन करना है कि जवाहरलाल यूनीवर्सिटी की एडमीशन पोलिसी को बदलिये और जो एडमीशन पालिसी पहले थी उसको लागू कीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं यूनीवर्सिटी के एडमीशन्स की तरफ आना चाहता हूं। सबसे ज्यादा भीड़ दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी में एडमीशन के लिए होती है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी हमारे देश में शिक्षा का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र बनती जा रही है। सारे देश के अच्छे कड़के दिल्ली में आकर पढ़ना चाहते हैं और दिल्ली में भी उन कालेजों में पढ़ना चाहते हैं, 4, 5 कालेज जो बहुत अच्छे समझे जाते हैं। इसलिए यह भीड़ होती हैं। मन्त्री जी सही कहती हैं पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो बहुत से कालेज दिल्ली में हैं वहाँ जाकर पढ़ें। लेकिन वह लड़के चाहे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश या पिछड़े क्षेत्र में आते हों वह दिल्ली में आकर पढ़ने के लिए लालायित हैं, और दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी की पढ़ाई भी अच्छी है। जो हमारे यहां आई० ए० एस, आई० पी० एस०, ऐलाइड सर्विसेज के इम्तहान होते हैं उसमें भी दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी के लड़के काफी संख्या में आते हैं। इसलिए दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी की तरफ लोगों का आकर्षण बढ़ रहा है। इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो ? पहले हमारे देश में कुछ यूनीवर्सिटीज बहुत अच्छी मानी जाती थीं, जैसे इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास यूनीवर्सिटीज·····और भी कुछ यूनीवर्सिटीज बहुत अच्छी मानी जाती थीं। वहां भी अच्छे, ब्राइट, तेज लड़के जाया करते थे और शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे और कम्पीटीशन में भी बड़ी संख्या में आते थे, लेकिन अब कुछ हवा उलट गई है, पता नहीं क्यों उन यूनीवर्सिटीज में अच्छे लड़के नहीं जाते ? अब वे दिल्ली में आना चाहते हैं, उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि उन यूनिवर्सिटीज की जो हैसियत पहले थी, जिस प्रकार उनमें पढ़ाई-लिखाई का काम होता था, वह समाप्त होता जा रहा है। वह यूनिवर्सिटीज स्टेट्स की हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उन यूनिवर्सिटीज के साथ भी वैसा ही व्यवहार करती हैं जो किसी नई खुली हुई यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ करती हैं।

हमारे यहाँ इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी है, मुझे सौभाग्य है कि मैं उस यूनिवर्सिटी का विद्यार्थी रहा हूं, बहुत ही प्रैस्टीजियस यूनिवर्सिटी समझी जाती थी, लेकिन आज राज्य सरकार उसको कोई विशेष रियायत नहीं देती। उसे भी उसी प्रकार सुविधा देनी पड़ेगी जिस प्रकार से मेरठ, गोरखपुर और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज को देते हैं।

जैसा हमारी माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक ने बताया कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन सबसे अधिक सहायता सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज को देता है और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज को बहुत ही कम सहायता देता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब ऐसा समय आ गया है कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जाये और ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज, जो पहले पास्ट में, भूतकाल में अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटीज मानी जाती थीं, जैसे

इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटीज, इनको भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज बना दिया जाये। अगर इन्हें भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज बना दिया जाये और इन्हें भी उसी प्रकार की सुविधायें दीं जायें, जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को दी जाती हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी पर बोझ कम हो जायेगा और लोग इनमें भी पढ़ना शुरू कर देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब समय आ गया है कि ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज को भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज का दर्जा दिया जाये और मुझे आशा है कि आदरणीया शिक्षा मन्त्री जी और उनका विभाग इस मामले में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करेगा।

जैसा मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि कैपिटेशन फीस, डोनेशन्ज, चन्दे के नाम पर पब्लिक स्कूलों में मैडिकल कालेजेज और इंजीनियरिंग कालेजेज में एडमीशन हो रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने एक बिल पेश किया है, मैंने उसे देखा नहीं है, उसके आने पर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा।

टैक्स्ट बुक्स और कापीज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कह देंगी कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है, लेकिन मुझे यह बात याद दिलानी है कि हमारे संविधान में शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में रखा गया है, पहले यह राज्य की सूची में हुआ करता था। शिक्षा कान्करैंट लिस्ट में नहीं था। स्टेट लिस्ट में था, लेकिन जब से इसे कान्करैंट लिस्ट, समवर्ती सूची में रखा गया है तो सोच विचार कर ही रखा गया होगा।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार ज्यादा बढ़ जाए, इस लिए उसकी कानकन्ट लिस्ट में रखा गया था।

जिन बच्चों का एडमिशन पांच हजार या पचास हजार रुपये का डोनेशन दे कर कराया जाता है या जो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं उनके पेयरेंट्स और गार्डियन्ज के लिए कापी की कीमत साठ पैसे बढ़ कर दो रुपए होना परेशानी की बात नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक उन करोड़ों विद्यार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, जो गांवों के स्कूलों में या शहरों के म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड या कार्पोरेशन के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, अगर कापी की कीमत साठ पैसे से अस्सी पैसे हो जाए, तो उनके लिए बहुत ज्यादा फर्क पड़ता है।

हम जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं' वहां पर आम शिकायत है कि टैक्स्ट बुक्स और कापियां नहीं मिल रही है, और खुले आम उनका ब्लैक चल रहा है कापी पर साठ पैसे मूल्य लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन वह एक या सवा रुपए में बिक रही है। कापियां का भी साइज लगातार कम हो रहा है। बच्चों के लिए सप्लीमेंटरी बुक्स जरुरी है,। मगर उनके लिए कागज का कोई क्वोटा नहीं मिलता है, जिसकी वजह से दाम भी आसमान को छू रहे हैं। टैक्स्ट बुक्स की भी वही हालत है। जितनी आवश्यकता है, उतनी टैक्स्ट बुक्स उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वे भी ब्लैक में बहुत अधिक दाम पर बिक रही है।

मैं अकसर गांवों में घुमता रहता हूं। मैं ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को जानता हूं,। जिन्हें साल बितने के बाद भी टेक्स्ट बुक्स और कापियां उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं। यह ठीक है कि यह राज्य सरकार का काम है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी देखना चाहीए कि विद्यार्थियों की टेक्स्ट बूक्स और कापियां मिलें। सप्लीमेन्टरी बुक्स के लिए जो कागज का क्वोटा दिया जाता है, उसके उपयोग का ध्यान कौन रखता है ? क्या उसको राज्य सरकार देखती है या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय देखता है ? अक्सर वह कागज टेक्स्ट बुक्स और कापियों की छपाई में खर्च नहीं होता है, बल्कि प्रैस वाले उसको ब्लैक में ज्यादा दामों

(श्री जैनुल बशर)

पर बेच देते हैं या उस पर नावल और कहानियों के रिसाले वगैरह छप जाते हैं और विद्यार्थी परेशान रहते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मैंने जो बुनियादी मुद्दे उठाये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनका विस्तार के साथ जवाब दें।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जैनुल बशर ने कहा है कि शिक्षा में समान अवसर के सिद्धान्त की हत्या हो रही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द किया जाए। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहा गया है कि हर एक आदमी को अपना कारोबार चलाने का हक है। उस नाते जो स्कूल चल रहे हैं, हम उनको बन्द करें, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। क्योंकि यह भी है कि जो हमारे माइनारिटीज के स्कूल्स हैं उनमें भी हम दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं। माइनारिटीज़ को हक है कि जैसे वह चाहें अपना स्कूल चलायें जब तक कि वह समाज का नुकसान न करें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को जो आटोनामी दी हुई है उस आटोनामी में रोकथाम करनी चाहिए। यह आटोनामी पार्लियामेंट की दी हुई है, तो यह मेरे लिए मुमकिन नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ कुछ कर सकूं। यह बात दूसरी है कि हम अपनी राय कुछ भी रखें लेकिन इसके बारे में एक्ट करना हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है।

यू० जी० सी० स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को मेंटिनेंस और डेवलपमेंट के लिए ग्रान्ट देती है और जो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं उनको भी इसी तरह से ग्रान्ट मिलती है। लेकिन जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं उनको स्टेट भी देती हैं और यू० जी० सी० भी देती है। तो उनको तो दो तरफ से मिलता है और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को एक तरफ से मिलता है। तो यह कहना कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज ज्यादा ले जाती हैं, ठीक नहीं है। अपना अपना हिस्सा सबको मिलता है और अपना अपना जैसा काम करने का ढंग है, तरीका है उसके हिसाब से पैसा मिलता है। यह कहना कि कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज को सरकार ले ले, यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि हमारी पालिसी यह है कि जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वह स्टेट की रहें और जो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वह थ्रू ऐन एक्ट आफ पार्लियामेंट बनी है तो यह मुमकिन नहीं है स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को पालिसी के खिलाफ जाकर हम ले सकें।

किताबें और कागज वगैरह के बारे में जिक्र किया गया कि वह महँगी हैं। मैं इसके बारे में बोल चुकी हूं। माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि कागज की कमी क्यों है लेकिन तब भी हम पूरी इस कोशिश में लगे हैं कि टेक्स्ट-बुक्स कायदे से मिलें और किताबें कापियां वगैरह कायदे से मिलें।

13.50 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-Fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move the following :

> "That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th August, 1984."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th August, 1984."

The Motion was Adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up Matters under Rule 377.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Sir, I suggest that Matters under Rule 377 be taken up before Calling Attention motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This matter may be raised in the Rules Committee.

Interruptions

13.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *Need to reconsider the decision in regard to Nuclear options in view of threat by Pakistan*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : There is evidence about Pakistan's efforts to manufacture a nuclear bomb. Responsible U.S. journalists like Leslie Gelb and Alan Cass have written in the New York Times and Financial Times about China having given the weapon design of their fourth test to Pakistan. The much publicised $ 20 billion agreement which President Reagan had signed during his visit to China, has been suspended, as US intelligence agencies have uncovered evidence of Chinese collusion in Pakistan's nuclear Weapons development programme. Senator Cranston has submitted a detailed report to the Senate about Pakistan's efforts to develop the trigger for the bomb. Just recently three pakistanis have been indicted by an American Grand Jury for their attempt to smuggle to Pakistan 50 Krytone switches used in nuclear weapon triggers. There are constant reports about Pakistan's clandestine production of Weapon grade material at its Kahuta uranium enrichment facility.

It is becoming obvious that Pakistan has acquired or is about to acquire nuclear weapons capability. In fact, their ambivalent attitude towards us leads to the belief that they are only bioing their time till they reach a stage of full preparation.

In view of the serious implications of nuclear threat by Pakistan on India's security, Government must urgently consider an appropriate reasons to this threat, which should include a reconsideration of our nuclear option.

(ii) *Need to set up a T. V. Centre at Renukoot*

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र राबर्टसगंज (मिर्जापुर) के दक्षिणांचल में 14 कल कारखाने स्थित हैं जिनमें लाखों मजदूर कार्यरत हैं। यही नहीं, यह क्षेत्र आदिवासी, हरिजन एवं पिछड़ी जाति बहुल क्षेत्र है परन्तु पिछले लगातार 4 वर्षों से मेरे बराबर मांग पर भी रेनूकोट में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना का कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया जबकि भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री वसन्त साठे ने मेरे एक पत्र के उत्तर में स्वीकार किया था कि दूरदर्शन हेतु वहां सभी शर्तें मौजूद हैं। संसाधन की उपलब्धि पर दूरदर्शन की स्थापना की जायेगी। क्षेत्र के इन स्थानों पर केन्द्र स्थापना हेतु निर्धारित शर्तें मौजूद है। खेद है कि इसके बावजूद देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनता को दूरदर्शन का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाया गया, लेकिन यह जोअौ द्योगिक, हरिजन बहुल क्षेत्र है, इस सुविधा से वंचित है।

इसलिए यहां को स्थानीय जनता के हित में उनके ज्ञानार्जन एवं मनोरंजन हेतु मैं अविलम्ब सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी का ध्यान

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)

आकर्षित करते हुए रेनूकोट में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की मांग करता हूं ।

(*iii*) *Need for suitable measures to control floods in some areas of Khiri, Uttar Pradesh*

श्रीमती उषा वर्मा (खीरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष हमारे चुनाव क्षेत्र जनपद खीरी, उत्तर प्रदेश की तीन तहसीलों-लखीमपुर, धौरहरा तथा निघासन—पुनः बाढ़ से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो गई हैं । यह बाढ़ मुख्यतया शारदा, घाघरा व कौड़ियाला नदियों से आती है । क्षेत्र के बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने के कारण काफी नुकसान हुआ है । इस बाढ़ को रोकने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाना अनिवार्य है क्योंकि यह एक शाश्वत समस्या जनपद खीरी के लिए बनी हुई है। शासन को इस दिशा में ध्यान देना अनिवार्य है । प्रति वर्ष इस जनपद में उक्त नदियों में बाढ़ आती है तथा लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है, जिसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव जनपद की आर्थिक अवस्था पर पड़ता है । शारदा बराज एवं गिरजा बराज से पानी छोड़ने के उपरांत तहसील धौरहरा व निघासन के सैकड़ों गाँव जलमग्न एवं टापू कीशक्ल में हो जाते हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में बाढ़ पर नियन्त्रण पाने हेतु शासन को तत्काल कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । इसी प्रकार बनवसा बराज (पीलीभीत) से पानी छोड़ने के पश्चात् जनपद का पलिया व सम्पूर्णा नगर क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है । इसी क्षेत्र में दुधवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान भी पड़ता है जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है । बाढ़ का कारण बराज से यकायक पानी छोड़ना है । यदि बाढ़ का पानी बराज से नियमित छोड़ा जाए तो बाढ़ पर कुछ सीमा तक नियंत्रण प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, यह मेरा सुझाव है । और जिन गाँवों के पास से यह नदियाँ गुजरती हैं उनके पास ठोकरें भी लगाना बहुत ही जरूरी है । यह मेरा सुझाव है ।

(*iv*) *Need for putting Madras on the map of Chartered flights to India*

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : Sir, Madras Airport is an international airport with better facilities than the airports of Goa and Trivandrum. Similarly, if Goa and Kovalam (Kerala) are attracting tourists from foreign countries, Mahabalipuram beach resort near Madras attracts equal number if not more of tourists. Madras city itself has a hoary past with the second longest beach in the world. Yet Madras has not Yet been put on the map of chartered flights to India though Goa and Trivandrum have been recommended for landing chartered flights . In fact the request of Tamil Nadu Government in this matter has not been agreed to.

I request that the Central Government should put Madras on the map of chartered flights to India.

14 00 hrs.

(v) *Need to abolish contract labour in Railways and to treat those workers as Railwaymen.*

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Railways use contract labour loading and unloading of coal including ash clearance and cinder picking and for loading unloading of goods and parcels.

In 1969 the Railways Labour Tribunal clearly mentioned that these items of work are permanent in nature and as such casuals should not be used for them. Government accepted the award but the Railways did not implement it.

According to Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, I use of contract labour for these items is impermissible. Railways did not implement this Act either.

In 1977, the Central Contract Labour Advisory Board prohibited employment of contract labour in loading and unloading of coal including ash handling and cinder picking but Railways again did not implement it.

Complete anarchy prevails in employment in these works. For example, in Central and part of Southern Railways, loading-unloading of coal is one by departmental labour while at others casual or mostly contract labour is used. In Kharagpur, Garhara and some other transhipment sheds as also in Chakradhapur Division, only permanent labour is used for loading- unloading of goods and parcels while at other centres contract labour is used. This is discriminatory and violative of our constitutional provisions.

With changeover to diesel and electric traction, an increasing number of these contract labour face retrenchment. Government should issue immediate notification abolishing contract labour in Railways and treating the workers as Railwaymen.

(vi) *Implementation of irrigation Schemes in certain districts of Rajasthan.*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers in some of the districts in Rajasthan, for example, Bharatpur, Alwar, Swai Madhopur, Dholpur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Sikar have been waiting for irrigation facilities for long. The land is very fertile but due to non-availability of irrigation facilities farmers solely depend on rains. A scheme was taken up by Government for digging tubewells in each village and it was initiated in December, 1983 but the work on the scheme is going with a very slow speed. Some of the population in these districts which is from minority class called Maves in fact, majority of them are below poverty line and their main occupation is farming. If this irrigation scheme is taken up on top most priority, Government shall be doing a great deal of good work for this minority class and farmers of these areas. Thus, it is requested that Government of Rajasthan may be pleased be asked to hasten the work on such irrigation schemes including the Gurgaon canal project and also to develop this minority area as a Mavad Development Board may please be formed as it has been done in Haryana State.

(vii) *Deteriorating telephone services*

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सचार मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश में टैलीफोन की गिरती हुई साख की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। आज देश में टेलीफोन की स्थिति काफी दयनीय हो गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों, जैसे वाराणसी गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद आदि शहरों में टेलीफोन की जो स्थिति है, ऐसी स्थिति विगत दस वर्षों में कभी भी नहीं रही। कुछ लोगों के टेलीफोन दो-दो माह से खराब पड़े हैं। लाख शिकायतों के बाद भी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारी आते हैं, बनाकर ज्यों ही घर से बाहर जाते हैं, टेलीफोन बिगड़ जाता है

आम लोगों के फोन तो खराब रहते हैं, पर ऊँचे व्यवसाइयों के फोन सदा ठीक रहते हैं। जन प्रतिनिधियों के फोन का तो और बुरा हाल है। अधिकारियों का व्यवहार भी अच्छा नहीं है।

वाराणसी में टेलीफोन नम्बर 55001 वी आई पी टेलीफोन है। इस फोन की हालत गत 5 माह से बराबर दयनीय है। दिन भर में लगभग चार बार यह बनता है और उतनी ही बार बिगड़ता है। अधिकारियों को कहते-कहते थकान हो गई किन्तु कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

टेलीफोन की बिलों की तो बहुत ही बुरी हालत है। हमेशा मनमाने ढंग से बिल आते हैं। विनम्रता और शालीनता टेलीफोन सेवा से दूर होती जा रही है। 197 और 198 पर कार्यरत

(राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री)

कर्मचारी भी अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति प्राय: उदासी रहते हैं। शिकायतों को या तो सुनते नहीं हैं और सुनते हैं तो उत्तर में मौन ही रहते हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपके माध्यम से पुन: संचार मंत्री जी का ध्यान इधर आकर्षित करूंगा कि वे टेलीफोन सेवा की ओर अपना ध्यान अवश्य केन्द्रित करें। आधुनिक जिन्दगी की इस महत्व-पूर्ण सेवा को सुचारू रुप से चलाने की दिशा में कदम उठायें। कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों में जिम्मेदारी की भावना का विकास करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I was in the P&T Department for a long time. Till I was there, it was very efficient.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 में जो मामले प्रस्तुत करते हैं, इनका कुछ भी नहीं होता है। क्यों नहीं होता है, क्या बात है, इस मामले को हमने कई बार हाउस में उठाया है कि नियम 377 में उठाए गए मामलों का प्रापर उत्तर नहीं मिलता है। कोई प्रापर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। मैं पुन: आपसे निवेदन करुगा कि आप एक बार गवर्नमेंट को कहें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government will look into it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Only the Finance Minister is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is the Cabinet Minister who is giving money to the Postal Department.

(viii) *Crisis in the textile industry and need for Central Governments intervention to restart the closed mills*

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Textile industry is in the grip of a crisis. There is a spate of closures of textile mills in Ahmedabad, Bombay and number of other places including Delhi

After a year and a half long strike of the textile workers in Bombay, Government announced its decision of taking over 13 mills in Bombay. However not a single mill has started functioning as yet, resulting in the swelling of the ranks of thousands of unemployed workers who have been refused reemployment by the mill owners for participating in the strike.

The major factors responsible for the present predicament are reported to be that, the mill owners have siphoned the profits of the textile industry into other profitable ventures and exploited the workers. On the other hand, inefficiency and rampant malpractices are at the root of failure of the NTC to bring the industry out of crisis.

I would request the Government to nationalise the industry and take urgent steps to restart the mills immediately and save the workers from starvation by re-employing them. At the same time mill owners also should not be allowed to go scotfree.

(ix) *Need to set up some big industries in Carhohiroli (Maharashtra)*

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार (चिमूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न लिखित लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसमें भी गड़चिरौली जिला, जोकि आदिवासी इलाका है सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां के लोगों के पास न पहनने को पर्याप्त कपड़ा है और न खाने को अन्न, क्योंकि वहां कोई ठोस रोजगार नहीं है। यह जिला आन्ध्र

प्रदेश व मध्य प्रदेश से लगा हुआ है तथा यहां का मुख्य उत्पादन सेंदुपत्ता तोड़ना है जिसकी उन्हें उचित मजदूरी नहीं मिल पाती । इसी का परिणाम है कि इस क्षेत्र में नक्सलपांथियों का प्रभाव तेजी से बढता जा रहा है । यदि सरकार ने तत्काल इस ओर कोई उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया तथा मजदूरी उचित नहीं दिलाई तो स्थिती बहुत अधिक बिगड जाएगी । आज भी हालत यह है कि न तो अधिकारी और न ही व्यापारी वहां डर की वजह से जाते हैं ।

इसके साथ ही मेरा सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध है कि इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए वहां कुछ बड़े उद्योग लगाए जायें । सुरजगढ, में भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर की भांति एक स्टील प्रोजैक्ट लगाया जा सकता है । इसके लिए आवश्यक पोटेंशियलिटी है । लकडी कोयला तथा लोहा वहां उपलब्ध है और 30 साल से एक बड़ा लोह उद्योग की यहां योजना प्रस्तावित है ।

यहां न तो सडकें हैं और न पुलिया, न सिंचाई या संचार साधन की व्यवस्था है । बरसात में इस जिले का शेष देश से सम्पर्क कट जाता है । औद्योगिक वातावरण निर्माण होने से ही यहां लोगों में जागृति आ सकती है जिससे नक्सलपंथियों का आतंक और प्रभाव कम होने में राहत मिलेगी ।

अत: मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस अविकसित और पिछडे जिले की तरफ यथाशीघ्र ध्यान देकर नौ-इन्डस्ट्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट होने के नाते इस जिले में कोई रोजगार पोटेंशियलिटी वाला पर्याप्त रोजगार उपलब्धता की क्षमता का एक बड़ा उद्योग खोले और इसमें नियुक्ति में यहां की जनता को प्राथमिकता दी जाए ।

14.10 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION BANK OF INDIA BILL-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on the 6th August, 1984 namely :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, and for the transfer to, and vesting in, the said Reconstruction Bank, of the undertaking of the Corporation known as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, with a view to enabling the said Reconstruction Bank to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and to co-ordinate similar work of the other institutions engaged therein and to assist and promote industrial development, and to rehabilitate industrial concerns, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Prof. Rup Chand Pal to continue his speech.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Sir, the Bill has been drafted very shabbily. As you can see it, as many as 75 corrections have been included in the Corrigenda.

This Bill is there to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India in place of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. It has been said that this Bill will enable IRBI to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival, and its function will also be one of coordination.

This Bill touches only the fringe of the problem, i.e. of the growing incidence of sickness which we have discussed so many times on the floor of the House. Very

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

recently, the hon. Minister has also stated that it is a very serious problem. Roughly, as many as 439 large units and more than 29,000 small scale and tiny units have grown sick over the years, but this IRCI could do very little in that respect, although claims have been made very recently that 70% of the sick units assisted by the IRCI have been resurrected, and made viable. I do not agree with such claims. This Bill has come to replace the earlier Corporation and to establish a Bank. But I do not find any basic change in the character of, and approach to this problem. So, I do not think this piece of legislation is going to help us in respect of this growing sickness, in any considerable way.

Till to-day, the figures are not available. I am going by the figures given by the hon. Minister, inside the House or outside, upto June 1982 regarding the performance of IRCI, that this IRCI had given loans to the extent of Rs.2723 crores by way of helping the industrial units.

There are other figures also. The large scale units which have become sick, have taken loans from commercial banks, as on 31.12.1982, to the extent of more than Rs.1804 crores ; medium units to the extent sf Rs.207 crores, and small scale units to the extent of Rs.567 crores. The total is Rs.2578 crores. There are loans given by other agencies also to the sick industries.

To make an industry sick has become a very good business to-day. Inside the House, we have discussed it many times, and said that deliberately unit, even industries considered to be coming under MRTP, deliberately make industries sick, have taken money from IRCI and other agencies, did not pay back the money, siphoned off the money, diversified it and set up new industries in areas of quicker return.

According to a statement made by the hon. Minister himself, not long back but on 3rd August last year in the other House, IRCI has given loans to 123 units.

Who have not returned the money within the time they were expected to give. Regarding the other financial institutions, here there is little scops to discuss about them. If we analyse the role of the public financial institutions like IDBI, it is on record, according to the Minister's statement in the other House, that Tatas and Birlas there two houses alone owe to IDBI more than Rs.100 crores. This is not the time to go into detail and discuss the role of public financial institutions. But to make industries sick has become a very good business for these industries and IRCI, to say the least has connived somehow with these people to give them money. This is not my say. This has come out through enquiries by those who know things.

14.17 hrs

(SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*)

In this respect the least that can be said is that IRCI has miserably failed to revive the sick units and has become a den of corruption and pilferage defeating the very purpose of the formation of IRCI. This has come out in many reports which have been submitted. Many enquiries have been demanded in this House and in the other House regarding IRCI regarding its activities, its collusion with some private sector people and how money has been drained out and how it has not come back.

Regarding growing sickness and how to meet it, the Government has its policy guidelines issued in October, 1981. And, according to the policy guidelines, I think the Government is moving. There in the policy guidelines they state that the financial institutions have been instructed to monitor. Only the other day the hon. Minister has also stated that the remedy to this growing sickness is early diagnosis. But instead of that indifference is shown to take remedial measures at an early date to stop it. But although there have been persistent demands from all quarters, from the trade unions, from the common people, from people's representatives, that there should be a standing committee, at least it may be attached to

the Finance Ministry or to the Industry Ministry, whose job it will be to see that if there is any sign of sickness it should be considered seriously even at the very incipient stage, initial stage and adequate measures should be taken and although it has been stated in the policy guidelines, neither the IRCI, nor any other agency did that job. All that money was given and the sickness could not be prevented, it could not be recovered or the industries could not be revived.

Sir, we have seen that the Government through its policy has added to the confusion, added to the complexity of the problem instead of helping the sick industries to come out of it. Because the Government, according to the many statements that have come out over and help only viable units. Now it is being proved that these industries may be returned back or sold out or leased out. Does it mean that the Government believes more in the philosophy of hospitalisation ? For the fraudulent practices to continue, the industry should be allowed to become sick deliberately, financial and other assistance should be provided and after they are made viable they will be returned back to the owner or some manopoly houses.

There is a reference to social objectives. What social objective will be served if only viable units, which are considered viable are helped or assisted or taken over and after what I say as hospitalisation returned back to the country ? The social objective lies in considering those which are not considered to be viable, to see how they can be made viable with the help and cooperation of the workers themselves. Because the workers' stake is the most in the industries. They lose their bread. When there is a closure, the workers have no say, either in this Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India that is being proposed, or in the Advisory Committee for the units taken over. Is it the way the Government's policy functions ? The workers' participation, genuine participation of workers in management is being mentioned. I am referring to page 8 where the composition of the Board has been stated. There is everyone, a Chairman, to be appointed by the Central Government, representative of the Reserve Bank, Directors from the other places, other financial institutions, non-official members, etc. but there is no elected representative of the workers. Is it the way the Government is honouring its own policy of workers' participation in management ? The same is true about ths advisory committee regarding the units to be taken over or assisted There is no workers' representative there also. There workers on whose active cooperation the revival depends so much or with whose cooperation the sick industries can be made vialble, have no say.

I request the hon. Minister to see to it that the workers are adequantely represented through election in democratic manner.

Now let me refer to page 16, where there is a reference to the reconstruction assistance fund. It has been said that everything said and done, for granting of any such loan or advance to the industry concerned or for entering into any such agreement, the Industrial Reconstruction Bank shall obtain the prior approval of the Central Government. On political considerations if they think that this concern will be helped, they will be helped, otherwise it will not be helped. And moreover, from experience we notice the role of IRCI during all these 13 years. There are some political pressures There are political consideration and some times-I cannot resist myself from saying-that sometimes considerations are made how much will com to the offers of the political party ruling at the Centre.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why talk of our Government ? Why not in West Bengal ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Because it is the Central Government that is involved. If that is so, it is going to influence the role of this IRBI because everything will be trickling from here. The Chairman can be appointed from here. It seems that it will function at their sweet will.

The Chairman will always look to the Centre. What they think proper about the sickness of an industry, how to revive it, how

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

to make it viable, that will not be the major consideration. For this big and serious job where 29,000 small and tiny units, more than 439 large units have gone sick as of today, a large number of them totally closed and lakhs and lakhs of workers are in the streets starving and dying, you have not listened to their suggestions. Now, you have come out with this piece of legislation that the authortised capital of the Bank, a principal credit and reconstruction agency, would be Rs.200 crores and paid up capital Rs.50 crores. With this money, they are supposed to fulfil this gigantic task as a principal credit and reconstruction agency. I very much like the hon. Minister to raise this amount because with this meagre amount nothing can be done.

Lastly, I have no illusion that this piece of legislation is going to solve any problem because sickness in industry is related to fundamental and basic Government policy pursued by this Government. They are pro capitalist, pro multi-national, pro landlord, etc.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Anti-West Bengal :

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : In spite of that they cannot to anything because people are with us.

I conclude by saying that there are so many recommendation. I am not referring to that. There are many other unanimous suggestions and recommendations and memorandums given by all the trade unions. But you have not listened to the suggestions of workers. In spite of that, you have come out with such a piece of legislation. It will touch only a fringe of the problem. I request you to come out with a comprehensive measure which can meet this problem of growing sickness.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : This Bill seeks to convert the Iudustrial re-construction Corporation of India into a new entity. Of course, the reasons given in the Statement of objects are basically two. One is to get over the difficulties which tt has been experiencing for the last 12 years. And the second point is important as far as this Bill and its objectives are concerned. I quote :

> "to invest the Reconstruction Bank with effective powers to tackle and contain the growing malaise of industrial sickness".

On this subject, I think, many other Members have also participated quite often and suggested many solutions. Nevertheless, the industry plays a vital role in our total economic growth. If you refer to the Sixth Five Year Plan period growth rate you will see that there is a remarkable growth in the industrial sector

I must say that the Government, with their wisdom and prudence, have come forward with liberalised budgetary provisions and legislation in this direction. Now we are having the Approach Paper of the Seventh Five Year Plan as well In this context, it will be advisable to refer to some of the facts and figures which I quoted yesterday while participating in another Bill. The L.K. Jha Committee's Report is out, and an editorial also appeared in one of the dailies in which it is stated that nearly Rs.30,029 crores Government alone have invested in 209 enterprises and the growth is rather dismal. That Committee has stated two basic reasons for this firstly, the excessive centralisation and, secondly, the bureaucratic control. This is the crux of the problem which is facing the industrial sector in our country. Of course, we have achieved very high position in international industrial world, I do not doubt it. What I am suggesting is that the growth would, have been much faster had we taken into consideration some of the recommendations of the various Committees and put them into effect. I would deal with the public sector for a little while because the Bureau of public Enterprises has published many Reports. The public Enterprises Survey for 1982-83 has mentioned about 184 running commercial and industrial undertakings

excluding the financial institutions, out of which 82 have made a profit of Rs.1,517 crores and the remaining incurred a loss of Rs.821 crores. In this context, the Eighth Finance Commission's Report, which we have all gone through, has stated on page 37 that the return on Governmental investment is at the rate of 0.84 per cent. If this is the case of the public sector, then we should have a second thought about this sector as to how to improve it. The Bill aims at giving credit facilities but credit facilities alone, according to me, are not sufficient, something deeper has to be probed in and implemented.

Now, coming to industrial sickness, Rs.25,000 crores have been invested in large, medium and small scale industries. Amazingly, as I said yesterday, the financial institutions alone have invested, or locked in Rs.2,389 crores in 1982 and when we come to 1983, the figure of investment that is locked in jumped to Rs.3,179 crores. May I ask the hon. Finance Minister what are the causes for this, how are we going to utilise this money and is there any possibility to recover it ? This is a very vital aspect when we deal with the industrial credit system. I am not surprised to not that the West Bengal Government has the maximum number of sick industrial units whether large or small.

(*Interruption*)

In our country there are 26,226 small scale units, which produce per year over Rs.27,7000 crores worth of end products. There are the facts and figures about the industrial situation in the country. One hopes that once this Bill is enacted by Parliament, Government will come forward with a practical procedure for dealing with them.

I would say that there should be regional offices wherein they can make final decision. Now the decision is very much delayed. Time factor is very important, though we seldom appreciate the importance of time. If one has to get some credit facilities, it is just like a camel passing through the hole of a needle. Such delays should be avoided. For that the procedure should be simplified. If you have the bitter experience of some of those enterprises, then you will understand what I mean by simplification. Unless these two basic objectives are served by this Bill, I am afraid it would not achieve what the Government desire to achieve.

We have so many financial institutions and agencies for the development of industry. I would suggest that we should have similar institutions for investment in the agricultural sector, which is equally very important.

I will not go into all the causesw for industrial sickness or the difficulties ingetting finance or credit. I hope the hon. Minister will take not of these three suggestions and take proper measures in this matter.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, हम भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक विधेयक, 1984 पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। पिछले साढ़े चार सालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितने ही रुग्ण उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लिया, आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा या बिल ला कर, और हमने उस पर चर्चा की। मैंने कई बार इस सदन में कहा है कि पता नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस देश को किस तरफ ले जाना चाहती है, क्योंकि उसने जो व्यवस्था पैदा की है, उसमें देश के चन्द लोगों के हाथों में पैसा ऐक्युमुलेट हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगपतियों ने एक तरीका निकाल लिया है कि कारखाने के उत्पादन से मुनाफा कमा-कमा कर काला धन इकट्ठा करते जाते हैं और जब कारखाना रुग्ण हो जाता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के साथ साजिश करके उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार पर थोप देते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया उन रुग्ण उद्योगों के ऊपर लगा करके और फिर उनको नया बना करके देती है। आज इस बिल में भी आप सफाई से यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि जिन रुग्ण उद्योगों को जिन उद्योग-पतियों के पास लेकर केन्द्र सरकार सहायता

(श्री जगपाल सिंह)

देकर उनको नया बनाने का काम करेगी उनको उन्हें वापस नहीं देगी । कभी आप इस बात को नहीं कहते । मैं आज भी आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन उद्योगपतियों के खिलाफ जब तक आप सख्त कदम नहीं उठाते जो उद्योगपति अपने प्राफिट का 25 प्रतिशत अपनी इण्डस्ट्री पर नहीं लगाते हैं तब तक यह समस्या खत्म नहीं होगी । आप उनके खिलाफ इस सदन के द्वारा कानून बनाइये, हम पूरे अपोजीशन के लोग उस का समर्थन करेंगे । वे रुग्ण क्यों होते हैं ? क्योंकि वह उद्योगपति आज अपनी इण्डस्ट्री के प्राफिट का कोई परसेंट उन पर नहीं लगाता । केन्द्र सरकार को इस पर बिल लाना चाहिये कि हर उद्योगपति अपने टोटल प्रोडक्शन के प्राफिट का 25 प्रतिशत अपने उद्योग पर लगायेगा । आप कब तक इन पूंजीपतियों के पुराने और बेकार उद्योगों को लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर थोपते रहेंगे ? आज एक तरफ देश में भुखमरी पैदा हो रही है, इस देश के लोगों को आप पानी भी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, कपड़ा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, मकान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ पूंजीपतियों के रुग्ण कारखानों के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके नया बनाकर फिर उनको वापस देने का काम कर रहे हैं, यह कब तक आप करते रहेंगे ? मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस बिल में आप यह ले आइये कि जो इण्डस्ट्रिअलिस्ट अपने कारखाने के ऊपर अपने प्राफिट का 25 प्रतिशत खर्च नहीं करेगा उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जायेगा । ऐसे उद्योगपतियों को ब्लैक लिस्टेड करके नये लाइसेंस उनको दूसरे उद्योग खोलने के लिए मत दीजिए ।

इससे हमारे देश के अन्दर मजदूरों की जो हालत होती है वह भी सोचनीय है । वह उद्योगपति धीरे-धीरे अपनी पूंजी निकालते चले जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों को तनख्वाह भी नहीं मिलती है । तो वर्किंग क्लास के इन्ट्रैस्ट का भी सवाल है । आप उनको गारण्टी दीजिये कि जो वर्किंग क्लास की हालत इस प्रकार के उद्योगों में होती है कि उनको तनख्वाह भी नहीं मिलती है, समय पर बोनस नहीं मिलता, उनकी ग्रेच्युइटी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इन्डिया या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई भी सरकार इसके लिए गारण्टी नहीं दे पाती है, तो वह गारन्टी आप उनको दीजिए । कोई नहीं देखता कि उनके साथ किस तरह का सलूक होता है । मैं वर्किंग क्लास के इन्ट्रैस्ट की एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस तरीके के उद्योगों को मजदूरों की साझेदारी से आप चलवाने की कोशिश करें । अगर एक बार आप मजदूरों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े करके इन उद्योगों को चलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो यह स्थिति फिर नहीं आने पाएगी । वर्किंग क्लास को आप अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दें । आखिर कारखानों को मजदूर ही चलाते हैं, पूंजीपति नहीं चलाते हैं । मैनेजमेंट के लोग जो मध्यम श्रेणी से आते हैं, जो नौकरशाही के लोग हैं । और मजदूर जो किसानों और मजदूरों के बेटे हैं वही मिलकर कारखाने को चलाते हैं । आप एक बार उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करके उन को असिस्टेन्स दे करके कोशिश कीजिये कि मजदूर अपनी भागीदारी से उन कारखानों को मैनेजमेंट के साथ मिल कर चलाये । मेरा सुझाव है यह कोशिश आप कीजिये । मैनेजमेंट और मजदूर को बराबर का साझीदार बनाकर कारखाने को चलाने की प्रथा आप चलायेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान का कोई इण्डस्ट्रिअलिस्ट यह हिम्मत नहीं करेगा कि वह पूंजी के नाम पर या मशीन की खराबी के नाम पर या बिजली न मिलने के नाम पर, किसी भी नाम पर कारखाने को रुग्ण घोषित करके चला जाये । एक बार आपको

हिन्दुस्तान के कैपिटलिस्ट्स के मन में, यहां के उद्योगपति के मन में, यहां के मोनोपली हाउसेज के मनमें यह टेरर पैदा करना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के कैपिटलिस्ट ही हिन्दुस्तान के कारखाने को नहीं चला सकते, मजदूर भी जो डाउनट्राडेन क्लास से आया है, जो हजारों साल से दबा और पिसा है उसके अन्दर भी यह क्षमता है कि वह भी कारखाने को चला सकता है। जो मैनेजमेंट के लोग हैं वह कोई बडे घरानों से नहीं आते हैं। बडे घरानों के लोग तो हाथ पर हाथ रख अपनी कोठियों और बंगलों में बैठे रहते हैं। मजदूर और मैनेजमेंट के लोग मिल कर कारखाने को चलाते हैं। एक बार यह टेरर आप यहां के कैपिटलिस्ट्स के माइण्ड में पैदा करिये ताकि कोई कैपिटलिस्ट अपने उद्योग की पूंजी निकाल कर और ब्लैक मनी कमा करके बन्द न कर सके और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इन्डिया पर बोझ न डाल सके। आप कितने उद्योगों को लेंगे ? अभी आपने बम्बई की टेक्सटाइल मिलों को लिया, कुछ शुगर फैक्ट्रीज को भी लिया और अमृतसर में एडिबल आयल्स की इण्डस्ट्री को लिया। इन इण्डस्ट्रीज की पूंजी कहां चली गई ? जब तक आप सख्त कानून नहीं बनायेंगे हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है। इस काम में पूरा अपोज़ीशन आपको समर्थन देगा। आप उद्योगपतियों के खिलाफ कानून बना कर उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के उद्योगपतियों को आप रिजर्व बैंक या दूसरे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के द्वारा कोई भी असिस्टेन्स मत दीजिये। एक तरफ तो आप उनकी सिक इण्डस्ट्रीज को ले रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनको आप नयी इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए लाइसेंस भी दे रहे हैं। फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के द्वारा उनको करोड़ों रुपए मिलते हैं। आप यह सब बन्द करके नयी इण्डस्ट्रीज को पैदा कीजिए।

आप टोटल बजट का सिर्फ 8 परसेंट ही एग्रीकल्चर पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। यह भारत सरकार की बहुत गलत नीति है। इण्डस्ट्रीज के ऊपर जितना आप खर्च करते हैं उतना ही खर्चा आपको एग्रीकल्चर पर भी करना चाहिये। बिना एग्रीकल्चर के बढ़ाए हुए कब तक आप तेल और दूसरी खाने की चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करते रहेंगे ? आप विदेशों से गेहूं चीनी आयात कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि सुवर की चर्बी भी आपने बाहर से मंगाकर इस देश के लोगों को खिला दी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि 8 परसेंट के बजाय टोटल बजट का कम से कम 25 परसेंट आप एग्रीकल्चर पर खर्च करें। आप देश में अधिक एडिबल आयल्स पैदा करने की व्यवस्था करें। देश में अधिक गेहूं पैदा करने की व्यवस्था करें। चावल और दूसरी चीजें पैदा करने की व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन आप तो हर चीज बिदेशों से ला रहे हैं। हमारे देश की जो बैकबोन है एग्रीकल्चर, उस पर आप केवल 8 परसेंट ही खर्च करते हैं। इस लिए मैं माँग करता हूं कि यह जो स्थिति है इसको बदलिये। यह जो बिल है इसकी भावना से तो मैं सहमत हूं, इसका विरोध नहीं करूंगा लेकिन मेरी यह मांग है कि टोटल बजट का 8 परसेंट के बजाय कम से कम 25 परसेंट आप एग्रीकल्चर पर खर्च करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Industrial

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan)

Reconstruction Bank of India Bill, 1984 I wish to make a few suggestions on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. was constituted in 1971. Due to inadequancy of resources, this Corporation could not function as effectively as it was expected. The objective was to rehabilitate the sick industrial units with loans and to nurse them back to life. When the Government found out that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation Ltd. was nuable to generate adequate resources for this purpose, the decision to convert this Corporation into Industrial Reconstruction Bank was taken. I need not say that a banking institution can generate resources adequate enough for the purpose of rehabilitation of sick units. This Bill seeks to convert the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation Ltd. into Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India. I am sure that this Reconstruction Bank will be an effective and purposeful institution for restructuring the industrial environment in the country. I extend my full support to this Bill.

I demand that a Regional Office of the Bank should be set up in Madras with powers to take decisions on the merits of the case. This financial institution should be enabled to have the necessary autonomy for effective functioning. There should be decentralisation as the industrial needs vary from State to State.

In Madras the large textile mill, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill, is remaining closed for months together now. Similarly, the Angla-French Textile Mill in Pondicherry has been closed for nearly 14 months now. There are some Textile Mills in Coimbatore which are also closed. Besides this, hundreds of small industrial units are sick in Tamil Nadu. The primary reason for industrial sickness is paucity of funds. Thousands of workers are on the verge of starvation deaths. In fact, some 30 workers of Anglo-French Textile Mill in Pondicherry have committed suicide. It is not merel a question of rehabilitating the sick industrial units; it is a question of giving succour to the starving workers. I demand that the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India should advance loans to the sick textile mills in Tamil Nadu and also to small industrial units remaining closed for want of funds.

In this Bill I find that the authorised capital of this Bank is Rs. 100 crores and the paid-up capital is Rs. 50 crores. I suggest that the sum of Rs. 100 crores should be converted into paid-up capital so that this Bank has enough money for rehabilitating the sick industrial units.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : माननीय सभापति जी, भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक विधेयक, 1984 का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इस के उद्देश्य में जो परिभाषा दी है, वह बहुत ही अच्छी है। हमारे जो उद्योग हैं, उनकी स्थिति को आप देखें। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कार्यक्षेत्र में जो कारखाने हैं, उनमें बड़ा भारी घाटा हो रहा है। घाटा इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है कि कोई उसका प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है। प्रबन्ध ठीक है, लेकिन वहां जो लोग लगाए जाते हैं, वे कोई इंजीनियर नहीं होते हैं। मैं इस बारे में आपको कई मिसालें दे सकता हूँ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक कारखाना एक सौ साल से नहान-फाउन्ड्री के नाम से चलता है। वह कारखाना भारत सरकार के अन्डर भी रहा है और इसके बाद वह राज्य सरकार के पास आयी है। और अब यह जो भी बेकार मजदूर हैं उन सबको सरकार को तनख्वाह देनी पड़ती है जो नए कारखाने लगे हैं, उनमें भी घाटा ही घाटा हो रहा है हमारी राष्ट्रीय पालिसी अच्छी है, इसके लिए जब तक टार्गेट फिक्स नहीं किया

जाता है, ठीक पेदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती और यह भी बात है उसमें जब तक मजदूरों को भागीदार नहीं बनाया जाता है, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। जो बोर्ड बना है। उसमें भी जानकर आदमी होने चाहिए ताकि वे कारखाने को चलाने का ठीक से इन्तजाम करें। जहां तक इनको मदद देने का सवाल है, इस दिशा में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

कारखानेदार लोग जब कारखाना लगाते हैं तो उस वक्त मजदूरों की तादाद बता देते हैं कि इतने मजदूर लगायेंगे। बड़े से बड़ा नक्शा बनाकर सब्सिडी ले लेते है और फिर बाद में उसका मिसयूज करते हैं। कई तो इस प्रकार के लोग होते हैं जो भारत सरकार से लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं और फिर बाद में कारखाना नहीं लगाते हैं। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बहुत सी जगहों पर मजदूरों का शोषण होता है। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के परमाणू क्षेत्र के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूं, जहाँ पर कि उद्योग की दृष्टि से विकास हो रहा है। वहां मजदूर कारखाने के मालिक के खिलाफ नारे लगाते हैं और बदतमीजी से पेश आते हैं। मेने उनको कहा कि भाई आप ऐसा मत कीजिए और जो आपकी मांगें हैं, उनको आप सामने रखिए विपक्ष कहते हैं मजदूर हमारे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त हैं। वे लोग जो उनसे हमदर्दी करते हैं और बड़े अच्छे होटलों मे रहते हैं, सरकार को यहां कोसते हैं, विपक्ष कम से कम मजदूरों को सिखाएं कि वे ऐसा न करें। अभी बंगाल के बारे में बात आई तो बंगाल में तो बैंक खुल रहा है। प्रोफेसर साहब कह रहे थे कि हमको शिकायत है कि नहीं बना है, लेकिन वहां पर बन रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के लाखों मजदूरों को बेकार रखना हो तो इसी तरह से रहने से उद्योगों को, नहीं तो यदि धन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रावधान होगा तो वे सुचारू रूप से चलेंगे। लाठी चार्ज और झगड़ा होने की वजह से पंजाब के सारे उद्योग बन्द हैं और वे लोग अब हिमाचल प्रदेश की और आ रहे हैं। राजस्थान के लोग भी हिमाचल प्रदेश की ओर आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर बिजली उपलब्ध है। इसी प्रकार केरल की भी स्थिति है। जहां बिजली है वहां की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन जहां कुछ भी नहीं है, चूंकि वहां के लोग शोर शराबा मचाते हैं, इस लिए उन की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं। इस लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो बार्डर एरिया है, पंजाब लगता है वहां से इन्डस्ट्रीज को हटा कर हिमाचल राज्य के बीच में उन इन्डस्ट्रीज को लगाया जाय, क्योंकि पंजाब का जो झगड़ा है, वह हमको बहुत तंग करता है। आज बार्डर एरियाज में जो उद्योग बन्द पड़े हैं, चाहे वे पंजाब में हों, हिमाचल में हों, उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में हों, अगर उनका उद्योग ठीक प्रकार चलाया जाय तो भी उनकी पूरी कीमत मिल सकती है, जब कि सरकार को उन में लगे रूपये पर करोड़ों रूपयों का ब्याज देना पड़ता है। 26 हजार ऐसे उद्योग हैं हमें देखना चाहिये कि उनमें कितना प्रोडक्शन होता है। हमें उनके प्रोडक्शन पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हम जिस बिल को पास करने जा रहे हैं हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जो उसका बोर्ड बनेगा उस में ऐसे लोगों को लेना चाहिये जिन को उस काम के बारे में जानकारी हो और साथ ही वे उस इलाके में रहते हों। आप बोर्ड में ऐसे लोगों को लेलें, जिनके यहां बैंक की एक भी ब्रांच न हो, जैसे कशमीर से किसी को ले लिया जाय जब कि वहां एक भी ब्रान्च नहीं है तो इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। जहां इस निगम को काम करना है वहां के लोगों को इस में लेना

(श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी)

चाहिये जिस से उस इलाके की जानकारी का लाभ उठाया जा सके ।

आप जिस निगम को बनाने जा रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन ऐसे अफसरों को लिया जाय जिनको उस काम की जानकारी हो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि इन्डस्ट्री फर्टिलाइजर की है और उस में पुलिस के किसी एस० पी० को लगा दिया जाय जिस को उस काम के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं है या एग्रीकल्चर पर बेस्ड कोई कारखाना हो और उस में किसी आइ०ए०एस० आफिसर को लगा दिया जाय जो उस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जनता, तो इस तरह से वह इन्डस्ट्री नहीं चल सकती है । हमें ऐसे लोगों को लेना चाहिसे जो उस काम के माहिर हों ताकि ऐसे उद्योग कामयाब हो सकें और हमारा देश तरक्की कर सके । कृषि इस देश की शक्ति है लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि किसानों को कोई सब्सिडी नहीं मिलती है । यह ठीक है - आई. आर डी. पी. के प्रोग्राम हैं और उससे लोग लाभान्वित होते है लेकिन सही मायनों में देखा जाय तो आम गरीब आदमी को उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता है इस की तरभ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये । आज कठिनाई यह है - अगर कोई फलोर मिल खोली जानी है तो उस का लाइसेंस बड़े-बड़े सेठों को मिल जाता है और वे क्या करते हैं । सिविल सप्लाईज से कनक खरीद कर और उसमें पंजाब का न० 2 का सड़ा गन्दुम मिला कर पीसते हैं और बेचते हैं । इसलिये, मंत्री जी, आप को थोड़ा सतर्क हो कर काम करना चाहिये । अपोजीशन वाले तो इसी तरह बोलते रहते हैं, इन की मुखालफत पर तवज्जह न दीजिये, हमारे पास प्रोग्राम है, आज जगह जगह छापे पड़ रहे हैं जिन से मुल्क में तहलका मचा हुआ है । कई लोग जानबूझ कर अपने उद्योग में घाटा डालते हैं - इन सब को देखना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI G.L DOGRA (Jammu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever little time you give me I try to complete my speech.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister because he has done many good things. Our Finance Minister has taken many a step for stabilisation and development of Indian economy. It is also a measure which has very great and benefic al implications.

15 00 hrs.

It is said that many industries have become sick because the capital has been taken away by their promoters and their directors. At present, there is no institution whose duty it is to study how the sickness develops in a particular industry or in a particular area or in a particular organisation. We have crossed the stage where we were promoting industries and the number of units opened every year were many. When one of the parliamentary committees went to advanced States like Gujarat, they found that the number of new units they were opening annually was about a lakh, but as to how many units were sick, how many units were healthy and how many units were closed, they did not know and there was no agency which could study this and which could tell us what they were producing and how it was being marketed.

The hon. Finance Minister has brought forward a measure for setting up a Bank the sole duty of which is to see that the industries are promoted and they are run properly. It will not only see that the industries are promoted and rehabilitated but it will also provide service by the way of consultancy, technical, managerial, legal, administrativel and marketing assistance. All this help wile be provided by this Bank. This is a uniqu

institution which was much awaited. The people who come from advanced States may not be able to appreciate it. But the people who come from backward States like that of ours and the backward areas in advanced States even will appreciate what type measure it is, how beneficial it will be and how long awaited it was.

It has also many other beneficial roles to play. It will act as an agent of the Reserve Bank and also of the State Bank. It will also, at the same time, coordinate similar activities being performed by various other agencies. There are a number of agencies. But there is no institution to coordinate their activities The people who have some influence are taking the benefit of each and every agency but the people who have no influence and who really require assistance and guidance are just left in the wilderness.

This is a very important measure. The more we deeply study it, the more we like it. Anybody who studies it would like it I do not know where the competition with agriculture comes in. Agriculture also requires assistance But without the promotion of industries, we cannot have even development. We cannot rely only on agriculture. Unless we have industrial development and we see that the industries develop properly and are not allowed to fall sick particularly in the backward areas which are numerous and which are very vast, the country cannot develop. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this measure which, I must say, is a belated measure. Excepting that you criticise the Finance Minister that he should have come earlier with this measure, I cannot conceive of any other honest criticism about this measure.

With these words, I support this measure and I, once again, congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing forward this Bill. It will be a boon for the whole country and particularly, for the backward States and even backward areas in the advanced States.

15.05 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक विधेयक 1984 का समर्थन करते हुए उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं और इस संबंध में जो मेरे विचार हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि रूग्ण उद्योगों को फिर से खड़ा करने के लिए इस विधेयक को लाया गया है या उद्योग की तरफ बढ़ते हुए पिछड़े हुए अपने देश में विकास करना और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उनका संरक्षण करना।

इस दृष्टिकोण से हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि जो उद्योग शासकीय या अशासकीय क्षेत्र का है, उसे कमजोर न होने देना। इस दिशा में शासन पूर्ण रूप से जागरुक है। बहुत से उद्योगपति उद्योग लगाने के नाम पर आकर्षक या राष्ट्रीय हित के उद्योग हैं, उनको सामने रखते हैं। फिर उसमें कठिनाई दिखाकर, दूसरे उद्योग जिससे उनको लाभान्वित होना है, उसकी तरफ पूंजी का परिवर्तन शुरू कर देते हैं और इस उद्योग को घाटे का या बीमार उद्योग बता देते हैं, इसलिए, इस चीज को जांचने और देखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह देखना चाहिए कि हम कौन उद्योग को मजबूत बनाकर आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उद्योग को कमजोर करने के लिए जान-बूझ कर प्रयत्न किया गया है। जिस तरीके से ग्रामीण बैंक का निर्माण किया गया है, उसी तरीके से इस मामले में भी सावधानी बरतना जरूरी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हम उन उद्योगों को एक राष्ट्रीय उद्योग के ऊपर ले जाएं और उसकी एक पूंजी निश्चित कर लें

(श्री केयूर भूषण)

उसके अन्दर जो बचत है, वह स्वयं की उसकी पूंजी है बाकी समाज, उसमें पूंजी निहित कर रहा है। उस पूंजी को एक शेयर के रूप में रख दिया जाए। जो पूंजी शासन लगा रहा है, वह शासन की पूंजी रहेगी उसी तरीके से जो उसकी बचत है, वह केवल मात्र उसकी रहें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग रुग्ण होनेसे सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान वहां के कर्मचारियों को होता है। उसे भागीदार के रूप में सामने लाया जाना चाहिए पूंजी के अन्दर छोटे से छोटे भागीदार को भी आगे लाना चाहिए तब जाकर इस उद्योग को खड़ा करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि जो रुग्ण उद्योग हैं, उन्हें हम देख रहे हैं। बहुत से नए उद्योगपति हैं जो उद्योग की समझ रखते हैं। जिनके पास थोड़ी पूंजी होती है, यदि ऐसे शिक्षित नौजवान और बेरोजगार लोग यदि बैंकों से सहायता प्राप्त करके अपना कोई उद्योग लगाते हैं तो पूंजी कम होने के कारण उनके सामने कई तरह की दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं और कुछ समय बाद उनकी हालत खराब हो जाती है। जैसे पानी का बुलबुला होता है, बारिश के समय उठता है और फिर समाप्त हो जाता है, बैसी ही हालत उनकी भी होती है और कुछ समय पश्चात इनका अस्तित्व ही समाप्त हो जाता है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार को ऐसे छोटे उद्योगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने की दिशा में कदम उठाने चाहिएं जो कि राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से तथा हमारी औद्योगीकरण की नीती को बढ़ाने में भागीदार होते हैं। लेकिन आज कम पूंजी वाले उद्योगों को कहीं से गारन्टी नहीं मिलती और वे अपनी पूंजी लगाकर बर्बाद होते हैं। सरकार की ओर से संरक्षण मिले बिना उनका विकास नहीं हो सकता और बे अपने पंव पर खड़े नहीं हो सकते।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ हम विकास की ओर जा रहे हैं, हमारा देश औद्योगिक उन्नति कर रहा है, यहां उद्योगों का विकास हो रहा है, जैसा हमारे कुछ पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने कहा, हमारा ध्यान इसके साथ साथ कृषि के विकास पर भी जाना चाहिए और जहा की भूमि में उपज ज्यादा होती है, वहां पैदा होने वाली चीजों पर आधारित उद्योगों को उसी क्षेत्र में लगाने की आवश्यकता है। यदि वहां कृषि पर आधारित उद्योग नहीं होंगे तो इससे कृषि के विकास को धक्का लगता है, किसानों को उनकी कृषि का लाभ नहीं होता। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां आजकल गन्ने की खेती सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध होने के कारण, बढ़ती जा रही है, मगर वहां शक्कर का कारखाना एक भी नहीं है। यदि हमारी सरकार उन स्थानों पर शक्कर के कारखाने लगाये, जहां गन्ना पैदा न होता हो और उन स्थानों पर गन्ने की पैदावार बढाये जहां शक्कर का कारखाना न हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में खेती और कृषि का विकास सही मानों में नहीं हो सकता और न ही उद्योगों का विकास हो सकेगा। हमारे देश में ऐसे कई क्षेत्र हैं जहां कृषि पर आधारित काम तो हो रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई उद्योग नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार को कृषि के सही मायनों में विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जहां जिस चीज की पैदावार होती है, उसी पर आधारित उद्योग वहां लगें।

अन्तिम निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि आप कृषि को भी उद्योगों की तरह मानकर बढ़ावा दीजिए। जिस तरह सिक उद्योगों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने की दिशा में यह सरकार काम कर रही है जो उद्योग कमजोर है, उनको लाभांवित करने की दिशा में सरकार ने

कई कदम उठाये हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी तरह कृषि के विकास पर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जब तक हम कृषि को उद्योगों के समान दर्जा नहीं देंगे, किसानों को वैसी सुविधायें नहीं देंगे जैसी सुविधायें छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिए दी जा रही हैं, तब तक हमारी कृषि लाभकारी सिद्ध नहीं हो सकती क्यों कि जब कोई किसान अपनी फसल पैदा करता है तो उसको पानी और सिंचाई की आवश्यकता होती है, वहां ट्यूबवैल लगाने की जरूरत होती है। यदि उसको सिंचाई पानी की सुविधाएं न मिलें तो खेती में वह जितना पैसा लगाता है, देख रेख नहीं कर पाता और वह ऋणी होता जाता है। क्यों कि जितना पैसा ऋण के रूप में वह प्राप्त करके अपनी फसल तैयार करने पर लगाता है, उससे उसकी मुक्ति नहीं होती। मेरा उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं. जिस तरह की सुविधाएं आप उद्योगों के विकास के लिए उपलब्ध करवाते हैं, वैसी ही सुविधाएं कृषि के विकास के लिए भी उपलब्ध करवाई जाएं। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill relates to a very important phenomenon in our country today which is industrial sickness. I am glad that the hon. Minister has been pleased to mention in the statement of Objects and Reasons :

> "to invest the Reconstruction Bank with effective powers to tackle and contain the growing malaise of industrial sickness."

I am glad that this particular phenomenon of industrial sickness has attracted the attention of the Government and the Government has come forward with a Bill to take certain measures to tackle the problem.

At the outset let us understand as to what is the magnitude of industrial sickness today. I have got some figures at my disposal which indicate that in 1979 the number of sick industries was 22,366 and it rose to 28,230 in 1980. There may be an impression that sickness has occurred or is occurring only in the small sector. But that is not so. It has spread in the big sector also. I have got some figures by which it is proved that in 1979 the number of big units which were hit was 378....(*Interruptions*) It is not the question of West Bengal. I will come to Kerala also. Your Chief Minister, Mr Karunakaran made a request to your Government that more than 10000 units in Kerala are sick It is not only the problem of West Bengal, it is the problem of the country and yours also. Can you deny that ?

While the sick units in the blg industries was 378 it rose to 422 in 1981 and in 1983 it rose further. It was 485. Therefore it is not only the small industry which has been affected by this phenomenon. One unfortunate thing is that it has also hit the big units some of which are run by the MRTP houses. Some figures have been quoted wherein it has been stated that more than Rs. 3000 crores of capital have been provided by financial institutions and banks. I am not going into that aspect of the problem. But what is more disturbing is this that the sickness has spread and is also spreading in the traditional industries of ours. Jute industry has been infected by sickness. Cotton textile industry has been affected by sickness. Paper industry has been infected by sickness. Tin industry is also infected by sickness and engineering and some chemical industries are also infected by this disease of industrial sickness. It is a very disturbing and disquieting feature and I think everybody will agree.

Now naturally it raises the question as to what are the reasons for this spreading sickness. You may accuse me that I have got some political predilictions. Naturally I have to resort to certain surveys and reports which show or which identify the basic reasons for this industrial sickness which is growing. The Reserve

(Shri Chitta Basu)

Bank of India recently surveyed 100 sick industrial units and made some startling revelations. It says, '2 units became sick because of labour disputes.' You are very much enamoured of that very word that West Bengal problem is there because there are labour disputes. But the RBI says that out of 100 sick units in the big sector, only 2 were sick because of labour disputes. '23 were affected by slackness in the market 9 were sick because of power shortages and inadequate supply of raw materials and the rest were victims because of their own mismanagement." Therefore, majority of the cases has been the cases of mismanagement. The Reserve Bank has also gone further into the matter and said that the banks also have a role to play. Banks have invested their money and they say that if the banks had intervened at the proper time, the situation may not have arisen at all. Now, some of our friends may have the idea that sickness is always with the public sector undertakings If we analyse we find that of all the sick units all over the country 70 per cent of the units are in the private sector and as I have said earlier about 60-63 percent are due to mismanagement. Therefore, the disease is to be diagnosed properly.

Some of my friends were mentioning that it is the private sector people who were taking advantage of the situation, that is, creating sickness and deriving benefit out of it. Let me amplify. You have taken over thirteen textile mills in Bombay and it was found that the total capital was worth Rs. 12 crores only and they had taken loans from the financial institutions and banks to the tune of Rs. 270 crores and ultimately you had to take over those sick textile units. This is also a very disquieting feature. It causes concern to everybody particularly in view of the fact that eleven big industrial houses have invested only Rs. 126 crores but are having control over a capital of Rs. 26,000 crores. If this figure is correct - I am open to correction then by investing a very very small amount of money as capital these big industrial houses are utilising the public financial institutions investment and are having overwhelming control over the management of the industrial units. If there is mis-management in those, sickness is bound to follow and if sickness is there, I think, the necessary protest from our side would be "save the workers from becoming jobless" and take over those units. And you get very much angry with us when we say all this. Therefore, this is the thing which requires further probe and in-depth study.

Sir, generally, some allegations are made against the State Governments of which West Bengal Government is always at the receiving end. I know the largest number of sick units happen to be in our State. But I would like to point out that whereas the Central government has got all the powers of issuing licences and making investment by public financial institutions the State governments have no power - neither financial nor otherwise. I think the hon. Minister will agree with me that you have got Industrial Development and Regulation Act by which the Government can exercise by which the Government can exercise some regulatory measures in the matter of management. If there is any mismanagement, you can hold an enquiry You can take some corrective steps You can warn the Banks, you can do this thing and that thing. But does the State Government possess any power in this regard? The State Government does not possess any authority in this matter. You cannot simply accuse the Government of West Bengal or for that matter any State Government for the sickness of a unit. It is because of the policy of the Government of India that leads to the sickness of a particular unit and the sickness cannot be looked after or nursed by the State Government. Has the State Government got any regulatory measures to be applied in the private sector or in any other unit in the State? Can the State Government issue any order to any management regarding certain measures to be taken for the better management of a unit?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You can recommend to the Central Government,

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But the State Government cannot *suo motu* enquire into the matter. Does the State Government possess the power to have *suo motu* an enquiry into the affairs of a management of a particular unit? No, Sir. It is the Central Government who will have to institute an enquiry and if they find that there are certain mismanagement, they can exercise certain regulatory and corrective measures. Then how can you accuse the State Government? The State Governments have got neither the financial powers nor the regulatory measures under the law to take corrective steps or to issue even a warning to the management. Therefore, ultimately, the State Government has got only to bear the brunt and not to find a solution. Anyway, I want that this background should be taken note of by the Government and having regard to this fact, although an effort is being made to have a Bank called to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, I do not oppose this motion. But certain steps are to be taken. But my question to the hon. Finance Minister is: Is this possible for the State Governments to cope with the situation arising out of the growing industrial cities? That is the question I would like to pose to the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, you have got a capital of Rs. 50 crores only and it may be possible for you to replenish this amount. There is no doubt about it because you have got the resources of the public sector financial institutions and banks and all the resources can be mobilised. But merely with this particular step of converting the I.R.C.I. into I.R.B.I., the problem cannot be solved. The problem is very big. The problem has spread and to meet that problem the instrument with which you are going to use through this Bill is very meagre, very small. The problem is very big but the instrument that you are creating by this Bill is very small. It cannot cope up with the present situation. Therefore, I say that if the Government is honest and sincere enough to fight the growing menace of the industrial sickness some other methods, comprehensive method, to meet the situation will have to be worked out.

Coming to the Bill proper, I have got one point to make, that is, Article 49. There, I find the old clause, namely, that the Government of India can suspend any agreement, any settlement or any contract, to begin with for two years, and which can be extended by another term of two years. Supposing this bank takes over a particular unit, there was an agreement between the workers and the management. You have got the right to suspend the operation of that agreement for two years to begin with and it can be suspended subsequently indefinitely. It is not to help the workers.

PROF N. G. RANGA: In how many cases have they done?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not know but they want to have this power.

This attitude of the Government is not desirable. The workers are entitled to have certain conditions of work; the workers have certain rights to have agreements, settlements, awards etc and if you want to have the right to suspend the operation of it, I think, it will hit the workers hard. The Government, therefore, should give a second thought to this if they are interested to see that the welfare of the workers is protected.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। इस बिल की भावना का समर्थन करते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने 50 करोड़ की पूंजी किसलिए रखी है ?

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

> "The Bill seeks to convert the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. which was established as a Company under the Companies Act, on 12th April, 1971"

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

1971 के बाद क्या काम किया गया ?. 1971 में आपने एक कम्पनी बनाई उसने क्या काम किया ? उसने काम यह किया कि सिकनेस और बढ़ गई। आपने एक बड़ा अच्छा काम यह भी किया कि इस कम्पनी को बनाने के बाद अब 30 हजार से ज्यादा इण्डस्ट्रीज सिक हो गई हैं ।

So many industrial units were on the sick list at the end of June locking bank funds of about Rs. 30,000 crores.

आपका 30 हजार करोड़ ब्लाक हो गया है । इतनी ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज बीमार हो गई हैं तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है । (व्यवधान) मैं अपने बंगाल के साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके कारण इस देश का बड़ा नुकसान हो गया है। चेतावनी के रूप में नहीं बल्कि एक दोस्त के नाते कहता हूं कि आपकी वजह से इस देश की बैंकें खाली हो जायेंगी। आज 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लाक हो गया है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम हो गई है, सरकार की आय में कमी आई है और यह सब मिसमैनेजमेन्ट की बजह से हुआ है। आज सरकार एक बिल, लेकर आ गई है। जब भी सरकार अपने काम में सफल नहीं होती है तो एक बिल ले आती है। यह जो मरी हुई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको आप क्यों जिन्दा करते हैं ? जिनमे खून नहीं है, जो तपेदिक की बीमार हैं उनको मरने दीजिए। यह क्या तरीका है कि सिक इंडस्ट्रीज को आप पैसा देते चले जायें जो वायबल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो आगे अच्छा काम कर सकती है उनको आप पैसा दीजिए, सिक इंडस्ट्रीज को क्यों देते हैं ?

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आपके बिचार से बीमार को दवा न दी जाए ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप बैठिए। (व्यवधान) मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सिक इंडस्ट्रीज पर आपका कन्ट्रोल क्या है और वे सिक होती क्यों हैं ।

Surely in a poor country like ours, it is a critical situation where crores of rupees of public funds are not being utilised in the productive process. Not only this, it also means that thousands of workers have been rendered jobless because of mismanagement.

एक बात यह भी है कि मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स क्यों नहीं लिए गए । जब इन्डस्ट्रीज सिक हो गई, तो उसको एक स्टैचूटरी कारपोरेशन बना दिया। हिन्दुस्तान की हालत को देखते हुए क्या आपका 50 करोड़ या 200 करोड़ का कैपिटल सफिशियेंट होगा। यह सवाल है, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

एक बात यह है कि

Industrial growth has not helped the poor.

हिन्दुस्तान में आपने काफी इन्डस्ट्रीज बड़ा ली हैं, लेकिन अभी आपके सामने आया है कि—

Studies of International labour Organisation have shown that the share of lower income group in the aggregate income has tangentiallly declined even during periods of rapid industrial growth.

इतना रूपया लगाने के बाद भी गरीब आदमी की आर्थिक हालत नहीं सुधरी है। मैं आपको हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 6 अप्रेल 1984 की कोटेशन दे रहा हूं -

"Industrial growth has not helped the poor."

सिक इन्डस्ट्रोज में जो वायबल यूनिट्स हैं जो कुछ आगे बढ़ सकती हैं, उनको आप फाइनेंस कीजिए आपने जो बोर्ड बनाया है, उसमें हमारा रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। सारे के सारे नोमिनेटेड हैं, जो कि कागज पर आफिस में बैठ कर काम करते हैं और तनख्वाहें पाते हैं। उन्होंने इन्डस्ट्री कभी नहीं चलाई। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स पर श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी जी के बहुत भाषण सुनेंगे, एफ सी आई में कई बार भाषण दिए हैं कि हम पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का घाटा बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। बड़ी खुली बातें कही हैं। कहते है कि वहीं तनख्वाह उंची ले सकता है, जो ठीक तरह से काम कर सकता है। काम के आधार पर तनख्वाह होगी। आपने जो भाषण दिए हैं, उनमें चिन्ता व्यक्त की हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चिन्ता को व्यक्त करते हुए आप सोशियिल आब्जेक्टिव को पूरा कर पायेंगे या नहीं। एक मौका आफिसर लोगों को मिल गया, आफिसर लोग मिल कर इन्डस्ट्री को सिक कर देते है। सिक करने के बाद आपके यहां एक्ट बना हुआ है, उसके मुताबिक काम हो जाता है लेकिन वे लोग दूसरी कंपनी बना लेते हैं और काम भी कुछ नहीं होता। आपका जो बोर्ड है, उसमें इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट और लेबर के लोग होने चाहिए और एक्सपर्टस का नोमिनेशन होना चाहिए। जो प्रैक्टिकली काम करते हैं, उनको ज्यादा अनुभव होता है। किताबी ज्ञान और प्रैक्टिकल ज्ञान में काफी बड़ा फर्क होता है। आपने किसी आफिसर को मुकर्रिर कर दिया और काम सुपुर्द कर दिया और वह थोड़े दिन बाद कहेगा कि जैसी पहले हालत थी और अब भी वही हालत है। यह कानून 1971 में बना था, आज 13 साल के बाद आप यह बिल लेकर आये हैं। इस की सब ने सराहना की है और कहा है कि यह नया कदम है और जो इन्डस्ट्रीज बीमार हो रही हैं यह उनकी सहायता करेगा।...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज): सराहना तो आपने भी की है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: मैं भी सराहना कर रहा हूं लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप थोड़ा सावधानी बरतें। हमारे अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रखें बोर्ड में ऐसे लोगों को लें जो काम करने वाले हों। दो चार इन्डस्ट्रीज को लेकर खुद भी चलायें जब गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है कि हम काम कर सकते हैं तो फिर गवर्नमेन्ट खुद क्यों नहीं करती है। इस बैंक को कहिए -10-20 इन्डस्ट्रीज को चला कर देखे, तब आप दुनिया के सामने कह सकेंगे कि हमारा मैनेजमेन्ट एफिशियेन्ट है, लेबर ठीक काम कर रही है। हम मार्डन टेकनालाजी को काम में ले रहे हैं।

मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनका आप ध्यान रखें। मेरा नाम बोलने वालों की सूची में नहीं था, लेकिन आपने कृपा कर मुझे मौका दिया इसके लिये धन्यावाद।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir. The House is currently debating the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Bill, 1984. I will not take much of your time, but I am of the firm opinion that any new piece of legislation having a bearing on certain vital issues should invariably be referred to a Joint Select Committee.

About this particular Bill which is under discussion now, many Members, including my friend Mr. Daga, have concentrated on one aspect of the matter, as if this particular Bill is meant for the revival of the sick units. This according to me, does not seem to be the case; and the hon. Finance Minister will bear with me, and will vouch later on that the ambit of this particular Bank is not only to finance the industrial sick units; if that is the only objective, then the name of the Bill should not be Industrial Reconstruction

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Bank of India Bill, but it could have been : 'Industrial Medical Bank of India Bill', or something like that.

I have cursorily gone through the provisions of the Bill, because I was asked only half an hour before, by the Whip of my party Mr, Shejwalkar that I must speak on this Bill. Earlier, Mr. R L P Verma was to speak on it, but subsequently our Whip wanted me to speak. So, within half an hour's time, I have gone through the various provisions in the Bill ; and I find that the provisions contained in this Bill are not meant for the revival of the industrial sick units only. That is one of the objectives but the ones which are contained in Clause 18 of the Bill are much wider, and probably it is for the first time that the Government is floating a bank of its own. It is a Government bank. Government will provide Rs.50 crores by way of initial paid-up capital, with an authorized capital of Rs.200 crores. If anything more is required by this particular bank hereafter, it will be the Government alone which will provide funds ; and subject to Government's approval, some shares etc. may be issued, and some loans and advances may be taken by this particular bank. The operations of this bank are not confined to India ; they extend to foreign countries.

The function of this bank is not to provide assistance to industrial sick units alone, but for industrial development also. In that particular connection, without taking much of your time, I would deal with the principal features of this Bill. I will draw the attention of the House to clause 18 of the Bill makes a mention about the objects and business of the Reconstruction Bank.

This makes the whole thing clear as to what are the functions of this Bank ; and now, this is for the hon. Finance Minister to explain to this House as to whether this particular Bank is being charged with the responsibility of not only financing or reviving the industrial sick units but also for industrial development and carrying on certain other activities like research, techno-economic studies, providing consultancy to the government as to how this industrial sickness has to be met and so many other things concerning the total industrial development in this country.

To quote a few, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to clause 18 on page 11 of the Bill. It reads as follows :

> "The Reconstruction Bank shall function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival by undertaking modernisation expansion, re-organisation, diversification or rationalisation of industries, and by co-ordinating similar work of other institutions engaged therein, and shall assist promote industrial development, reconstruction and revival, and undertake rehabilitation or industrial concerns, by providing or procuring assistance and operating schemes for the same, and may, for attaining the said objects, carry on and transact all or any of the following business, namely ;—"

In this particular clause, they have stopped from a to w ; x, y and z, they have left out. Otherwise, they have covered from a to z ; and they have mentioned in this, to quote a few here, clause (b) as follows :

> "Guaranteeing, counter-guaranteeing, or providing indemnity, as the case may be, in respect of- i, ii, iii, and c."

Then on page II, it further says as follows :

> "Providing credit to any State level agency or other prescribed institution, or agency for grant of loans and advances to industrial concerns."

No question about sickness. It further says as follows :

"Providing or obtaining credit from other public financial institutions, scheduled banks and State co-operative banks, for grant of loans and advances to or to furnish guarantees on behalf of the industrial concern.

"Providing infra-structural facilities and raw materials".

The area of operation of this bank is much wider. Then it further says as follows :

"Providing machinery and other equipment on lease or hire-purchase basis."

The area of operation is still much wider. This will be functioning as a leasing company more or less, because you will be providing machinery or other equipment on lease or hire purchase. So, it is not only dealing in financial terms, this Bank will not be only advancing loan, they will be providing mechinery, equipment on lease or hire purchase, that is, they will be more or less entering into a trading area also, that is the business activity also. On page 12 of the Bill, it further says as follows :

"Accepting or discounting of bills of exchange and promissory notes, made, drawn, accept or endorsed by any industrial Concern or by any person selling capital goods manufactured by one industrial concern to another industrial concern."

Here it is on a broker type of thing that you will be performing the job. Then it further says as follows :

"Providing managerial assistance to industrial concerns including nationalised undertaking by deputing officers from its own cadre or a separate management pool constituted for the purpose"

So, this Bank will also act as a catalyst for providing managerial assistance to the nationalised sector as well as to other units also and they will be charging the fee for that also. It further says as follows :

"Undertaking research and surveys for evaluating or dealing with marketing or investments, carrying on techno-economic studies in connection with reconstruction and development of industry and establishment of institutes for such purpose including training of personnel. Collecting information from all concerned agencies relating to industrial sickness and industrial development."

So, the only emphasis with regard to the provisions of this Bill in the background of industrial sickness will not be proper ; this has much wider area ; and that is why I wish to warn this government and caution the hon. Finance Minister.. (*Interruptions*) I am not opposing the Bill. Prof. Ranga, you know my habit for the last 4½ years If I am convinced that the provisions of the Bill are good, without hearing as to what others would say, I have welcomed them; and the same thing I expect from you also in that behalf.

Now I draw your attention to Clause 23. Clause 23 deals with loan, in foreign currency.

23 (1) Not withstandiong anything contained in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 or in any other enactment for the time being in force relating to foreign exchange, the Reconstruction Bank may, for the purpose of granting loans and advances under this Act, borrow, with the previous consent of the Central Government, foreign currency from any bank or financial institution in any foreign country or as otherwise prescribed.

(2) ————

(3) All loans and advances granted by the Reconstruction Bank out of foreign currency borrowed under subsection (1),

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shall be expressed interms of foreign currency as equivalent of Indian currency, calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing in India at the time of grant thereof, and the amount due thereunder shall be repayable in equivealent Indian currency, calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing in India at the time of repayment of such loan or advance."

Now, Sir, the loss will be normal if there are market fluctuations, and what is the interpretation of subclause (3) ? Now, under this Provisons this authority, this particular bank shall be authorised to borrow money in foreign markets. Now the Government itself will not have to go to borrow money from international market It will be through this agency that the Government will be borrowing money. Ofcourse, the Government consent will be necessary, the Government's approval will be necessary. Now, in this particular clause, I am not sure, but I do hope that the Goverment will continue to be as conservative as up to now, with regard to allowing a very blanket borrowing from the foreign markets, in view of the IDBR assistance going down with China coming into the picture, and they will have a different view, IMF having a different attitude, the foreign banks in foreign countries trying to blackmail us —— they cannot do that —— but they are trying to twist and have more interest rates, India having more creditworthiness in the international market, I think, I do not know to what extent this area of operation has been extended to, but the provision has been made in subclause (3) which the House has to appreciate and I would like friends like Prof. Ranga to Comment on this. Here whatever foreign currency is borrowed, that is there with the Bank. When it is made available to the bank concerned here, at the time of advancing that foreign currency to an industry concerned the rate that shall be charged from them will be available here. Supposing we borrow one hundred dollars, and we advance to Mr. Panika, then how much do we get from Mr. Panika ? The exchange rate which is prveailing today, is supposing Rs.10/- a dollar, the bank will debit his account by Rs.10/. He has to repay the sum after three years. After three years he has to repay one hundred dollars, for Rs.1,000/ because the rate is Rs. 10/-. And supposing after three years the dollar rises to our misfortune, then the rate will become Rs. 15/-. Then the Government will have to Pay Rs. 1,500/- in foreign exchange to the foreign bank, whom we have borrowed it under clause, and from the bank will have realise only Rs.1,000 from Mr. Panika and the bank will have to incure Rs.500, sofar as this particular transaction is concerned. Just let us consider this aspect. I do not know how you have done it. This is my interpretation. This is my under standing. Because Clause (3) mentions ——

(3) All loans and advances granted by the Reconstruction Bank out of foreign currency borrowed under sub-section (1) shall be expressed in terms of foreign currency as equivalent of Indian currency calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing in India at the time of grant thereof, and the amount due thereunder shall be repayble in equivalent Indian currency, calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing in India at the time of repayment of such loan or advance."

You may clarify the position. If this is not the position well and good. Because, furthermore you have stated who should decide. In the explanation you have said :

"If any question arises as to whether any fluctuation as aforesaid is a normal fluctuation or not, the same shall be decided by the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final."

Because, earlier you said that this is normal in respect of market fluctuations in foreign exchange and shall be reimbursed by the Government in respect of fluctuations other than what the normal market fluctuations permit.

It means, there has to be a re-imbursement. The Government will have to re-imburse the Bank in case of abnormal market fluctuations. But in case of normal market fluctuations the Bank will have to bear this particular loss. Reading the whole clause as one with the Explanation I understand that in this particular way if we are going to borrow funds from abroad, advancing them for the development of trade and industry which I do not oppose, then this particular provision in sub clause (3) you kindly clarify. The Bank should not be made to incure a loss on this account and the Government should not be made to re-imburse. If the Government has to re-imburse it, it means the whole country has to re-imburse it.

Clause 24 says that the Bank may receive gifts and donations. I fail to understand this. I do not know from whom this Bank will receive gifts and donations. Who is going to make donations ? Where is the question of making gifts and donations to this particular Bank either by the Government or by anybody else ? But you have made a provision like this in this particular clause.

Similarly, you have made a provision in regard to audit that the auditor shall be appointed by the Government. You have also made a provision that the Government can ask the Office of the C&AG of India to carry out the audit in special circumstances if the Government so feels. I once again demand as generally I do, that the governmental spending or governmental activities or commercial corporations whereby the Government and in this particular case has got hundred per cent interest, even then the Government investments are more than Rs.5 or 10 crores, normally the audit is carried out by the organisation of the C&AG of India.

The area of operations of this particular Bank is very wide and a lot of risk is also involved because its activities are not going to be restricted within the country, but this particular Bank has been authorised to carry on its activities abroad also. It may make advances to State agencies and other banks also. It may stand as guarantee. It will underwrite debentures, shares, treasury bills, deposits, promisory notes and what not. In view of this, I would humbly suggest that the account should invariably be got audited by the C&AG of India. It is true that the report shall be placed on the Table of the House. This is one food feature in this particluar Bill. But then I would sincerely wish that in relation to a bank which is of its own kind and being floated for the first time by the Government of India for specified purposes and having such varied activities in its sphere and jurisdiction, I think, it will be a wise thing to have the accounts audited by the C&AG of India.

I welcome the measure. I am not opposed to it. But the objectives that have been mentioned inthe Bill seem to be very laudable. If this particular Bank is able to start training institutes for managerial purposes, is successful in having managerial cade and able to provide efficient management to our nationalised industry and public sector undertakings, then I do hope that in this particular case, this Bank will be doing a great service so far as industrial revival and industrial development is concerned. I think, this is going to be a nodal point for the Finance Ministry, Finance Minister and the Government for the total overall industrial development.

Lastly, I would again wish to caution you that never utilise the provisions of take over of this Bill out of any ill-will against any one. There are provisions and there is an authority. That has to be there in some cases. But then it is not necessary that you are always there. Somebody else may come over there. So, any misuse of the provisions or authority being granted to the Governments or to this Bank in this particular Bill for take over, should not be there to de-stabilise a better management in the garb of a particular fault or lapse on the part of the concern. I am one with the Government and I am one with you on this.

16.00 hrs.

Those erring units should be taken to task and I can go a step further that if you are going to take over one sick unit of a big industrial house, take over one healthy unit also of the same industrial house Make a provision that in case their industry is going down, if it is going to fall sick, they must inform the Government in advance that consecutively for the last three years their profits are going down and that they are apprehending a sickness in their industry, so that the Government can take some preventive measures. But it so happens that the industry falls sick. Till it gives milk, the cow is milched by those owners and proprietors and when it becomes useless, it is send to the *gaushala* which is owned by the Government, the *pinjrapole* which is owned by the Government, So, the Government of India should not become a *pinjrapole* for all sick units. Not that the time has not come, the time has come now when this Parliament will have to give a new thrust to our take over business so far as the sick units are concerned. You are taking over units because 5,000 people will become jobless, they will be on the roads but have you ever cared for those five lakhs people being on the roads who are in the rural sector ? You are worried about the 5,000 people who are in the organised sector but you are not worried about those lakhs of people who are in the unorganised sector and we too are to be blamed for that. Just because they are in the unorganised sector, should they be thrown on the roads ? I do not say that workers should be made jobless. Some sort of a mechanism has to be evolved. I am against it. With regard to lock-outs, lay-offs or strikes, I have got a different thing to say, but the workersl interest should be safeguarded. Just because these workers are going to be jobless, you are going to take over. You must find out as to why they are becoming jobless. It is because the industry is going to be closed. Now, why the industry is going to be closed ? It is because it has become sick. For how many years it was sick, why no preventive measures were taken, who is responsible for this, all that must be found out. So, a cautious approach has to be there with regard to this indiscriminatory and arbitrary take-over and nationalisation of all units whichsoever falls sick. After all, this is a drain on the entire economy of the country, so everybody has to bear the burden and the brunt of the nationalisation and take over of these sick units. So, we have to go deep into the whole measure and find out the causes and provide a remedy whereby these units are not made to be sick they become sick that is all right, but they are not made to be sick. Just to have the comforts and luxuries of Willingdon Hospital if I go and admit myself in the new Nursing Home nobody would appreciate it, So, in this particular context, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should keep in mind and should give a filip to the various objectives that have been embodied in the various provisions of the Bill, particularly Clause 18 but we should be very cautious about the powers being misused by the banks so far as the foreign borrowings are concerned. The interest rates are going up, people are bent upon extorting more money from us, the money can go down the drain and that may ultimately result in losses and then the whole country will have to bear the burden. So, with all that I welcome the measure and wish this Government to sincerely and successfully carry out the provisions that are contained in the Bill..... (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : How Long ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : How long I am not much worried about it. How much difference does it make if one single man has ruled this country for fifty years or if one party rules it for hundred years or five or ten. years, it is immaterial. The material aspect is whether we are able to serve the people or not. According to me we have not been able to serve the people. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Sathe at one point of time, it is hardly ten million people in this country who are reaping the fruits of development in this country. Mr. Sathe may be remembering his words. I am one with him on this score that by and large people are deprived of the

fruits of development in this country and so we have to find out ways and means so as to make available the fruits of development to each and every citizen in this country. With these words I welcome the measure and caution the Government about the misuse of the provisions of this Bill.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इन्डस्ट्रीयल रीकंस्ट्रक्शन बैंक आफ़ इंडिया बिल का समर्थन करती हूं।

बैंकों द्वारा जिस इंडस्ट्री की इम्परुवमेंट के लिए पैसा दिया जाए, उसकी व्यवस्था को ठीक करना भी आवश्यक है।

16.06 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*)

इंडस्ट्री के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए बैंक बहुत पैसा दे रहे हैं उसके लिए हम धन्यवाद देते हैं, लेकिन हमें इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिये कि जिस इंडस्ट्री के लिये पैसा दिया जा रहा है, उसके लिये रा मैटीरियल और मार्केटिंग की ठीक व्यवस्था है या नहीं। इसके साथ साथ बैंको को लोकल इंडस्ट्रीज और विशेष रूप से स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को एनकोज करना चाहिए गवर्नमेंट को अपनी जरूरत का सामान ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज से ही खरीदना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि यथापि बोल्ट और नट आदि लोकल इंडस्ट्री से लिए जा सकते हैं, मगर उन्हें दूर कलकत्ता से मंगाया जाता है। चूंकि लोकल इंडस्ट्री से सामान नहीं खरीदा जाता है, इसलिए वह सिक हो जाती हैं, लोन को वापस नहीं कर पाती है और इसलिए उसको पैसे देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है।

जहां तक हो सके, इंडस्ट्री में लोकल लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट देना चाहिए। सरकार इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए जमीन लेती है, मगर यह व्यवस्था नहीं करती कि जो लोग उस जमीन पर खेती करते हैं, उन्हें इंडस्ट्री में एम्पलायमेंट दी जाए।

इंडस्ट्रीज के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए स्टेट लेवल के साथ साथ डिस्ट्रिकट लेवल पर भी सेमिनार और वर्कशाप होने चाहिऐ, जिससे इंडस्ट्री चलाने वालों को टेकनिकल एडवाइस और टेकनिकल नालेज मिल सके। उन लोगों को बैंकों से लोन दिया जाता है, लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि उन्हें टेकनिकल एडवाइस मिलती है या नहीं। बैंकों से लोन लेने में बहुत टाइम लगता है और अनएम्पलायड एजूकेटिड यूथ फेड अप हो जाते हैं। वे लोन के लिए एप्लिकेशन देते हैं और लोन मिलने में महीनों लग जाते हैं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इंडस्ट्री आफिस में बैंक के प्रतिनिधि और टेकनिकल आफ़िसर को भी बैठना चाहिए, ताकि वे देख सकें कि इंडस्ट्री फ़ीज़िबल है या नहीं। सारा काम एक ही आफिस में हो जाना चाहिए।

अनएम्लायड यूथ्स को हर एक आफ़िस में, बैंक में, टेकनिकल आफिस में हर एक जगह घूमना पड़ता है। इसलिए उनको एनकरेजमेंट देने के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो यह स्कीम इंट्रोड्यूस की है अनएम्पलायड एजूकेटेड यूथ्स के लिए उसके लिए हम बहुत कोशिश कर रहे है लेकिन अभी भी अनएम्पलायड लोग बहुत हैं। अनएम्पलायमेंट को कम करने के लिए यह एक सुझाव मैं दे रही हूं कि इस में जल्दी करनी चाहिए और जल्दी उनको जवाब मिलना चाहिए। हम इतना आगे तक तो आए हैं, इस का लोगों ने स्वागत किया है लेकिन और ज्यादा स्वागत लोग करें इस के लिए इतना और हम

(श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति)

करना पड़ेगा कि उनको हरएक आफिस में और इधर उधर घूमना न पड़े ।

वीकर सेक्शंस लोन्स के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । उसके लिए कुछ स्पांसर्ड एजेंसीज का काम लेते हैं, उन के जरिए से देते हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां सब्जी बेचने वाले या टोकरी बनाने वाले होते हैं, उन को पांच छः सौ से ज्यादा नहीं चाहिएं । उस के लिए भी उन को किसी न किसी स्पांसर्ड एजेंसी के पास जाना पड़ता है मेरा सुझाव है कि एक हजार के नीचे जो लोन देते हैं इस के लिए उनको स्पांसर्ड एजेंसी के पास जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़नी चाहिए । उनको डायरेक्ट ही बैंक्स से दे सकते हैं । वीकर सेक्शंस के लिए स्पांसर्ड एजेंसी के पास जाना और बर्कर्स के पास जाना, फिर डिपाजिट देना इन सब में बहुत मुश्किल पड़ती है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बैंक वाले स्पांसर्ड एजेंसी से बात कर लें या नहीं तो स्पांसर्ड एजेंसी वाले बैंक से बात कर लें दोनों के पास जाने में वीकर सेक्शंस को बहुत मुश्किल पड़ती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जल्दी होना चाहिये, उनकी अप्लीकेशन मिलते ही तुरंत उनको मिलना चाहिए ।

इन्डस्ट्रीज में जो बर्कर्स काम कर रहे हैं उन के लिए हाउसिंग की बहुत बड़ी प्राबलम बन रही है । हाउसिंग के लिए उनको लोन देना पड़गा । अगर उनके पास थोड़ी बहुत जमीन हो तो उन को मकान बनाने के लिए लोन देना चाहिए । हम तो यह सोचते हैं कि उनको बना कर दे देंगे लेकिन उसमें बहुत समय लगेगा । अगर उनके पास जमीन हो तो थोड़ा मकान बनाने के लिए उन को लोन देना पड़ेगा । उस से उनकी इन्डस्ट्री में काम करने में सुविधा मिल जायगी ।

इस में बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को मैंने देखा है 15 डायरेक्टर्स आपने रखे हैं लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि कहीं भी किसी भी बोर्ड में किसी महिला को डायरेक्टरशिप आप नहीं देते हैं । इसमें भी आपने एक भी महिला को नहीं रखा है । महिलाओं ने छोटी छोटी काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज अपने अपने घरों में बना रखी हैं । मेरा यह अनुभव है कि महिलाओं की जो प्राबलम होती है वह मर्द से ज्यादा महिलाएं जानती हैं । इसलिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा निवेदन है कि ये जो 15 डायरेक्टर्स आप ने रखे हैं इन में कम से कम एक महिला को आप आवश्य रख दीजिए ।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : एक नहीं एक से अधिक को दीजिए ।

श्रीमति विद्या चेन्नुपति : एक से अधिक को रखिये तो हमें खुशी होगी । लेकिन अभी जो है उसमें तो 15 में से एक भी महिला को नहीं रखा है । मैं आशा करती हूं कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बहुत ही डायनामिक हैं, वह इसमें कम से कम एक महिला को जरूर रखेंगे । एटलीस्ट वनवूमन जरूर पन्द्रह डायरेक्टर्स में होनी चाहिये । आप दो दे दें तो हमारे लिए बहुत सुविधा होगी क्यों कि एक महिला को तो हरएक मीटिंग में बैठने में बहुत मुश्किल होगी अगर दो दे दें तो सुविधा हो जाएगी । जो फील्ड में काम कर रही हैं उन में से एक महिला को आप जरूर इसके बोर्ड आप डायरेक्टर्स में रखें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो फील्ड लेवेल पर काम करते हैं, सोसाइटी में काम करते हैं उन के लिए तो जरूर एक डायरेक्टशिप आपको देनी चाहिये । आपने तो सारे आफिसर्स को ही रख दिया । इन 15 डायरेक्टर्स में सारे के सारे

आफिसर्स रखे हैं। उस में आपने स्पेशल नौलेज रखा है, और एक्सपीरिएंस रखा है। स्पेशल नौलेज में जो लोग समाज में काम कर रहे हैं उन में से एक को रखिये। वरना जो भी बैठते हैं उनको प्रैक्टिकल नौलेज बिलकुल नहीं होता है। हम समाज में काम करती हैं हमें यह मालूम है कि कहां-कहां गलतियां हो रही हैं।

इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि महिला सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं में से एक महिला को अवश्य रखा जाये। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे इस सुझाव को जरूर मान लेंगे। मैं आशा करती हूं कि मैंने जो और सुझाव दिये है उनके सम्बन्ध में अपने उत्तर में वे जरूर कहेंगे। आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया उसके लिये आपको धन्यावाद।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, this Bill is in fact a replacement and further extension of IRCI, which came into being in 1971. Many friends from this side and that side have repeated one question : How did this IRCI function ? What is your estimate of its functioning ? Sir, in many places the IRCI has become ILCI, which means, Industrial Liquidation Corporation of India; Sir, many friends have told, and of course it is a fact that in clause 18 of this Bill you have extended the purview which was not present in the case of IRCI. But sickness is one of the factors which you have to fight, for which this Bill has been brought. As Comrade Rup Chand Pal has stated very categorically, to declare an industry as 'sick' has become an industry itself and the RBI itself stated that the reason for sickness is mismanagement. It this connection the West Bengal question has always been raised. There is some movement of working class in West Bengal. It is logical that when the Left front Government has come there fighting for their demands, sometimes there may be excesses on the part of the labour' but despite all these things, the RBI has come to the conclusion that only 2 per cent of the sickness is due to labour. But most of the sickness is due to mismanagement. Naturally, this should be borne in mind. In this connection I beg to submit one thing. What are your proposals for preventing this sickness ? Shri Satish Agarwal has lauded this Bill by quoting clause 18.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : (Narasaraspet); In a very constructive way.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is a big thing. But we from our own experience know that many bad things can be done by making many laudable announcements. I don't expect that this thing will happen here. But simply by announcing good and laudable things we do not achieve them. Some 20 years ago you have given the slogan of a socialistic pattern of society. But I think you don't even mention 'socialism' now. (*Interruptions*). I ask what is your 'socialism' ? What do you mean by 'socialism' ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : It is not yours.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is yours ? I want to know what is yours.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Socialistic capitalism.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : My socialism means socialization, my socialism means black money won't remain, my socialism means land to the tillers and their cooperatives, my socialism means...

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Collaboration with America.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, we don't collaborate with American imperialism. He is a little bit agitated. Day before yesterday it came out in the press that Shrimati Indira Gandhi mentioned one American agency for creating troubles in

(Shri Narayan Choubey)

Punjab. But out of fear, today she has stated that she has not mentioned that. (*Interruptions*). So, who are defending... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : She has not mentioned the name of the country, that is what she has said.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Let me conclude. Swraj Paul, a blue eyed industrialist, whom you have supported too much, the news about him has come in to-day's newspaper. (*Interruptions*) only to-day, he has perhaps brought out a book on Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our Rashtrapati has been kind enough to give a forwarding note to it in releasing this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Is it relevant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Perhaps in his eyes he has seen red. Eleven big houses control Rs. 28,000 crores, investing only Rs. 145 crores. Do they not make any profit ? They make profit. He says that they make profit to the tune of at least Rs. 5500 crores a years. These eleven Houses, it is his information. That they have kept Rs. 25,000 crores of black money in European banks. This is what he has stated.

I want to know what are the provisions in this Bill to stop it. Unless you make a provision to stop it, whatever money you can put in the channel, it will go.

You are from Bengal. I would like to submit about ICRI. How does it function in Bengal ? Actually 'Caterpillars, Containers and Closures are closed down, de-natified. There is lock out in Bangodaya Cotton Mill. Bengal Pottery is in a very critical situation. Their future is un-certain. You are bringing this Bill. You should immediately nationalise this which is working with 40% capacity. Workers are sitting idle. You know great Bhagat against whom all the trade unions have been raising their voice and to-day he is in Jail. He could not be tackled. They have successfully defalcated amount of nearly Rs. 3 crores. He is in jail. That Bhagat is of Bengal Pottery. We suggest that this factory should be nationalised immediately if you want to save it. I hope you can save it, if you place a proper man to man it. At the same time, Hindustan Pilkington and Glass factory is in the lock out. Recently press reports have come that this is a very big factory. It can be saved. It can earn foreign money provided you find a proper man to man this. I do not think that Government of India has no resources to find out a proper man to man it. I hope you will see to it.

In West Bengal we have got 13 NTC mills which produce grey cloth. Sanforizing, mercelising, bleeching is not done there. A new Corporation Textile Processing Corporation at the cost of Rs. 6 crores has been established by the Government of India. It is a very good factory. It has got very good machinery. But such is our bad luck, and such is the connivance of officers of various industries that this factory does not get orders from NTC Mills. Private parties buy cloth from N.T.C. mills and the same is processed in this factory un—officially illegally and they make huge profit. I hope you will look to this that this Textile Processing Corporation which you have set up at the cost of Rs. 6 crores get direct job from the N.T.C.

Now, Sir, at the end, I again want to wish him good luck that he proceeds in a proper manner. Of course, whatever good things you want to do, you cannot do it properly. Still I hope you do good things properly by having this Bill passed. I hope, you will bring forward some measures and take some steps so that organised sickness in industry be put an end to and you get hold of erring industrialists and give them punishment.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इन्डस्ट्रीयल रीकंस्ट्रक्शन

बैंक आफ इण्डिया बिल 1984 का समर्थन करता हूं। इस बिल के पीछे जो भावना है वह बहुत अच्छी है और निश्चित तरीके से इसके जरिये देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी। मगर जिस प्रकार के प्रावधान इस में रखे गये हैं उन से जितनी सेवा करना चाहते हैं वह पूरी हो पायेगी इसमें मुझे थोड़ा सन्देह है। इस में आप ने तय किया है कि अथोराइज्ड कैपिटल 200 करोड़ रुपये होगा, पेड-अप कैपिटल 50 करोड़ रुपये होगा, 50 करोड़ में से 20 करोड़ रुपया आप जिस कम्पनी को ले रहे हो उस को दे दोगे तो बाकी जो 30 करोड़ बचेगा उस में जितने काम अपने बतलाये हैं, जो सैक्शन 18 में दिये गये हैं, उन को व्यवस्थित तरीके से कर पायेंगे या नहीं यह विचार करने की बात है।

यदि आप इतने सारे आब्जैक्ट्स को न लेकर, एक आब्जैक्ट लेते कि सिक यूनिट्स को क्योर करेंगे उनको वापस लाइन पर लायेंगे, उनका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेंगे, तब बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था होती। सिक यूनिट्स का मामला बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, जिनको मैनेज करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। अभी हमारे बी०जे०पी० के श्री सतीश अग्रवाल बोल रहे थे और वे कह गये कि सिक यूनिट्स को टेक-ओवर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जब कि इनके ही क्षेत्र में एक सिक यूनिट पड़ी हुई है जिस के टेक-ओवर के लिये ये खुद कह रहे थे। यह गलत बात है - इस तरह से यहां पर बोलना और बाहर जा कर कुछ और बोलना, अलग-अलग तरीके से बातें करना, यह निश्चित तरीके से मजदूरों के साथ बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात है ...

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : यह अपनी अपनी समझ की बात है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वहाँ के मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में आपको यह कहना चाहिये था कि इतने हजार मजदूर जो मिल के बन्द होने की वजह से बेकार हैं उन को रोजी रोटी मिलनी चाहिये और यह तभी मिल सकती है जब उस मिल का टेक-ओवर हो या नेशनलाइजेशन हो या फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीचूशन के जरिये मैनेज हो। इसलिये मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यहां पर लोग जो इस तरह की बात कर देते हैं, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो आब्जैक्ट्स आप ने लिये हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा ले लिये हैं, जिन को आप पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे और इस तरह से जो मैन आब्जैक्ट रीकंस्ट्रशन का रिवाइव करने का है, वह गौण हो जायेगा। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि एक आब्जैक्ट ही आप के सामने मुख्या होना चाहिये कि सिक यूनिट्स को रिवाइव किया जाये, उनकी बीमारी को दूर किया जाए और सिक होने की वजह से जो मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं उनको रोजी रोटी दी जाय।

अब अगर यह देश के तमाम सिक यूनिट्स को लेगा तो 200 करोड़ रुपये से कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। आप इस में अधिक धन की व्यवस्था कीजिए। आप के पास फाइनेन्शियल इस्टीचूशन्ज हैं उन का पैसा इस बैंक के जरिये इन सिक यूनिट्स में पहुंच सकता है। इसलिए इस बैंक को दूसरी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशन्ज के जरिये पैसा दिलवा कर इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। आप ने इन फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीचूशन्ज से अब तक जिन इन्डस्ट्रीज को पैसा दिलवाया है, उन के पीछे कोई मानिटरिंग व्यवस्था नहीं है और जितना पैसा दिलवाया है वह सारा पैसा खा-पी गये हैं, ऐसेट्स को दूसरी जगह ट्रांस्फर कर दिया है या मिसमैनेजमेन्ट की वजह से यूनिट को सिक

(श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास)

यूनिट बनाने की कोशिश की है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीचूशन्ज का पैसा आप के इस बैंक के जरिये मिलना चाहिये तब जाकर यह सारी व्यवस्था ठीक बैठ पायेगी। तब जाकर के सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से बैठेगी। इसलिये इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। अगर यह व्यवस्था करेंगे तो आपकी व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से चलेगी।

आपने इस बिल की क्लाज 39 में टेक ओवर की बात कही है। जिन इन्डस्ट्रीज का मेनेजमेंट खराब है और मिसमेनेजमेंट की वजह से वे इंडस्ट्रीज सिक हुई हैं उनका टेक-ओवर करने के सिवाये और कोई चारा नहीं है। आप टेकओवर करने में विश्वास नहीं करते। अब आप यह बिल लाये हैं और यह बैंक बनाने जा रहे हैं। इस बैंक के जरिये से आप सभी सिक यूनिट्स को टेकओवर करने की व्यवस्था कीजिए या अपनी फाइनेंशयल इंस्टीच्युशंस के जरिये से टेकओवर करने की व्यवस्था कीजिये जिससे कि हजारों मजदूरों को लाभ मिल पाये।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की एम०टी०एम० के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने कल भी कहा था। यह एक वाएबल यूनिट है और सन् 1960 में सरकार इसको टेकओवर किया था। आठ साल तक यह सरकार के कब्जे में रहा और आठ साल तक 40 लाख रु. साल का इसमें मुनाफा हुआ इस में मीटेक्स बनियान बनते हैं जो कि विदेशों में भी जाते हैं। इस प्रिन्टिंग शीट्स बनती हैं जो कि बहुत मशहूर हैं। ऐसे अच्छे यूनिट को मेनेजमेंट ने मिसमेनेज कर के सिक बना दिया। इतना वाएबल यूनिट सरकार ने आठ साल तक अपने पास रख कर 1968 में मालिकों को लोटा दिया। पता नहीं किन कारणों से ऐसा किया गया। हम ट्रेड यूनियन की तरफ से बराबर सरकार से कहते रहे कि यह सरकार के पास रहना चाहिये, अगर यह पूंजीपतियों के पास चला गया तो यह बर्बाद हो जाएगा। इस सब विरोध के बावजूद यह यूनिट पूंजीपतियों के पास चला गया जिन्होंने इसे बर्बाद कर के रख दिया। किन कारणों से यह यूनिट पूंजीपतियों को दिया गया, इसके बारे में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी देखना चाहा और फाईल मांगी यह देखने के लिये कि किस अधिकारी ने इस यूनिट को वापस देने का प्रस्ताव किया था। लेकिन फाईल मांगने पर कह दिया गया कि वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसी वाएबल इंडस्ट्रीज को वापस कर दिया गया। अब फिर उस इंडस्ट्री को टेक ओवर करने की बात आती है। इसमें इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। यह एक वाएबल यूनिट है। अगर यह वाएबल यूनिट नहीं होता तो पूंजीपति कभी इसको वापस नहीं लेते। इस वाएबल यूनिट को टेकओवर करना चाहिये ताकि जो ढाई हजार मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं उन को रोजी रोटी मिल सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है।

आप इस बैंक का हेड आफिस कलकत्ता में रखने जा रहे हैं। आप इस बैंक के द्वारा सारे देश में इंडस्ट्रियल रीकंस्ट्रक्शन करना चाहते हैं और सारे देश में इसकी शाखाएं भी खोलना चाहते हैं। आप इसका हेड आफिस कलकत्ता में रख कर बिल्कुल एक तरफ इसे रख रहे हैं। यह देश के बिल्कुल एक तरफ होगा। इसका हेड आफिस आपको दिल्ली में रखना चाहिये ताकि यहाँ से यह बैंक सारे देश को अच्छी तरह से कवर कर सके दिल्ली में ही इसका आफिस रखने से सारे देश के सिक यूनिटों को आप अच्छी तरह से देख सकेंगे। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। कलकत्ते में तो पहले ही बहुत बीमार यूनिट हैं और यह दो सौ करोड़

रुपया तो उन्हीं पर खर्च हो जायेगा । इसलिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका हेड आफिस अगर दिल्ली में रहेगा तो यह सारे देश के लिये उपयोगी हो सकेगा । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बैंक में जहां आप अपने अधिकारी नोमिनेट करेंगे, रिजर्व बैंक का प्रतिनिधि होगा, आपके सेक्रेटरी होंगे, इस तरह से 15-16 आदमियों की नियुक्तियां इसमें आप करेंगे । लेकिन आप इसमें पूंजीपतियों को नहीं रखिये । अगर आपने इसमें पूंजीपतियों को भर दिया तो वही पूंजीपति अपने यूनिट को सिक करके आपके इस बैंक से रुपया लेंगे । इसलिये पूंजीपतियों को इसमें शामिल न कीजियेगा । अगर कोई भी इस बैंक के पैसे का दुरुपयोग करेगा तो उसके संबंध में निश्चित रूप से ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may send your suggestions to him.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें होना चाहिये । पूंजीपति का जब विरोध किया है तो निश्चित रूप से मजदूर को रखना आवश्यक है । हमारे सी०पी०एम० के भाई तो इसको पूंजीपति की तरह से चट करने में लग जायेंगे । इसलिये, इसमें इन्टक का प्रतिनिधि रखेंगे तो निश्चित ही वह इसमें सहयोग करेगा .....(**व्यवधान**) जितने आबजेक्टिव्ज आपने रखे हैं, अगर उनको पूरा कर सकते हैं तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा । सबसे पहली चीज सिक यूनिट्स को रिवाइव करने की है, इसके लिए एक अलग सैल बना दिया जाये । उसका और कोई काम न रहे तभी हम देश की सेवा कर सकेंगे और लाखों मजदूर जो काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी भी सेवा हो सकेगी । यह बहुत बढ़िया बिल है । इंदिरा जी के राज में मजदूरों की बहुत बड़ी सेवा हो रही है । सतीश जी ने भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मजदूरों के बारे में कहा है । जो काम इंदिरा जी ने किया है, वह और कोई सरकार नहीं कर सकती और इतने प्रोग्राम भी और किसी सरकार ने नहीं चलाए हैं । मेरे क्षेत्र की यूनिट पिछले चार महीने से बन्द है । उसके ढाई हजार मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । उनकी रोजी-रोटी का भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, This Bill seeks to convert the Industrial Reconstruction Corparation of India Ltd. into Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India. This amendment is a post-mortem of the Corporation.

Before coming to post-mortem, we are supporting the post-mortem. We are not going against post-mortem. Anyway, we have to do the post-mortem to bring our country on par with other Industrially developed countries.

This Industrial Reconsiruction Corporation of India Ltd. was commissioned in the year, 1971. It went on transacting so many businesses in so many aspects till now which is a long period.

I want to know from this Government why it did not function properly, who were the persons responsible for the mismanagement of this.

I want to know clearly from the hon. Minister in the course of his reply to the debate whether any action has been taken against those people who are responsible for mismanagement for eating away just like cats and rats all the public money which is nothing but the peoples taxes.

(Shri K. Mayathevar)

As far as industrial development is concerned, my hon. friend from Tamilnadu has properly pointed out that Tamilnadu has been neglected for a very long time. I earnestly and very honestly and strongly with all my force demand that this Government should set up one of the units of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank out of its four or six units in this country in Madras in the interests of the uplift of the industrial development of the people of Tamilnadu and South.

The Government, when it came to power in 1980, promised to the 70-crore people of this country that they would contain the inflation and reduce the price level. But that was not done. You have not kept up the promise that you have made in your election manifesto. You have failed to protect the middle class people, the poor people and the downtrodden people of this country form this unparallelled and unprecedented rise in the prices of all essential commodities and consumer goods of common man.

It is your duty to solve the unemployment problem in this country I have got a copy of the 20-point programme which I collected for the purpose of putting questions. But the Question did not come up and, therefore, I could not use it. In the 20-point Programme you have not mentioned as one of the points that you would solve the unemployment problem in this country. You have thus failed to protect the unemployed graduates and the uneducated unemployed in both urban and rural areas.

Yourself and Mr. M.G.R. of Tamil Nadu have formed an alliance to fight against the democratic opposition in Tamil Nadu; you have formed a United Front.

You were able to dismiss the DMK Government in Pondicherry Of course, that Ministry had been formed by the DMK in alliance with the Congress-I. But you dismissed that Government without even giving them an opportunity to prove the majority of the DMK Members in the Assembly. I was not at all happy about it. But you did it. That was the destiny of the people of Pondicherry. But after taking over the Pondicherry Government's power in your hands, the first thing you did was to close the Anglo-French textile mill. More than 15,000 employees are now in the streets without employment for the last so many months. Have you applied your mind to reopen the mill ? Your agent is there, your representative is there 'undemocratic'representative, I can say, because we do not want any Governor at all; we want to amend the Constitution, you are having Governors under this Consititution. Have you applied your mind to reopen the mill and thus save the 15,000 workers in Pondicherry ? You never apply your mind. You do not have the judicial mind or the non-judicial mind...

AN HON. MEMBER : No mind at all; never mind.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You do not have any mind at all, according to my friend.

The B & C Mill is closed. The hon. Finance Minister is a very able Minister; individually he is a very able person, but not the Government. The B & C Mill is closed. 10,000 workers are roaming in the streets without job for the last so many months. Mr. M.G.R. is making application to you and you are making applications to the State Government. Is it not shameful that both yourself and the State Government of Tamil Nadu have formed an alliance to cheat the public, without opening the mill, and to get their votes in order to come to power again in the next election ? You do not have the mind to reopen the mill in Madras.

It has been reported in the papers that the Prime Minister is going to contest the election from a constituency in Tamil Nadu...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Put up a strong candidate against her.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : That candidate will come through Mayathevar.

I want that B&C Mill should be reported. Six or seven mills in Tamil Nadu are closed, including the Anglo-French Mill in Pondicherry. In 1980-81 the B & C Mill was opened by a Minister. But now the mill has been closed again. I request the Government to take steps to reopen the mill and save the lives of the 10,000 workers there.

Tamil Nadu has become industrially very backward; not only backward, it has become very awkward. It is not gainsaying or politically saying, but it is truth. In the past Tamil Nadu occupied the third position in industrial development but now it has taken the 17th rank according to economists of the country. Therefore, neither the Central Government nor the present Tamil Nadu Government could help Tamil Nadu in the matter of industrial development. I cannot blame you or that government I have to blame the voters who are blind to vote for the blind governments, governments who do not and could not govern the people properly and effctively in the administrative spheres. Therefore I have been repeatedly demanding that you should set up one branch of this Bank in Madras.

Finally, some hon. Members were pleased to state that the hon Prime Minister is very much interested in disbursing loans of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 to unemployed graduates or educated unemployed people for starting some industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You speak on industrial reconstruction.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This is also for industry. For unemployed educated people you have schemes for giving loans for starting new industries. I have toured Ramnad and Madurai districts for the last two weeks. I have made a complaint to the hon Minister over there who is laughing. I have also written to the Prime Minister. You have replied to my letter but I am yet to get a reply from the Prime Minister. I am happy and thankful to you that you have replied to my letter that you will take suitable action directing that Congress people alone should not dominate in getting loans. I have come to learn from all Parties - from the Communist Party and all Parties except the Congress Party. Throughout Tamil Nadu they are printing - 'District Congress', 'Youth Congress', etc. They are having the printed forms and on the left side corner of the application form it is printed 'Youth Congress, Rajapalayam', Youth Congress, Srivilliputtur.' 'Youth Congress, Dindigul'. like that. In my constituency of Madurai you have the printed forms and they are selling these forms for loans of Rs 25,000 and Rs. 5,000 for Rs. 20/- each. And for recommending the loan they are getting Rs.250/-. This is correct. If you ask the CID to probe into that, it will be proved. I am not bringing any false charge against the government. This is the complaint of all the public except the Congress people. It is not your Minister. I am not against you. It is not the Government money. It is not the bank's money. It is the money of the people. It is the money of the 70 crores people, Therefore, for distributing loans you should not discriminate politically or on the basis of community or religion or any such ground. Therefore, I request the Government and the Finance Minister and the State Finance Minister to censure your Poojary.

Poojary means a priest in the temple with some bell. Mr. Poojary is going on inside Tamil Nadu banks and Kerala Banks throughout the southern States, and in all the speeches he is warning the Zonal Manager and the Divisional Manager that they should give loans only to Congress people. That Poojary. Congress Poojary you both are great people, you have committed any so far openly and I don't think you are nuisance committing nuisance indirectly or privately was going on distributing loans and asking the nationalised banks to give loans only to Congress people. You appoint a committee. I challenge. It is not false. I never talked any falsehood in may life both on the platform as well as in the courts. I appear in court as a Lawyer. You appoint a Commission of all parties. In Tamil Nadu,

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I will prove, that you are discriminating against other party people. Only Congressmen get the loans. I have not brought it - I will produce the application form tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You send it to him.

The bank should be set-up in the rural areas so as to create industrial base and employment opportunities for the rural unemployed. With these words I welcome the measure and conclude my speech.

16.53 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is in the fitness of things that the Industrial Reconstruction Bank is having its headquarters in Calcutta because of its largest number of sick industrial units. I would request the hon. Minister - born in Bengal and adopted by Gujarat - that while opening the next branch kindly thing of Ahmedabad which has adopted you because I do not know whether you brought much to us but you certainly brought sickness of Bengal industrial units to Gujarat and Ahmedabad is the worst affected.

Now, I come to the provisions which perhaps, have been brought with best intention. I do not doubt Government's intention but I certainly doubt its capacity to execute. (*Interruptions*) I would like to give you concrete illustrations. Directors come from the financial institutions and Directors also come from the financial institutions of the States and there is a conflict between Centre's policy and State's policy and I want the hon.Minister to take this aspect into account. In Ahmedabad, for example, one of the mills of a big industrial family is said to have fallen sick. Its name is Saranpore II. It has very good other units. If you go to Ahmedabad at the airport you will find their welcome board. Now, what has happened; I do not know whether the State Government have nelegated all those powers to them giving expansion and benefit of Relief Act only to that unit whereas in Ahmedabad twenty mills are sick. About Rs. 3 to 4 crores of the State Bank of India are involved. The Relief Act does not permit your banks to recover the dues. Therefore, in Section 19 where you provide for diversifications of funds, I would request you to appreciate, is the diversification restricted to the bank's authorities to give guidelines.? These units which already had diversification and have made their own units sick, it is these units which are going to get the benefit, It is a serious problem, at least in my State which never experienced this in the past. Here I would like to quote for the benefit of the hon. Minister about a meeting that took place between Ahmedabad mill owners and his predecessor, Shri R. Venkataraman. The complaint made by the mill management was that the financial institutions, namely, IDBI and others are not giving funds to their units. The pertinent question he asked was-your respectable ancestors established these industries in Gujarat whether at that time there were any financial institutions like IDBI, etc. It was the reputation of an industrialist with which he went into the market and got money. Today it is the public money which goes to these managements and I coming from Ahmedabad know how in the most cunning and fraudulent way these management have been diversifying the finances advanced by these financial institutions. What is the provision to that ? The whole purpose is to re-finance financial institutions which will be financing these institutions. But what is the control ? Where is the guarantee ? And see the conflict between State's policy and centre's policy.

The State passes a law making an exception for one unit out of 20 sick units in Ahmedabad. The exception gives the unit the benefit and even today the mill is not opened. The State Bank of India has been put to a loss of nearly Rs. 3 crores. perhaps, if you think of financing it from this Bank, you will also be suffering and the State finances are also put to a loss and the management is the only benefactor without

giving benefit of opening the unit for the benefit of the working class. Now, whose benefit we are projecting. My respectful submission to the hon. Finance Minister is to look into this question. I take this opportunity of bringing this to his notice which he is not unaware of. But if this bank can do the first thing in the country, there is a persistent demand from you that if they can be revived, please do it. This will be an ideal way of working it provided you can revive that. But kindly see that this does not happen as it has happened in Sarangpur No. 2 mill. When your money is locked up the State Government comes to help in recovering it and you will be thinking of, under this law, financing it. Then, where is the end of it ? On the one hand, the bank is not getting the money and if this bank is going to refinance it, would it not be costly ? What they don't succeed from one agency will be compensated by their succeeding in getting it from another agency. Therefore, my concern and my anxiety is that it is Ahmedabad today and Gujarat in general, is offering you a trial place, a better place where the best experiment can be made as to how your Act and this Bank coming under this Act can do best performances. I wish you good luck. After the establishment of this bank, please try it in Ahmedabad because I think you will agree that you owe to Ahmedabad in particular and also something to Gujarat in general.

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and made contributions while making their observations on various aspects of the Bill.

First of all, let me make it clear that I have already explained about the scope and objects of the Bill while introducing it yesterday. It is neither merely an institution to provide reconstruction assistance to sick units alone not it is to provide some maintenance support for certain industrial undertakings. As I have mentioned in the statement of objects itself, it would be one of the principal credit institutions and at the same time it will be doing the job of development banking, to some extent, merchant banking and the overall developmental approach will be taken by this institution. That is why, truly, it can be described as a comprehensive Bill. But I think that except Mr. Satish Agarwal, nobody has looked into the salient aspects of the Bill. Everybody concentrated except the last two speakers who hardly had spoken on the Bill itself, on other aspects of the Bill. The last speaker who made his point reminded of my obligation to Gujarat and except that Mr. Maya Thevar has given his indulgence of speaking of whatever he liked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I was enjoying his speech in my room.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Except that, the others have made their contributions in one major aspect of the Bill, that is, industrial sickness and what role this institution can play in removing their sickness or in restoring the health to the sick units. I am not going into the detail at the fag end of this day. After all, another Bill will be coming up for discussion in this august House, but to one point I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members is that it would be perhaps over-simplification of the problem if I just take one reason of the sickness as the sole reason. It is true that, to some extent, inefficient management is responsible. But that is not the only reason.

17.00 hrs.

But providing just one study from one organisation is not adequate. Even if I admit the conclusion of Shri Chitta Basu that 63 per cent is because of that, although the Reserve Bank has not said that, and I think, he wanted to stress his argument that 63 units. Out of 102 units are sick because of that, from there you cannot draw the general conclusion. But it is one of the major reasons and I will agree with the hon. Members to some extent who have made this point that perhaps some sort of vested interest has been developed in making the units sick. There is no denial to the fact that I pointed

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out on the floor of the House itself that in India we are faced with a very peculiar situation that industrial units become sick, but the unit owner does never become sick ; he goes on adding weight and weight. That is the situation. When we wanted to deal with it in some cases, I do not think; the Members expressed their concern very much, when Government made some experiment on taking over some healthy units along with some sick units, and the court compelled us, rather gave the verdict that we cannot take over any healthy unit unless we give a pre-takeover hearing to the unit owner. We never thought of the implication of that. Those who had been seriously advocating it and coming forward with the suggestion never thought of the implication of that judgement. The implication of that judgement is : I am giving a notice to a man that after one month or two months, I am going to take over the unit and I am expecting that you will keep everything ready and all the assets will be available. But after all, the Members of Parliament did never express their concern over the implication of that, and we are fighting our battle. I have not handed over the units. The judgement was sometime in 1980, and I have not heard from any Member, even the alert Members, that this is a matter which Should be debated upon, and whether the Government can accept this position. This is the point to which I am drawing your attention, and some of you consider that panacea is nationalisation and takeover ... (*Interruptions*) It is not merely amendment that would help ;lawyers are here and they will say that it is linked up with the basic structure ; it is not so simple.

What I am trying to point out is that you are just trying to impress upon us that the panacea lies in nationalisation and takeover. And this is the area where we are placed in a rather difficult situation. If I do not take over or nationalise, a large number of people will be thrown out of the job and that is creating problems. After all, every elected Government is responsible and responsive. Whatever be the pressure, legal or illegal legitimate or illegitimate, sometimes you have to succumb to that. And the story of taking over is not that economic viability, sometimes we were forced to take some adhoc decisions that industries ought to be taken over. Once the takeover is there, after that everybody forgets that otherwise how could you justify it ? One instance has been given by some hon. Members about the B & C Mill. When I was the Commerce Minister, I took personal initiative in opening it ; I entered into some arrangement with the workers that they would have to accept a particular workload prevalent in Coimbatore and other areas, and there would be some rationalisation, and they could call me, I would not mind, but I but it very bluntly that the option before them was whether all the ten thousand persons would be on the street, or eight thousand persons would be on the job and two thousand would be on the street with retrenchment benefits. They accepted and the mill started functioning. Adequate financial arrangements were made. Simply because the leadership of the union changes, new leadership comes forward and places a certain set of demands and says that if it is not acceptable, they will make the unit close. And actually the unit was closed. Thereafter, do you expect that it can again be revived ? This is the question where you shall have to take a hard look at it. My point is, mere nationalisation or takeover is not the solution. You are talking of representation at the highest level. First of all, would like to remove the misconception. Though I have not made a specific provision in that particular Section where 15 persons will be nominated to the Board of Directors, that there would be no workers' representative or trade union representative, but in every financial institution even where there is no such provision, we have arranged trade union representation. Some of you have suggested —" why not elect it ? " Have you accepted that elected concept that majority unions will always be represented in your trade union forum ? My colleague in the Labour Ministry will say an emphatic NO. How can you have it ? But we are giving representation to the trade unions, known trade union organisations. In LIC, there is no provision like that. In the same way, there are trade union representatives in GIC, trade union representatives in IDBI. So, it does not prevent the Government

from having them and we have accepted as a principle, that apart from the extremists. . I am sorry external elements (Punjab is always is our mind)..(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Foreign hand ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No. I am not using that. I am usning the words' internal hand' because there are so many extremists there. I will be coming to them later on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Point of order Sir. The hon. Minister says that we are all extremists.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have extreme ideas about social life. That is what he meant.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Reasonable ideas, please.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Apart from the persons who are and who ought to be appointed from outside the organisation, when we made these nominations, we take care that various sections are represented experts, economists, persons having specialised knowledge and at the same time persons who have experience in trade union movement. It may be individuals sometimes. We have appointed them, not that we have not done it. If you say that more representation in the Board of Directors will make a sea change, I am afraid, we are making a little bit of over-simplification of the problem. One institution of which every Friday you lodge a series of complains is the banking sector, in which from 1970 onwards we are having the system of representation of recognised unions in the Board of Directors. But do you find that there has been any perceivable, change, remarkable change or noticeable change in the functioning? Therefore, it is necessary and I do agree with it, that if you could inject it from the floor level to the board level, it will have some effect. It is more important that we must inject a new work culture, new work ethic, that the organisation after taking over or nationalisation, belongs to me. And I am sorry to point out that you have killed that concept by injecting the concept of bipartisan collective bargaining.

In the public sector, you are having this collective bargaining. Therefore a situation comes whan after investing Rs. 6000 crores, I find that steel production remains at the same level, but I have to succumb to your collective bargaining. And as a result of collective bargaining, by 15 per cent wages are increased and somewhere you have to get it reflected you cannot put it under the carpet. Either through budgetary subsidies or through price increase, somewhere you have to meet it. You will never think of these things that in the public sector, where we own those organisations, there should be a link with productivity. But to link it up with productivity, according to some trade unionists, is almost untouchable. The word is not acceptable at all. There you will bring so many things that every thing is coming from the top. That top is invisible. Therefore let us not go to that aspect. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to one major aspect of the sickness. One major reason of the sickness in our industries i. e. the area of technology. I would like to share the information with the House that recently a study was conducted and you will be surprised to know that in the whole of the last decade, the contribution of increase in capital and labour in Indian industry is almost equal to that of Japan and it is 6.24 per cent. But the contribution of technology is less than 1 per cent. And this is one of the main reasons of the incipient sickness in traditional industries like jute, textiles, tea, engineering and even plantation. Part of the sickness can be explained by diversion of funds. I have no hesitation in pointing in out that the owners of these industries found new green pastures; and instead of ploughing back their profits in these areas, either for modernization or for re-plantation of bushes in plantation industries, they established new industrial undertakings where they could earn more profits quickly. And these industries were allowed to be sick; and ultimately, we have built up

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this culture, that at some point of time Government will have to come in. Even when we nationalized sick jute mills we find that every day we have to incur a loss in one jute mill in West Bengal of about a lakh of rupees. But they know that ultimately the workers will put pressure. I do not know why this pressure is not put on the mill-owners.

The houses of the Ministers sometimes are *gheraoed*; and the militant trade union organizations are there. Sometimes I have also faced *gherao* and demonstration. But I find that when the unit owner makes the industry sick and there after goes back there, you people are silent.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : That is not true.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Or, even if you do a little bit, you don't do much, or at least enough to yield some results-because I found out that it is not there. But I do not want to come to the conclusion that this is the only way. I gave you a few examples. There are many more : inefficient management is one, and sometimes demand constraint is another. But in the Indian economy-I do not agree, I do not subscribe to this view-it is still going to be a sheltered market for quite some time. Whatever damned things you produce in this country, are sold. It is a seller's market.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : 'Damned' is unparliamentary.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am sorry; I am withdrawing the word. Whatever goods you produce, are being sold here. Therefore, it is demand constraint; sometimes the industrialists raise this issue. We also subscribe to this view. There may be some demand constraints. But strictly speaking, the type of conditions which the highly developed industrialized countries are facing, are not available in this country. Sometimes there is a demand constraint, and when we take appropriate measures, it gets rectified. Absence of technology is another reason which I referred to. So, these are the various reasons, as a result of which to-day we are placed in a situation where a large number of industrial units have become sick; and one to which I would like to draw your attention is this: you may say there were a large number of big units which are also becoming sick. It is true. It is mainly in areas which may be called traditional industries of this country like jute, textiles, engineering and plantations. And here, the owners have a responsibility.

I will give you just one example. In the 1975-76 budget, we introduced a system, and created a modernization fund in IDBI. And we told that they should take advantage af this Fund that they would get financial assistance at reduced rates of interest. But hardly any jute mill took advantage of it. Jute industry is a cyclic industry : for two years you will have good profit, and for one year you will have a loss. The year they have the loss, they will start closing their units. Pressure will be mounted on the Government for taking over, or giving fiscal concessions, reduced rate of interest and adequate funds.

You are asking as to why bank money is involved, and is sunk in these sick units. It is because of the fact that we had to take this decision about providing adequate resources. Bank people may come to the conclusion that from their commercial judgement point of view, there is no case. But in order to avoid a situation where ultimately we may have to take it over, we do this. And when a unit is taken over, the entire financial credit is frozen. You will herdly find in any case that pre-take-over liabilities of banks have been made book out of the amount provided in the Bill as compensation, because the amount is quite inadequate. This is decided on the value of the assets. Therefore, in most of the cases, banks find that even when the unit is nationalized, its entire thing is going off in

the pre-take-over stage. In the post-take-over stage, Government provides the guarantee. So, even in some cases where the bank's commercial judgement leads it to the conclusion that it should not inject fresh money, it is compelled to do so.

And as a result of this, thought the figure which some hon. members have quoted as Rs. 30'000 is not correct; it is Rs. 3,139 crores on 31st December, 1982. But it is a huge amount of money; it may not be Rs. 30,000 crores, but, it is still huge amount of money; it is sunk in the sick industries. But, a large number of small scale units are becoming sick; and this is the area where I do feel that we shall have to look into it; and in consultation with the Industry Minister, I am thinking of appointing a small expert group to look into the reasons of the sickness of the small scale units to this extent; and I am told that on December 1982, the number of small scale units that became sick are 58,551. I do not know how many units are bogus and how many units are genuine; that is also another problem. But, there are reasons to have sickness there because they cannot increase their scale of operation, they cannot upgrade their technology; and in ouersystem, we cannot do away with small scale industries.

When you are talking of problems, you shall have to talk of problems in their totality. We can provide cheap cloth to all persons of this country if we just simply have highly modernised, sophisticated textile mills. But, can anyone of you prescribe that formula to me completely forgetting that 10 million families are depending on handloom and even a large number or recognised and not so recognised power-looms. These are the factors and these are the contradictions in our system; and we shall have to work out a solution which cannot be to my mind just the carbon copy of the developed countries; and we shall have to find out the solution in our own way and we are trying to do so.

Mr. Satish Agarwal, while making observations, has pointed out why we are extending the operation ? Particularly he has expressed his views on sections 23 and 24. Here, I would like to draw his attention to one point. This is not the first type of development banking we are having; we are having development banking in IDBI; and these are the exact provisions which exist in IDBI and we have just incorporated there. And in regard to section 23 and foreign borrowing which youreferred to, in each case, this is also exactly the same provision that exists in other institutions and they are to come to us, take the approval of the Government of India. IDBI is in operation from 1964 and ICICI is still a little earlier. Though it is not a government body, they also function in the same fashion. Therefore, when they come to us everybody would appreciate and you, yourself, have pointed out that we are conservative in granting permission for foreign borrowings; and what has been the practice till now, I can assure you that it will continue to be so even in the future.

A question has been raised as to why we are having such a small capital, particularly Prof. Palreferred to this point; Prof. Pal, Professor of Literature, is a little confused. Small capital base always need not necessarily mean that area of operation would be limited; because many of our nationalised banks, when we nationalised, all of you are aware, what was their capital base, because we provide loan, and I have in sections 20 and 21 provided how they would get their resources, I think, hon. members will recollect when I piloted the IDBI Bill 1972. The capital base was much less and the objection was raised and subsequently we increased it to Rs. 100 crores. In this particular Bill, we have already taken that the upper ceiling would be Rs. 200 crores and presently we are providing Rs. 50 crores, but small capital base need not necessarily mean that the area of operation would be limited as we are providing them that they can collect resources by government grant, they can get resources by selling their bonds, debentures; and particularly section 18 which was referred to by Mr. Satish Agarwal and some other members, there, too, we are providing that they can do these developmental activities sometimes.

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It may surprise you as to how they can provide experts and managers; You will agree with me that some of the training institutes run by our banks particularly by IDBI and others.

And they are regarded as banking experts not only in our country, and I am having a problem that I cannot retain them with our present pay scale and amenities. After getting training and having some work experience here they go back to many other countries with much more amenities. That means our training has recognition and reputation.

A question has been raised, why we have located it in Calcutta. We have located it in Calcutta mainly because of the fact that IRCI was located in Calcutta. And the hon. Members are aware of the situation in which an organisation like IRCI was established. In 1971 when Mr. Y.B. Chavan was the Finance Minister we found that a large number of industrial units in Bengal were becoming sick; and it was necessary to provide some kind of institutional support to those sick units and it was thought that IRCI, an organisation like IRCI should be established and it should be located in Calcutta. In that context it was pointed, out that, we are having a company and after gaining some experience, if necessary it would be converted into a corporation. And what we are exactly doing now is fulfilling our promise, what we made on the floor of the House 13 years ago.

A question has been raised, why it has been located at Calcutta. It was established in Calcutta because we have the headquarters of IFCI in Delhi, we have the headquarters of IDBI in Bombay, the EXIM Bank is in Bombay, and other financial institutions are in Bombay, that is why we thought that we should have one national financial institution whose headquarters should be located in the eastern part of the country. But that does not mean that its area of operation will be limited to only Calcutta. Its area of operation will be the whole of the country. And why its area of operation we are permitting like this is, because they may want to borrow from the financial institutions, organisations that is why in the Act itself we shall have to provide that they can borrow so. Otherwise they have to be a subsidiary of IDBI or IFCI.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Nobody objected to Calcutta. Only Mr. Vyas wanted in Bhilwara.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I wanted in Delhi.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : For the information of Shri Vyas, I may say that we do not want in Delhi. The Government policy is to have less and less of commercial enterprise and industrial enterprise in Delhi. This is the accepted policy of the Government and as the Finance Minister I am strictly enforcing it because pressure on Delhi is increasing tremendously and it will be very difficult to maintain the present characteristics of Delhi if we are not careful already now. After all it is the capital, and that is, the political capital. Let us not combine it with the commercial, Capital

Secondly, as I already said, IRCI is having its four regional offices in the four regions. They will be strengthened after it becomes a bank. It will be taken a Government company, even as IFCI, not only confined to Calcutta or Bengal. Now it has extended its area of operation and for the information of my friend from Gujarat I may tell them that next to Bengal, the reconstruction assistance provided by IRCI is to Gujarat. Therefore, it is not correct and it will be gradually expanded; there is no denial of the fact.

One point about the functioning of the IRCI. It would be perhaps uncharitable to come to the conclusion that this Coporation is meant for the liquidation of trade unions. Yes, it was about six to seven years to before. But today I can give you a detailed

list, and I have given it to my Consultative Committee, that 70 per cent of the assisted units are either revived or they are in the process of revival. And when an industry becomes sick, in sickness of that type when the private sector thought that these are not anything but junks, and they left it and ran away, the IRCI had to take over those units, and at the initial stage they did not have the expertise : It took some time to overcome the teething problems and after that stage, if my friends from West Bengal would not mind, there is the question of the availability of infrastructural inputs. I am not talking of labour.

If you find that power is not available it causes serious problems. Despite these problems, nearly 70 per cent of the units which were assisted by IRCI till 31 March, 1984 are either revived or in the process. 11 units have already paid back their dues to IRCI. 14 units were nationalised. Therefore, it is not correct to say that IRCI has failed to perform its role. Initial problems it had. In 1976-77 I had to appoint one expert committee to re-activate its functioning and we did so.

About Mr. Chitta Basu's point, it is true that under IDR Act you do not have any power for investigation. But can you show me a single example when the State Government recommended and the Government of India refused to have investigations? Invariably when you make a reference under section 15 or 15A, we may take over or may not take over, but we permit investigation But once that is done, if the State Government wants to take over, nobody prevents it. Secondly, you have the power under the Industrial Relief Act. It is for you to apply for it. Therefore, do not try to pass on the blame. You can discuss about Centre-State fiscal relations and all that whether they should have more or less. But so far as this issue is concerned, it is not my case that the central undertakings are doing well and the State undertakings are doing bad. Industrial sickness is there. It is in the private sector as well as in the public sector. But it is not so much in the public sector undertakings because of us. As one hon. Member made a reference from the Bureau document, you will find that most of the newly established industrial enterprises under the central sector are earning profit. But regarding the units which we have to take over as junk from the erstwhile owners like textile mills; tea gardens, definitely, we cannot explain.

I made it very clear at one point of time that my concern is not to earn profit but to reduce losses this is also contributing to the overall profitability and loss picture of the central public sector enterprises.

Mr. Arakal referred to the Eighth Finance Commission. It is true that we are not getting that much money which we expected as return from the public sector enterprises. But I think, we will get the opportunity to discuss that on some other occasion.

With these words, I commend the Bill for approval of the hon. Members.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The hon. Minister has said that nationalisation is no solution. But it seems that most of the private units are getting sick. Now, if you do not nationalise, what will happen ? It is the public sector which is like the wife and the private sector like the mistress - wife getting children and mistress getting money. You should abolish it and actually nationalise it. You take the burden and you take the benefit. otherwise, why should they pass on the burden and you allow it ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That means Marxists believe in mistresses also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Obviously they do believe. I did not say that nationalisation is not the solution. What I said was that nationalisation is not the only panacea. And there is a big

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difference between the two statements. Whenever necessary and whenever we found it that the units could be made viable through nationalisation we have not hesitated to do so and we shall not hesitate in future also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I may draw your attention to Clause 10 wherein there is a provision for the Government to nominate some directors. But in clause 19 I find that there is a prohibition that the Reconstruction Bank shall not enter into any kind of business with any industrial concern of which any of the directors of the Reconstruction Bank is a proprietor, partner, director, manager, agent, employee or guarantor. But here you have made a provision.

> "Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any industrial concern if any director of the Reconstruction Bank—
>
> (i) is nominated as a director of the Board of such concern by Government or a Government company, or by the Reconstruction Bank or by a corporation....."

The directors are to be nominated under clause 10 and they can be economists, professionals, accountants, lawyers and all that. But according to this provise, the bank can enter into business with those concerns because they are nominated by the Government or by the Corporation, otherwise the bank cannot enter into any business with a concern of which the director is a proprietor, partner, director, manager, agent employee or guarantor. So, what is the position ? How would you reconcile that ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Firstly, this is the standard provision. For instance, you will see that in Clause 10 (d) I have said that not more than fifteen directors are to be nominated by the Central Government, of which three will be officials and all that. I am not talking of the ex-officio but sometimes technocrats and others whom we want, they also serve in a large number of private concerns. They may be directors. In of those companies. Sometimes it happens and our normal practice is we leave it to them When their cases come to the Board, they withdraw themselves. This has been the normal practice. But I wanted to make it adequate so that I can have a declaration from them or he can resign before he is appointed or he can let us know that he is a director of such and such private company whose cases may come at some point of time to IRBI.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Whether nationalisation is the way or not, that is a debatable point but now who is moving backward ? What would happen if the nationalised companies which were originally not sick are becoming sick ? We know that if the private company becomes sick we nationalise it, but now we are facing a situation where nationalised companies are becoming sick. So, what would be the way ? Is there any medicine found out in your financial institutions to cure the sickness of the nationalised company ? In our area in Bihar I do not want to talk of Bengal..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ask for clarification, you are making a speech.

SHRI A.K. ROY : In Bihar there is a super-phosphate factory which we designed when we were in service. Now after twenty years of producing super-phosphate which is a very good fertilizer, it has become sick and is now owned by the Bihar Government. That is why I ask our honourable and intelligent Finance Minister that would he produce some medicine which can remove the sickness of these nationalised companies ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Frankly I am saying that I am also looking for the medicine and if the hon. Member has any to give, I will be too glad. But one

point I can tell. Sometimes it so happens that.....(*Interruption*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Answer is market economy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot buy your philosophy, Dr. Swamy, but I am just giving you one concrete example. Sometimes as Government. we ought to approve certain projects which are not very viable from the very beginning. Take the area from where you come the coking coal mines project. Whatever coking coal we are having we sometimes allow ourselves to believe that the capacity utilisation will be 100 per cent, and if the capacity utilisation is 100 per cent, then we will reach the break even point. On that presumption we start and we do not reach 100 per cent capacity utilisation. Therefore, it starts incurring losses from the very beginning. But do you have any option ? You will have to utilise these resources You cannot depend to feed your steel plants and thermal power plants on imported coking coal. Whatever availability is there in the country, you will have to utilise it. So, there are certain cases like that. I do not know whether the super phosphate plant falls under this type of cases. Sometimes it happens in our process of preparing the DPR. I am just explaining the position, particularly in the matter of technology, that it is moving so fast that in between the starting and ending there is a sea change in the technology and we find that our technology has become obsolete. This is the problem faced by the developing countries.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The problem is not only of technology but also of managerial skill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, and for the transfer to, and vesting in, the said Reconstruction Bank, of the undertaking of the Corporation known as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, with a view to enabling the said Reconstruction Bank to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and to co-ordinate similar work of the other institutions engaged therein and to assist and promote industrial development, and to rehabilitate industrial concerns, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 72, the First Schedule the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 72, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the third Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, on a point of order. I have a Statutory Resolution on the Bill, which is going to come up after the Indian Veterinary Council Bill. Are you going to sit late and take it up today or tomorrow ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are so desirous.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before that, we have to pass another Bill, a very small Bill. We will have to pass that Bill today. The other one we will take up tomorrow.

17.39 hrs.

INDIAN VETERINARY COUNCIL BILL, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to regulate veterinary practice and to provide, for that purpose, for the establishment of a Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Councils and the maintenance of registers of the veterinary practitioners and for matters connected there with, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. '

This Bill was first introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd December 1981. Thereafter, it was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses, consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House and 15 from Rajya Sabha. The Joint Committee gave the report on the 23rd March 1984, incorporating some changes in the Bill. That Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 23rd July 1984.

The main purpose of this Bill is to provide for the establishment of an All India Veterinary Council and for setting up similar Veterinary Councils in the States and Union Territories, maintenance of registers for registering veterinary practitioners and controlling and regulating veterinary practitioners. Just as we have the Dental Council and the Medical Council for medical practitioners, on the same lines we want that there should be a Veterinary Council which can regulate the veterinary graduates who are practising. We feel that there will be a definite change in the status of the veterinary graduates who are registered with the Veterinary Council. And they will be recognised not only by the Government but by the international agencies also. At present they are not able to prescribe medicines. They cannot give evidence in the court in medico-legal cases. This legislation will provide for all this.

Since this is a State Subject, at least two more State Governments have to pass a resolution empowering the Government of India to enact the Legislation. So far Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Nagaland have passed the Resolution and they have empowered the Government of India to enact this Legislation for forming the Indian Veterinary Council.

This Council will be consisting of 27 Members 14 nominated, two ex-Officio and 11 elected. This Council will function according the Act passed by the Parliament and those who are graduates or veterinary Science and those who are possessing the qualification according to the Schedule annexed to the Bill will be registered under the Indian Veterinary Council. Then they will be empowered not only to give evidence under the medico-legal cases, but will also be recognised by the international institutions.

Keeping in view the requests from the stock-men, livestock supervisors, etc., we have made the provision in this Bill itself where they are empowered to do certain minor veterinary works like vaccination, castration, tracing of wounds etc. So with this Bill it will give some recognition not only to the veterinary Graduates, but also to those who are practising. With this aim in mind, I have

come before the House with this Bill and commend this Bill to the House for consideration.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satyagopal Misra.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, I would like to know whether the next item on the Agenda will be taken up today or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all the hon. Members kindly cooperate, we can complete this Bill and then adjourn. We can sit upto 7 'O Clock.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I was only interested in the next item on the Agenda. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are sitting up to 7 'O Clock and will try to complete this Bill.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : Sir, we were under the impression that we are adjourning at 6. We have fixed our other appointments also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will have to sit upto 7 'O Clock. If you have an engagement you can go, but we have to complete our legislative business.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : When was the decision taken that we have to sit upto 7 'O Clock ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that for the whole of this session Lunch Hour be dispensed with. That is what I have been informed. And we will sit up to 7 'O Clock. That is all. One important Bill has been passed and another is there. We have to complete our legislative business also.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Sir, two hours have been allotted for this Bill. That is also a decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want your cooperation. I said that we are going to take up nothing else than this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satyagopal Misra, you carry on.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For his information, the time allotted for the previous Bill was 2 hours, and then we have taken four hours for that Bill because it is an important Bill. Like that, we devote more time.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : But this is also more important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot convince you. I am explaining to you that when two hours were allotted to the previous Bill, we had taken four hours for it Had we not taken four hours for that Bill, we would have completed this Bill also.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We can sit late and pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is two hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, we can sit late and pass the Bill if they want.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : We cannot sit, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you don't want to sit, it is your own right to do so.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot convince you. Can I convince Mr. Nadar ? I cannot convince him. Some *avtar* should come and convince him. Now, Mr. Satya Gopal Misra will speak.

*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1984 has been brought before this House and I extend my full support to this Bill in a general way. This Bill was originally introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd January 1981 and subsequently it was referred to a Select Committee of both the Houses. The Bill has now been passed by the Rajya Sabha along with various recommendations of the Select Committee and has now come before us in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passying. This Bill seeks to set up an All India Veterinary Council. There will also be State Veterinary Counells in various States and Union territories functioning under its supervision and control. This Bill I find, is more or less on the same pattern as the existing Indian Medical Council Act. In the prevailing social and economic conditions of our country it is absolutely necessary to effect improvement and advancement in the field of veterinary science, no one will perhaps deny it. It will be surely beneficial for the country if we can develop and make advancement in the field of veterinary science and use that scientific knowledge for betterment of the economy. The setting up of the Indian Veterinary Council is a right step in that direction. That is why I am supporting this Bill. One question naturally arises in this connection and that is, why did it take so long to bring this Bill ? It should have come much earlier, and tereby we could have by this time taken many long strides forward towards development and advancement of veterinary science in our country. Even so many years after independence we have failed to utilise the qualifications, experience and expertise of our veterinary doctors for the good of the country. Therefore, Sir, while supporting the Government for the inordinate delay in bringing forth this Bill. Till today the veterinary doctors of our country are treated like second class doctors. In the society they are not fully recognised as doctors. In some cases they are not even legally recognised and are not authorised to prescribe certain medicines. Those who have undergone prolonged courses of study and have earned their veterinary degrees thereafter, are not authorised too prescribe some medicines. This unfortunate situation is prevailing for a long time. In our country the society also looks down upon the veterinary doctors. I believe that as a result of this legislation, the veterinary doctors of our country will be able to regain their social and economic status in society This will be possible if their advice and opinion are given full value and recognition and their pay scales, service conditions etc. are duly improved and kept on a higher level because these are intimately connected with one's social and economic status. This must be seriously gone into. The veterinary practioners have various organisations. They should be given proper recognition and as already said, their pay scales, service conditions etc. must be substantially improved and they must be given higher status. These matters are intimately connected with this Bill. I will request the hon. Minister to kindly look to these things. Another matter arises alongwith : when this Bill came before the select Committee, some representations were received by them. The hon. Minister has also mentioned it. One representation was sent by the West Bengal Veterinary Field Assistants Association, another memorandum came from All India Veterinary and animal husbandry technical staff Federation and some other associations also sent their memorandums before the Select Committee. The Select Committee gave due importance to these at page 6 of the recommendations of the Select Committee It has been recommended by the Select Committee therein,

* The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

that, all those persons who are holding veterinary certificates or diplomas and are already working at various places and doing the same work as veterinary doctors, will be treated likewise and their experience and expertise will be fully utilised. But in the explanation to clause 30 of this Bill, mention has been made about 'minor veterinary services' for these people who are to be entrusted with work like vaccination, dressing of wounds etc. Now, Sir, here we are faced with two contrary positions. On the one hand the Select Committee recommends "as to fully utilise their experience in the field." On the other hand, in the explanation to clause 30 of Bill they have been given the responsibility of a few 'minor veterinary services.' So far these people had been working as full fledged doctors though not possessing a degree. They have gained much valuable experience in the field over 20 or 25 years of working. My submission is only this, that whether we can utilise their long and varied experiences and expertise for the advancement and development of veterinary science in our country. This has to pondered seriously. There are various types of livestock in our country. They help our people in their economic activity and they cannot do without these valuable livestock. Therefore, the advancement of veterinary science for the treatment and breeding of these livestock is very necessary and desirale. There cannot be two opinions about it.

Therefore I hope that after this Bill is passed, an All India Veterinary Council will be formed, and through that Council our country will make notable advance in the field of veterinary science in the coming days. The place of the livestock in our rura economy is very high. Therefore their treatment, breeding etc. should be given utmost importance. I invite all the veterinary practitioners of our country to work together and strive unitedly for the development and advancement of the veterinary science in our country. Sir, I once again support this Bill and with that I conclude my speech.

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वैट्रीनरी कॉसिल बिल के निर्माण में ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में भ्रमण कर एक अच्छे से अच्छा बिल प्रस्तुत किया है जिससे कि आगे आने वाले समय में हम इस विज्ञान को, इस धनके विकास के लिये क्या उपाय बरते जा सकते हैं, इसको वैधानिक जामा पहनाया जाय। सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सामने बहुत जगह पैरा मेडीकल स्टाफ – के हित का जिक्र आया, उसको भी ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने काफी अच्छी तहकीकात के बाद इसमें समावेश कर लिया है, प्रावधान किया है और उनकी भी रक्षा हो सके।

माननीय मकवाना जी राज्य कृषि मंत्री हैं और गुजरात से आते हैं। गाय और भैंस से इनका सम्बन्ध कुछ नजदीक का है और चूंकि किसान परिवार से आते हैं और उसकी हर कमजोरी को, उसकी हर कठिनाई को समझते हैं कि आज देश में किन बातों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे मित्र सत्यदेव बाबू हंस रहे हैं। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूं – वैट्रीनरी साइंस और वैट्रीनरी वेल्थ, एनीमल वेल्थ, का हमारे संविधान से कितना घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। हमारे संविधान के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स, निदेशक सिद्धांतों में कहा गया है —

> "The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds..."

जिस देश के संविधान के निदेशक सिद्धांतों में यह बात हो कि पशुओं का विकास वैज्ञानिक ढंग से हो——आप इसके महत्व को समझ सकते हैं। पशुओं का विकास क्यों हो, इस पर मैं कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। इस देश की आबादी 700 मिलियन है और पशुधन, गाय और भैंस की आबादी 242-243

(श्री डी० पी० यादव)

मिलियन है. अर्थात प्रति तीन व्यक्ति पर एक पशु-धन हमारे पास है। हमारा पशु-धन साल भर में पैदा कितना करता है ? दूध पैदा करता है—400 से 500 लिटर्स। 400 से 500 लिटर्स दूध का दाम यदि हम लगायेंगे तो मुश्किल से दो रुपये या ढाई रुपये किलो भी बिकेगा तो 1200 से 1250 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होता है। दूसरी तरफ हालैण्ड में चले जाइये, फ्रांस चले जाइये, या किसी और देश में जहां वैज्ञानिक ढंग से पशुधन का विकास किया गया है, औसत ईल्ड करीब चार हजार लीटर है। हमारे यहां का एक किसान, एक छोटा परिवार अगर दो पशु भी रखे तो उसकी साल में आमदनी मुश्किल से एक हजार रुपये होगी जब कि उन देशों में 12 हजार रुपये होगी।

मैं एक छोटा-सा आंकड़ा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस देश में पशुधन की आवश्यकता और महत्ता इतनी अधिक है कि प्रत्येक परिवार में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से अगर गाय और भैंस का पालन किया जाये तो ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन के बाद व्हाइट रिवोल्यूशन की जो हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, देश की गरीबी मिटाने में इस पशुधन का पालन बहुत अधिक सार्थक सिद्ध होगा, इस पशुधन का साइंटिफिक मैनेजमेंट होना चाहिये। इस साइंटिफिक मैनेजमेंट के लिये वैटीनरी डाक्टर्स को लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलोजी और नोलिज से इक्विप्ड करना होगा। बिना इसके हम ज्यादा दूध नहीं ले सकते हैं।

जितना हमारा नेशनल प्रोटीन रिक्वायरमेंट है, वह लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। प्रोटीन रिक्वायरमेंट के लिये सहज और सरलतम तरीका भारत की पशु सम्पदा ही हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं गाय को महत्व देता हूं। मैं गाय को महत्व पूजा के लिये नहीं, या उसको माता कहना चाहिये, इसलिये भी नहीं देता हूं। गाय में एक ऐसी क्षमता है कि गाय घास और फूस खाती है और दूध देती है। ऐसा और कोई कन्वर्टर हमारे पास नहीं है। न हमारे ऐसी कोई टेक्नोलोजी या एडवांस्ड मशीनरी है जिसमें कि यह क्षमता हो कि वेस्ट प्रोडक्ट डालें और प्रोटीन प्रोडक्ट निकले। यह कैपेसिटी हमारे पशुधन गाय और भैंस में है जो घास और फूस को प्रोटीन में कंवर्ट करती हैं। इस चीज को सारे जनमानस में फैलाने की आवश्यकता है।

यह बहुत सुन्दर बिल है। इसकी रचना में मैंने भी भाग लिया है। इसका तहेदिल से मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन एक चीज को आपको याद रखना होगा कि पशुधन का विकास बिना चारे के विकास के नहीं होगा। क्या अभी तक आपने कोई फोडर पालिसी बनाई है ? आप मनुष्य के खाने के लिये फूड कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से अपने भण्डारों में 20 मिलियन टन गल्ला रखते हैं। लेकिन क्या कभी आपने सोचा कि फोडर बैंक या फोडर गोदाम भी बनाये जायें ? आप फोडर बैंक या गोदाम को बनाये बगैर पशुधन का विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं, खास करके एमरजेंसी वाले इलाकों में जहां फ्लड और ड्राउट आते रहते हैं। इसके लिये भी आप को वैज्ञानिक ढंग अपनाना होगा। फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन ने इस तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाया है कि बाढ़ वाले इलाके में जो कि ग्रीनरी का इलाका होता है केटल ज्यादा है, उनकी हैल्थ अच्छी होती है। लेकिन तीन;चार महीने उनकी हालत बदतर हो जाती है, जानवर मर जाते हैं, वे परेशान भी रहते हैं। उनके लिये कोई फोडर पालिसी हमने नहीं बनाई है। आप साइंटिफिक मैनेजमेंट फार फोडर टेक्नोलोजी को डवलप कीजिये। आपका करनाल डेयरी रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट है। इसका दायरा छोटा है। इससे देश

के 242 मिलियन जानवरों का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। अभी आपसे मैं केटल फोडर पालिसी के बारे में कह रहा था। आप ऐसी एक पालिसी जरूर बनाइये।

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं। अभी तक आप एक्सपोर्ट के नाम पर कोटन केक्स और रेपसीड केक्स का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इन केक्स का एक्सपोर्ट आप बन्द कीजिये और मोलेसिस, खली केक्स और फूड कारपोरेशन की मदद लेकर उसका जो वेस्ट मेटीरियल है, इन तीनों को मिलाकर केटल फूड तैयार कीजिये। बड़े पैमाने पर सब्सीडाइज्ड रेट पर सारे देश में जानवरों के लिये केटल फीड उपलब्ध करवाइये। आई० आर० डी० पी० स्कीम में जानवरों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं। किसी के पास अगर सौ जानवर हैं और उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया तो दूध का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा। आपको, मिल्क के प्रोडक्शन हेतु कंसन्ट्रेट करना चाहिये केवल ट्रांसफर पर ही ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिये। केक्स बगैरह का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कीजिये। किसानों की मदद कीजिये। एक दिन गौ-रक्षा समिति वाले मेरे पास आये थे।

श्री केयूर भूषण : गौ-हत्या वाले नहीं बल्कि गौ-हत्या बन्द कराने वाले।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। कभी किसी ने यह नहीं सोचा कि जो जानवर दूध दे रहा है, उसका उचित मूल्य भी मिल रहा है या नहीं ? दिल्ली में मैंने भी एक गाय रखी है मैंने जब कैलकुलेट किया तो पता चला कि एक किलो दूध की कॉस्ट साढे चार रुपये आ रही है। गरीब किसानों के दूध को तो तीन या सवा तीन रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते। किसान को आपने क्या दिया ? किसान ने जो मेहनत की तो उसको क्या मिला ? क्या जानवरों के रहने की व्यवस्था की ? किसानों को एक्सप्लायट करके सोफेस्टीकेटेड सोसायटी को मक्खन, छेना और छेना की सब्जी खिला रहे हैं। जब तक दूध और दूध का प्रोडक्ट्स बाजार में सस्ता होगा तब तक गौ-हत्या बन्द नहीं हो सकती है। बिना दूध के दाम बढ़ाये हुये कैटल का डवलपमेंट किसी भी हालत में नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये एक बिल लाइये और किसानों की मदद कीजिये। खेरा को-आपरेटिव ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। किसी भी किसान को डिस्ट्रेस सेल की आवश्यकता नहीं हो रही है। बिहार में जुलाई और अगस्त में तो डेढ़ या दो रुपये दूध मिलेगा और घी के दाम भी कम होते हैं।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उत्पादन मूल्य भी कम होता है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : एक गाय आप भी पालिये, केवल कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। छपरा शहर में भी दूध नहीं मिलती है। जिस क्षेत्र को श्री सत्यदेव बाबू प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। वहां भी दूध नहीं मिलता है। वहां की आपको चिंता नहीं है। ···(**व्यवधान**)···

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : हमारे यहां दूध की कमी है लेकिन देहात में पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। हमारे यहां मरहौरा में विश्व-विख्यात मोटर फैक्टरी है। वहां दूध की कमी नहीं है। ····· (**व्यवधान**)

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जिन बातों को मैं कह रहा हूं, उनको ध्यानपूर्वक सुनिये। जितनी बूढ़ी गाय हैं, सबको अपने घर पर ले जाइये। सूखे और बूढ़े बैल को भी आप रखिये। जो दुहने वाली गाय हैं, वह हम रख लेंगे।

(श्री डी० पी० यादव)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे ये ही कुछ मौलिक सुझाव थे। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने दरख्वास्त पेश की कि आज इस देश में गौ-पालकों के हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो रही है····· (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अन्त में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि इस देश से गरीबी हटानी है तो किसी न किसी हालत में पशु-धन का विकास वैज्ञानिक तरीके से करना होगा और हमारी संसद को समर्थन देना होगा जिससे कि डायरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स ऑफ दी स्टेट पॉलिसी में जो बातें आई हैं, उनकी पूर्ति हो सके। ··· (व्यवधान)··· इन चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बिल लाने के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन इसमें कुछ प्रावधान ऐसे हैं जिनको मैं पसन्द नहीं करता। वैसे तो इस बिल पर मैंने कुछ अमैंडमैंट भी दी है, और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी उन अमेंडमेंटस को मान लें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में 6 लाख गांव हैं, 13 लाख मुम्बा मोल एरिया है, 53 करोड़ पशु हैं और 70 करोड़ आबादी है

श्री डी० पी० यादव : 53 करोड़ पशु नहीं हैं, 24 करोड़ कहिए·····

श्री सूरज भान : जो आंकड़े मुझे यहां दिये गए हैं, मैं उन्हीं के आधार पर बोल रहा हूं। मुझे पता नहीं कि कौन सी फिगर सही है।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : बकरियां और मुर्गियां सब मिला कर के होंगे।

श्री सूरज भान : फिर भी हमारे मंत्री जी ने कल यहां एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया था ·····

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know how the statistics are prepared.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Still we have to believe.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are the Presiding Officer, and you say this: 'You know how the statistics are prepared'. It is a matter of privilege.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : He is casting doubts about the statistics of Government of India.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल ही आदरणीय मकवाना जी ने एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए बताया कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में देसी गाय और भैंसों की नस्ल कम नहीं हो रही है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि उनकी नस्ल कम होती जा रही है। लेकिन उन्होंने उस वक्त कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिए। यह तो कहा कि कम नहीं हो रही है, लेकिन फिगर्स नहीं बताई। मेरे पास 1972 की लेटैस्ट फिगर्स अवैलेबल हैं और उनके अनुसार 1951 से लेकर 1972 तक, 21 सालों में सिर्फ दो करोड़ और तीस लाख कैटल का नम्बर बढ़ा है जब कि इन वर्षों में हमारी अबादी में दुगनी वृद्धि हुई है। उस हिसाब से तो कैटल का नम्बर भी दुगना होना चाहिये था। वर्ष 1951 में लिव स्टोक की संख्या 48 करोड़ थी और 1972 में 53

करोड़ हो गई । जब कि ज्यादा बढ़नी चाहिए थी ।

एक फिगर इसमें यह भी है कि हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में दूध और विटामिन आदि न मिलने के कारण लगभग दो लाख बच्चे अंधे हो जाते हैं । इस लिये दूध की कमी दूर होनी चाहिये वैसे बिल के बारे में तो मैंने कह दिया कि ठीक है, परंतु लेट आया है, लेकिन इसमें यदि कुछ सुधार हो जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छी बात है । पशुओं का इलाज करने के लिये .0 हजार के करीब ग्रैजुएट वैटरीनरी सर्जन हैं और 52 हजार के करीब नान-ग्रैजुयेट हैं जो कि स्टाक एसिस्टेंट्स, स्टाक सुपरवाइजर्स, स्टाक इन्सपैक्टर्स, इस किस्म के डैजिग्नेशन से डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में हैं । इन 20 हजार वैटरीनरी ग्रैजुएट्स में से 10 हजार तो लगभग एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ड्यूटी में लगे हुए हैं या कुछ थोड़े से शहरों में हैं, क्योंकि शहरों में भी पशु हैं । इस तरह 10 हजार बचते हैं । नान-ग्रैजुएट्स को मिलाकर इकट्ठी फिगर अगर गांव की देखें तो एक आदमी दस गांव को देख सकता है और 8 हजार पशुओं की देखभाल कर सकता है । यह फिजीकली पासिबल नहीं है, न उनके पास जीप है और न मोटर साइकिल है । इतने लम्बे एरिये में 10 गाँव में घूमेगा और 8 हजार पशुओं को कैसे देख पायेगा । बिल की क्लाज 30 में आप कह रहे हैं:—

"Provided that the State Government may, by order, permit a person holding a diploma or certificate of veterinary supervisor, stockman or stock assistant (by whatever name called) issued by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry (by whatever name called) of any state or any veterinary institution in India, to render under the supervision and direction of a registered veterinary practitioner, minor veteri ary services."

उनके सूपरविजन और डायरेक्शन में अगर कोई भैंस बीमार हो गयी, उसके पेट में अफारा हो गया या बच्चा पेट में टेढ़ा हो गया तो ग्रैजुएट से पूछा जायेगा कि क्या करें? इतना तो वह कर नहीं सकता, यह पासिबल भी नहीं है । इसलिये अगर इसके बजाय इतना कह दें कि - इन कंसल्टेशन विद देम - तो गुजारा हो सकता है, कभी राय ले ले तो बात समझ में आ सकती है ।

उनको कुछ तो फ्रीडम दीजिये, वह 30. 40 साल से प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं, उनको तजुर्बा है । मैं अपनी स्टेट की एग्जैम्पिल देता हूं । इसके एडमीशन के लिये 90 परसेंट हाइएस्ट मार्क मैट्रिक में हैं और 75 परसेंट से कम मार्कस मैट्रिकुलेट के हैं । 75 परसेंट से कम वाले को एडमिशन नहीं मिला, मैक्सीमम 95 परसेंट मार्कस वाले का मिला है । रिजर्व्ड कंटेगरी के भी 64 परसेंट वाले हैं । यानी मिनिमम फर्स्ट डिवीजन से कम किसी को एडमीशन नहीं मिला । वे इंटैलीजैंट हैं, कोरस एक दो साल का किया है, एक्सपीरएंस है, कोर्स पास करते हैं, लेकिन जिनको 30, 40 साल हो गये अब आप कहते हैं कि वह नुस्खा भी नहीं लिख सकेंगे, उनका सुपरविजन रहेगा, तो यह कैसे चलेगा ?

अगर इसको ऐसे ही पास कर दिया जाये तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि 10 हजार वैटरीनरी सर्जन जो हैं, उनमें एक सर्जन को 60 गांव देखने पड़ेंगे, अकेले को 50 हजार कैटल को देखना पड़ेगा । क्या यह सोचा जा सकता है ?

ग्रैजुएट्स और नान-ग्रैजुएट्स, दोनों को मिलाकर 10 गांव देखने पड़ते हैं और एक आदमी को 8 हजार पशुओं को देखना पड़ता है । अकेले सर्जन से यह करायेंगे तो बिलकुल

(श्री सूरज भान)

इम्पासिबिल है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि भैंस बीमार होंगी, गरीब गांव का आदमी अपनी भैंस लेकर उनके पास जायेगा, जो कि 30 साल से काम कर रहे हैं, और कहेगा कि बच्चा टेढ़ा हो गया है ठीक कर दीजिये। वह कहेगा कि मैं नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि क्लाज 30 ने मेरी ताकत छीन ली है अब मेरी पावर नहीं है। गांव वाला कहेगा कि तुम झूठ बोलते हो तुम्हें रिश्वत चाहिये, इसलिये कह रहे हो। क्लाज 30 की बात उसकी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोई आदमी 30 साल से काम कर रहा है, आज आपकी क्लाज आने के बाद वह अनफिट कैसे हो गया ? आप इस प्रेक्टिस को चलने दीजिये।

आप अच्छी बात कहते हैं कि ग्रैजुएट को आना चाहिये। यह वही मिसाल होगी कि आप किसी भूखे को कहें कि हम तुम्हें गेहूं की रोटी देंगे। गेहूं की रोटी की बात तो दूर अभी तो उसे बाजरे की भी ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिल रही है। आप उसे गेहूं की रोटी दे दें, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन बाजरे की भी छीन लें यह उमीद दिलाकर कि गेहूं की देंगे तो क्या आप उसे भूखा मारेंगे? जो नान-ग्रैजुएट्स हैं, उनकी ताकत आप मत छीनिये। जो काम कर रहे हैं, उनसे ताकत मत छीनिये। अगर आप एक ही आदमी को सर्टिफिकेट के लिये अथोराइज करेंगे तो वह ब्लैक मैलिंग करेगा। आप दोनों को अथोराइज कर दीजिये। ग्रैजुएट्स को भी कर दीजिये, उनको भी कर दीजिये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

आप एक अच्छा महत्वपूर्ण बिल लाये हैं। इस देश में आयुर्वेद को गवर्नमैंट ने रिकग्नाइज कर लिया है।

पशुओं के इलाज के लिये भी कुछ फोक मेडिसन्ज हमारे यहां है। अगर गाय-भैंस को अफारा होता है, तो गांव का आदमी कहता है कि इसको सरसों के तेल की एक बोतल पिला दो या प्याज का अर्क निकाल कर पिला दो। अगर फोक मेडिसन्ज पर भी रिसर्च की जाये तो बहुत सी अच्छी चीजें निकल सकती हैं।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय का राज्य सभा में दिया गया भाषण पढ़ा था। उसमें उनका एक पर्टिकुलर सेन्टेन्स था कि जब से विदेशी गायें यहां पर आई हैं, बीमारियां बढ़ गई हैं। यह हकीकत भी है। बंगलौर में जो विदेशी गायें आई थीं वे 100 परसेंट टी बी की मरीज थीं। उनमें से एक गाय टी बी के मरज से मुबरा नहीं थी। यह बीमारी फैलती जा रही है। सरकार को यहां की अपनी देशी गायों के विकास और बढ़ौतरी के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

कहा जाता है कि विदेशी गाये दूध ज्यादा देती हैं। लेकिन वे खाती भी तो ज्यादा हैं। अभी मेरे साथी ठीक कह रहे थे कि हमारी देशी गायें चारा भूसा खा कर दूध देती हैं, लेकिन विदेशी गायों को जब तक गेहूं या अनाज न खिलायें, तब तक वे दूध नहीं देती हैं। जहां तक मीट का सम्बन्ध है दो किलो अनाज खिलाने के बाद एक किलो मीट मिलता है। ये गवर्नमेंट के स्टैटिस्टिक्स है। हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है। दो किलो अनाज खिला कर एक किलो मीट लेना, यह कोई अक्लमंदी की बात नहीं है।

सब से बडा नुकसान यह हुआ है कि जब से विदेशी गायें आई हैं, तब से बैल कम होते गए हैं। बिदेशी गाय का बछड़ा खेत में काम नहीं कर सकता है। सब किसान ट्रेक्टर ले नहीं

सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय की इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री मकवाना आर्ग्युमेंट दे सकते हैं कि नान-ग्रैजुएट क्वैक हैं, इलाज का काम उन्हें कैसे सोंपा जा सकता है। मैंने अभी बताया है कि वे फ़र्स्ट क्लास मैट्रिकुलेट्स हैं और उनको तीस साल का तजुर्बा है। इस बारे में नवर्नमेंट के अफसरों ने जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने क्या राय दी है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं।

मि० जान इन्नोसेंट, सेक्रेटरी टु दि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ महाराष्ट्र, एग्रीकल्चर एंड कोआपरेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने कहा है :—

"We would not call our Stockmen quacks,,

मि० ए०एस०दास, सेक्रेटरी टु दि नवर्नमेंट आफ मध्य प्रदेश, डिपार्टमेंट आफ़ एनिमल हसबेंडरी ने कहा है :—

"Our country and State does not have required number of veterinary degree holders We should not allow restriction otherwise the solution will be far worse than the disease which we are trying to treat"

मि०पी०सी० पाठक, डायरेक्टर आफ़ एनिमल हसबेंडरी एंड वेटरीनरी सर्विसिज, असाम ने कहा है :—

"Veterinary Field Assistant having a certificate course of qualification are performing the real work at the grass root level. So their position should also remain the same. We are giving them promotion after certain period of service as Livestock Officer."

उन्होंने कहा कि अब तक उनके जो राइट्स और प्रिविलेजिज़ रहे हैं, उन्हें उनसे डिप्राइव नहीं करना चाहिए, यह मुल्क और पशुधन के इन्ट्रेस्ट में है।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे एमेंडमेंट्स और मेरे सुझावों को ध्यान में रखेंगे और उनको इस बिल में इनकार्पोरेट करेंगे।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शास्त्री (हाथरस); उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सन् 81 में यह बिल राज्य सभा में पास हुआ था। लेकिन उस वक्त यह बिल अपने आप मे परिपूर्ण नहीं था। इस वजह से इसको एक ज्वाइंट कमेटी को रेफर किया गया। संसद के दोनों सदनों की जो संयुक्त समिति बनी उसके एक सदस्य के रूप में काम करने का सौभाग्य मुझे भी हुआ। यह ज्वाइंट कमेटी पूरे देश में और लगभग सभी राज्यों के दौरे पर गई। उसने बड़ी गहराई से अध्ययन किया, उन चीजों का मनन किया जो पशुधन से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि पशुधन का हमारे देश में एक विशेष महत्व एवं उपयोगिता है। वैसे संसार में जितने भी जीव हैं मानव उनमें सर्वश्रेष्ठ है लेकिन जितने भी पशु हैं वह भी अपनी जगह पर अपनी उपयोगिता रखते हैं खास तौर से हमारे जैसे विकासशील देश में जहां पर कि मशीनों से बहुत कम काम होता है। वह देश जो सारा काम मशीनों से करते हैं उनके मुकाबिले में हमारे देश में पशुओं से बहुत काम लिया जाता है। इसलिए उनको स्वस्थ रखना और उनको ज्यादा गतिशील बनाना सरकार का दायित्व और फर्ज हो जाता है।

इस विधेयक के द्वारा आल इण्डिया वेटेरनरी कौंसिल की स्थापना उसी लाइन पर

(श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी)

होगी जिस तरह से इण्डियन मेडिकल कौंसिल है, इसका अभी तक अभाव है जिसकी वजह से जो पशुओं के चिकित्सक हैं या उनकी चिकित्सा से सम्बन्धित जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं उनको कम तनख्वाह और कम सहूलियतें मिलती थीं। जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया था, हर स्टेट में जाकर वहाँ पर जो भी पशु चिकित्सा से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी या डाक्टर्स हैं उनकी परिस्थितियों और उनकी मजबूरियों का अध्ययन किया गया, उन्हें क्या सहूलियतें मिलने की जरूरत है, क्या मिल रही हैं इन सारी चीजों पर कमेटी ने बड़े विस्तार से अध्ययन किया, एक रिपोर्ट पेश की और एक संशोधित विधेयक के रूप में आज हम इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

इस बिल के तहत एक आल इण्डिया वेटेरनरी कौंसिल की स्थापना होगी और देश के हर राज्य में चाहे वह यूनियन टेरिटरी हो चाहे राज्य हो, वहां पर स्टेट वेटेरनरी कौंसिल होगी, जितने भी पशु चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में डाक्टर या अन्य कर्मचारी काम में लगे हुए हैं उनकी सुख-सुविधा को देखना, उन्हें सहूलियतें देना यह इस कौंसिल का काम होगा। अक्सर यह देखा जाता रहा है कि जो लोग पशु चिकित्सक हैं उनको समाज में एक हेय दृष्टि से देखा जाता है और वैसे भी रिटायरमेंट के बाद उनकी कोई हैसियत नहीं रहती है। वह अपने घरों में बैठे रहते हैं और जो भी सरकार से पेंशन मिलती है उस पर अपनी गुजर बसर करते हैं। आज जितने भी एम० बी० बी० एस० या दूसरे डाक्टर्स सरकारी नौकरी के बाद जब रिटायर हो जाते हैं तो अपनी दूकान रखकर बैठ जाते हैं और प्रैक्टिस करते हैं और अपनी-अपनी काबलियत के अनुसार उनकी प्रैक्टिस चलती भी है। कोई भी मरीज जाकर वहां पर अपना इलाज करवा सकता है। लेकिन यह इतनी बड़ी विडम्बना थी कि जितने भी पशु चिकित्सक थे उनको प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करने का अधिकार नहीं था। रिटायरमेंट के बाद वह अपने घर बैठे रहते थे। अपना कोई बिजनिस खेती वाड़ी का काई धन्धा करते थे।

इसमें इस तरह का प्राविजन है कि उन को प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। बहुत से लोग बिजनेस करते हैं पशुओं का, डैयरी खोलते हैं या पोल्ट्री फार्म खोलते हैं, बकरी या भेड पालते हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी किसान लोग हैं जो अब जैसे सरकार ने बहुत सी स्कीमें इस प्रकार की चलाई हैं कि जिस में बैंकों से या और कई प्रकार की एजेंसीज से उनको ऋण मिल जाता है जिस में सरकार सब्सिडी भी देती है, उस में पशु-गाय, भैंस, भेड़, बकरी, सूअर वगैरह तमाम खरीदने का प्रावधान है, तो बहुत से लोग जो बेरोजगारी के शिकार थे, थोड़ा बैंकों से ऋण लेकर सरकार की इस सहूलियत का फायदा उठा कर वहाँ पर वह पशु खरीद लेते हैं, कोई चार, कोई दस भैंस ले रहा है, कोई गाय ले रहा है, कोई सुअर खरीद रहा है, और कोई मुर्गी पालन कर रहा है। स्वाभाविक है कि इन पशुओं में बीमारियां भी पैदा होंगी। बहुत सी जगहों पर सरकारी पशु चिकित्सालयों में ठीक प्रकार से पशुओं की चिकित्सा नहीं की जाती है। अब आशा की जा सकती है कि रिटार्यमेंट के बाद जब ये पशु चिकित्सक प्रैक्टिस करेंगे तो बहुत से लोग अपने पशुओं का उनसे इलाज करवा कर अपने पशुओं को स्वस्थ करा सकेंगे।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल में जितने भी प्राविजन्स हैं वह समय को देखते हुए बहुत ही जरूरी है और मैं मंत्री जी को बधायी देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विषय को गम्भीरता

को समझा और इतना अच्छा संशोधित बिल यहाँ पर उपस्थित किया । इसके द्वारा हमारे देश के पशुधन का विकास तो होगा ही साथ ही साथ पशु चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा सकेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even though I do not object to the objectives of this Bill, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and the Minister, through you, that the various provisions of this Bill are not practical This Bill has been given final shape without looking to the actual picture of the veterinary sector in India today and without looking to the problems, realities regarding fifty thousand non-gradute veterinary practitioners in India. They are known by different names in various places.

Sir, the hon. Minister in his introductory remarks stated that the Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha already. In this context, I want to bring to your notice that when the Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha, ** on the 23rd of July, **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was considered by a Joint Select Committee also.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : But what I am stating is also a fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once a Bill has been passed, you should not comment on the way it has been passed in the other House. It is not proper. It is better that you avoid any reference to the manner in which it has been passed. You may say that it is not to your liking, but you should not comment on the way it was passed.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : But I am stating the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain conventions; you are a very able parliamentarian.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : But I am only stating the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anyway, I will go through the record about any comments with regard to Rajya Sabha. On that day it has been passed as the hon. Minister has claimed and I am not disputing the fact that it has been passed. **

Now it is told that it has been referred to the Joint Select Committee and that they have okayed it. But actually Sir, if you go through the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee about this Bill and the evidence given by the stalwarts in veterinary field, you would find that when the final shape was given to the Bill, their opinions have not been taken into consideration. That is why Shri Sudhir Giri has read out some of the points of view which have not at all been taken into consideration. **

That is why I am told that an hon. member of Rajya Sabha who had been a member of the Joint Select Committee, Shri Arvindan Ghosh has written a letter to the hon Minister Shri Rao Birendra Singh.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : A point of order Sir. Can he criticise the Joint Select Committee and in particular the Chairman of the Select Committee ? Is he not casting aspersions on the members of the Committee and on the Chairman also ?

** Not recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, it is a forum after all and the Joint Select Committee's final report only you must consider and not all those things.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, please don't go into the details. What do you want to be covered in this Bill ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I am empowered to say.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not about the Joint Select Committee meetings. You cannot discuss all that. Please don't go into all that. It is after all a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It will reflect on the conduct of the Committee.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I am asking a question of the hon. Minister through you, whether this is a fact that Mr. Aravindan Ghosh, an hon. member of the other House has written a letter to Shri Rao Birendra Singh, hon. Minister for Agriculture on 9th March 1984 that he would be unable to participate in the final sitting. He has already put his inability before those concerned that he may not be able to participate on that day and that he may be provided with an opportunity to have his say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is some correspondence between a Member and the Minister. What has it got to do with this ? If the final report is there you can see that report and speak on that. You may agree or you may not agree. You cannot go into the functioning of a Select Committee.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Has he put in a Note of Dissent Sir ? He is empowered to put in a Note of Dissent if he does not agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes. Any member can put in a Note of Dissent. It is not here in the Joint Select Committee's Report.

There is no note of dissent from any Member. If as you say, something has taken place.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR ** because in the final stage (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Mr. Nadar, come to the point.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : You are not allowing me to state the facts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Joint Select Committee is a Parliamentary Committee, appointed by the Chairman of the other House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : This House is actually supreme.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must not speak about the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Every Committee of the House is itself a House.

SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : It is appointed by the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is equal to the House.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can touch upon the issues involved, if you want. You are not coming to the issue.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : You are not, allowing me to come to it.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About any aspersions made on the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee meetings, I will go through the records. They will not go on record. There are certain Parliamentary procedures. (*Interruptions*) We are not to comment on any Parliamentary committee or its functioning.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I know, but if the majority of the Members are interested. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any aspersions on the parliamentary Committe shall not go on record. I will go through the record.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : He is habituated to speaking like this.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : In 1978, we brought in a charge in the Privileges Committee against the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Privileges Committee is a different thing. It is a mini-Parliament. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Nadar knows that he should not mention it. He knows all these things.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : He follows his leader, Mr Bahuguna.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : My leader, is better than your leader.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No dispute about any leader now.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, come to the subject proper.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : While giving a final shape to this Bill, Government did not consider the fact that there were different categories of veterinary practitioners holding different qualifications and working at different levels and places. Similarly, they have not taken into consideration the fact that there is an acute shortage of persons holding the qualifications of Degree in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry science, and that there is every need to train different levels of technical persons, to overcome the situations that cropped us out of the acute shortage of graduates.

Even in Japan there exist middle level technicians as quoted by Dr. T.P.S. Tyagi Dean, College of Vety. Science, Haryana Agricultural University even before the Joint Select Committee.

Similarly, Dr. G.B. Singh, Director of Animal Husbandry, Chandigarh, has also placed his suggestion for supplementary register to register non-graduate Veterinary Practitioners to control their conduct, professional ethics & professional competence he has also referred to the corresponding provisions of the British Veterinary Surgeon's Act before the Joint Select Committee, Mr. Suraj Bhan has already referred to Mr. John Innocent Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra. So, I am not referring to him.

** Not recorded.

(Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar)

The fact that non-graduate Veterinary Practitioners are independently manning the Veterinary Institutions in the rural areas numbering over 40,000 and treating the salling animals and birds efficiently for the past 30 years had not been taken into consideration by the Government of India while giving a final shape to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not a government committee ; It is a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. This is appointed by both the Houses of Parliament. You know everything. This Bill has been introduced by the Minister.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I have already told you. **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a serious subject. I will not allow you like this.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The fact is that in Bihar the non-graduates Vety. Practitioners are actually working for years together in the sanctioned posts for the Veterinary Graduates and discharging all the duties and responsibilities which were assigned to the posts, because graduates are not available. The non-graduates practitioners are doing all the job in Bihar. That is also brought before the Joint Select Committee.

Mr. A. S. Das, Secretary to the Government Department of Animal Husbandry, Madhya Pradesh, has said about it before the committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know how do you get all these things. They are confidential things.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Since Mr. Suraj Bhan has already mentioned about it in the House, I shall not refer to them.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : All of them are Members with sense, so they are here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : I only said that even though he is not making any sense we are prepared to listen to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is supporting you, Mr. Nadar. He only attacks your side. (*Interruption*)

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You continue, Mr. Nadar.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Two clauses of this Bill are important, as has already been mentioned by some Members.

Clause 2 (e) says : "recognised veterinary qualification" means any of the veterinary qualifications included in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule."

The Schedules are given here, at the end of the Bill, but some diplomas and certificates given by some recognised institutions of this country are not included. So, I am requesting the Minister through you to include a third schedule to include the diplomas and certificates which have been recognised by the institutions in this country.

Similarly, as Mr. Suran Bhan has pointed out, regarding Clause 30 and sub-clause (b) says ——

(b) practise veterinary medicine in any State : Provided that the State Government may, by order, permit a person holding a

** Not recorded.

diploma or certificate of veterinary supervisor stockman or stock assistant (by whatever name called) issued by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry (by whatever name called) of any State or any veterinary institution in India, to render, under the supervision and direction of a registered veterinary practitioner, minor veterinary services."

I cannot understand the words, "to render minor veterinary services" why is it necessary to have the supervision of a registerd veterinary practitioner ? Is it possible ? Shri Suraj Bhan was telling that it can be a Consultation. I do not even agree with that. I want to delete the words

"under the supervision and direction of a registered veterinary practitioner"

from that clause. that is sub-Clause (b) of Clause 30. Only "...to render minor veterinary services" is enough I hope the hon. Minister will agree with me in this respect. Otherwise it will be difficult to carry on the work with 10,000 veterinary graduates only in the country. These ten thousand are working in other fields. Only ten thousand are available. We have to man the whole affair in the whole of India in various States and Union Territories in the veterinary dispensaries and other things; it is difficult to man them with these veterinary graduates. So, there should be a clear provision for non-graduates and certificate holders to do this work and they have been doing for the last 30 years, and they have also been doing their work smoothly. So, I request the Government to make such alterations. With these words I conclude.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) By introducing this Bill, the Government is not able to be useful to the cattle and the Government employees who are non-graduates. It is harmful to them. The animals unfortunately do not have the tongue to talk. If they were having tongue to talk. they would have invaded the hon. Minister and the Council which recommended for this Bill and created trouble for the hon. Minister. Fortunately, they do not have the tongue to speak and they do not have the sense to speak on their behalf. Because of the state of affairs, 50,000 affected diploma holders are representing to the hon. Members to represent their grievances. When 50,000 diploma holders have served for not less than three decades to save and protect the health and wealh of the cattle of this country, their services should not be dispensed with. If their services are dispensed with, the price of milk will go up, because we do not have adequate BVSc doctors to serve for the 52 crore cattle wealth of the country. The price of the milk may also go up because many animals will die because of the dispensation of service of 50,000 men. The cost of cattle will also go up because of this step by the Government. The cattle wealth will also be seriously affecteed in this country because it plays a vital role in agriculture.

My recommendation is brief. Those 50,000 persons who have served this country protecting the interest of cattle wealth of the nation, are not aliens from any other country or raw recruited persons. They are already diploma holders. They have already been recognised by the State Governments, Universities and various institutions' My recommendation is that the emergency Diploma awarded by the Principal of Veterinary Colleges should be treated next to B.V.Sc. The services of those who have done Diploma in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science awarded by the Chairman, Board of Examiners, Government of Maharashtra, should also be protected. Persons who have done certificate courses conducted by the competent authorities including the State Governments and the Agricultural Universities their services should not be dispensed with. They should not be dropped. Their services should be protected by making a suitable amendment, and accepting the amendments given by the hon. Members of this House.

Amendment for given to Chapter I, Clause 2, sub clause (g) It says :

"Registered Veterinary Practitioners" means a Veterinary Practitioner who

(Shri K. Mayathevar)

holds recognised qualifications or is otherwise entitled to have his name registered under this Act and whose name is, for the time being, entered in the register."

This I recommend strongly in the interest of the affected persons. Hon. Minister may kindly sympathise with them and make suitable amendments.

In Clause 15 also certain amendments have been suggested, these may also be accepted.

Then in Clause 13 (b) some amendments have been suggested to safeguard the interests of the 52,000 men who are serving the cattle wealth in this country Don't drop them, don't send them on streets all of a sudden because we do not have sufficient veterinary doctors to serve and protect the cattle wealth in this country which is of the order of 52 crores. Ten thousand or twelve thousand doctors are quite insufficient. Either you will have to raise the number of doctors to protect the cattle wealth or you will have to absorb these 52,000 men otherwise the cattle wealth will be materially affected. With these observations, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 8th August 1984/ Sravana 17, 1906 (Saka).

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